

*Government, &c.*] New M., previous to the late war, was a state of the Mexican republic, and its rulers consisted of a governor and a legislature; but as the latter was more an imaginary than a real power, the governor was in fact despotic, and subject only to the laws of revolution, which in this country were very freely administered, by upsetting the gubernatorial chair as often as the republic did that of the presidential. The judiciary was as dependent as the executive was independent, and all law succumbed to the dictates of one man. Besides these, the clergy, as well as the military classes, had their own courts of justice. In relation to the confederacy, New M. always maintained greater independence than any other of the states—partly from its distance from the capital, but more from the spirit of opposition in the people, who derived no advantages from the connection, and suffered much from its taxation, without an equivalent protection. Government never succeeded here in imposing upon the people the *estrangulillas*, or monopoly of the sale of tobacco; and New M. was free from some other enormities. In the same way they resisted the introduction of copper coin. The principal city of New M. is Santa-Fé, one of the oldest Spanish settlements, in N lat. 35° 41' 6", and W long. 106° 2' 3", 20 m. E, in a direct line from the Rio-del-Norte. A profitable trade has, for many years, been carried on from the Western states to Santa-Fé, and many of the companies engaged in this business have amassed large fortunes. There are a number of other small towns along the Rio-del-Norte, chiefly inhabited by Indians. These are styled 'Pueblos,' and the inhabitants 'Pueblo-Indians,' to distinguish them from the same races on the plains. The principal are Taos, Canada, San Miguel, &c., &c. None of these, however, demand more than a passing notice.

*History.*] New M. became known to the Spaniards about the year 1581, and a formal possession was taken of the country in 1598. Christianity and slavery were early and simultaneously introduced among the Indians; and conversion and personal service enforced by the sword. The converted Indians were made to live in villages, and were distinguished from the roving bands by the title of Pueblos. Many towns, of which only the ruins now remain, were established at that time; many mines were worked, and the occupation of the country seemed to be secured, when quite unexpectedly, in 1680, a general insurrection of all the Indian tribes broke out against the Spanish yoke. The Spaniards were either massacred or driven southward, where they founded Paso-del-Norte. The country was not again recovered for 10 or 12 years. Several insurrections have since taken place, but none so universal or disastrous as this one. However, the deep rancour of the Indian, bequeathed from sire to son, for successive generations still animates the race, and is often displayed in the most bloody and cruel outbreaks. The history of New M., previous to its invasion by the Americans, has little to arrest attention. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2d February, 1848, the whole country was ceded to the United States, and now constitutes an integral part of the American Union.

**MEXLITLAN**, a town of Mexico, in the state and 90 m. NE of Mexico, in a pleasant valley watered by a small river. It contains about 2,000 Indian and 20 White or Creole families. In the vicinity are the silver-mines of Carlonal.

**MEY-CHU**, or **ME-CHU**, an island in the strait of Fo-kien, near the coast of the Chinese prov. of that name, and in the div. of Hing-hwa-fu. It is noted for a temple of the Chinese deity Ma-tsu-po, goddess of sailors, which stands conspicuously on a hill, and is a place of common pilgrimage.

**MEYENBERG**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argovia, district and 5 m. SSE of Muri, parish and 1 m. W of Sins. Pop. 160. It had fortifications which were destroyed by the confederates in 1286.

**MEYENBROECK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Lovendegem. Pop. 266.

**MEYENBURG**, a walled town of Prussia, in the

prov. and 65 m. NNW of Brandenburg, regency and 76 m. NW of Potsdam. Pop. 1,230.

**MEYENFELD**. See **MAYENFELD**.

**MEYENTHAL**. See **MAYENTHAL**.

**MEYERSTOWN**, a village of Jackson township, Lebanon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 31 m. E of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840, of about 130 dwellings.

**MEYERYMYK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Schelderode. Pop. 223.

**MEYGEH**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Gand, watered by the Reygersbeke. Pop. 1,310.

**MEYL**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Lierre. Pop. 701.

**MEYLAN**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Grenoble, near the r. bank of the Isère. Pop. 1,117. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of marble, and the celebrated monastery of Montfleury.

**MEYLEGEM**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 366; of com. 254. It has manufactories of linen.

**MEYMAC**, or **MEIMAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, and arrond. of Ussel. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,259; in 1841, 10,094. The town is 12 m. W of Ussel. Pop. in 1841, 3,389. It is situated in an extensive coal-basin, and has manufactories of fire-arms. It has also an extensive trade in cattle, horses, and mules.

**MEYNES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 7 m. W of Aramon. Pop. 1,061. It has a mineral spring.

**MEYON**. See **MEJAN**.

**MEYRAL**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of St. Cyprien, and 8 m. W of Sarlat. Pop. 866.

**MEYRANNES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and cant. of Saint Ambroix, 12 m. from Alais. Pop. 710.

**MEYRARGUES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 3 m. SW of Peyrolles, and 9 m. NNE of Aix, in a narrow gorge traversed by several streams. Pop. 1,009. It has a manufactory of paper. On an adjacent height, commanding the town, is an old castle.

**MEYRAS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Thueyts. Pop. 2,193.

**MEYRINGEN**, a bailiwick and a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 17 m. ENE of Interlachen, and 39 m. SE of Berne, in the valley of Hasli, near the r. bank of the Aar, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 700. It has a manufactory of tobacco, and has a considerable trade in cheese. In the vicinity are several fine cascades. Pop. of p. 4,165.

**MEYRONNES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and cant. of Saint Paul, 10 m. NE of Barcelonnette, on the r. bank of the Ubayette, an affluent of the Ubaye.

**MEYRUEIS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, and arrond. of Florac. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,413; in 1841, 4,118. The town is 14 m. SSW of Florac, on the r. bank of the Yonte, at the confluence of the Beluzon and Brezé. Pop. 2,092. It has manufactories of cheese, caddis, hardware, hosiery, leather, &c. The rearing of bees and culture of nursery-gardens form also considerable branches of local industry.

**MEYS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the

Rhone, cant. and 5 m. NW of Saint Symphorien. Pop. 1,162. Coal is found in the locality.

MEYSANNA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 45 m. NW of Ahmedabad.

MEYSSAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, and arrond. of Brives. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,533; in 1841, 13,004. The town is 12 m. SE of Brives. Pop. 2,447. Nuts are extensively cultivated in the surrounding district, and the manufacture of nut-oil forms one of the chief branches of local industry.

MEYSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Rochemaure, 15 m. from Privas. Pop. 1,099. It has several silk-mills.

MEYTO. See MAUTH.

MEYZIEUX, or MEIZIEUX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, and arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,574; in 1841, 16,812. The town is 20 m. N of Vienne. Pop. 1,155.

MEZANA, a canton and town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 7 m. NE of Ajaccio. Pop. 1,700.

MEZANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Evron, and 19 m. N of Laval. Pop. 960.

MEZANGER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 6 m. N of Ancenis. Pop. 2,200.

MEZAOFRIO, or MEZAMFRIO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Trás-os-Montes, comarca and 12 m. WSW of Villa-Real, and 12 m. NW of Lamego, near the Douro. Pop. 1,200.

MEZARELLI, or SEZARELLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 84 m. ENE of Avlona, on the l. bank of the Voioussa.

MEZARIB (El), a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 45 m. SSW of Damascus, in the plains of the Hauran. It is defended by a castle strongly built of stone, flanked with square towers, and situated on the edge of a rocky ravine, whence issues a stream which a little below expands into a lake.

MEZDAH, a town of the state and 186 m. SSE of Tripoli.

MEZE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and arrond. of Montpellier. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,574; in 1841, 16,812.—The town is 21 m. SW of Montpellier, pleasantly situated in a vine-growing locality, on the étang-de-Thau, in which is a small port. Pop. 4,348. It has a custom-house, and a church in a perfect state of preservation belonging to the ancient abbey of Vallemagne. It possesses extensive salt-works, numerous distilleries of brandy and of essences, a tile-work, and carries on a considerable trade in grain wine, and brandy. Oysters of large size are extensively fished on the adjacent coast of the Mediterranean.

MEZEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Clermont-Ferrand. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,620; in 1841, 3,891. The village is 9 m. E of Clermont-Ferrand, near the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 875. The locality produces good wine.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Lower Alps, 8 m. S of Digne, on the r. bank of the Aue, an affluent of the Durance. Pop. 875.

MEZEN, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Mezen, in about 64° N lat., and 30° 20' E long.; enters the government of Vologda, returns to that of Archangel, traverses in a generally NW direction the district and passes the town of the same name; and after a total course of about 480 m. throws itself into the gulf of Mezen, an arm of the

White sea, 75 m. wide at its entrance, and 60 m. in depth. The principal affluents of the M. are the Piema and Peza on the r., and on the l. the Vachka.—Also a district and town in the gov. of Archangel. The district which occupies the E part of the gov. is 600 m. in length from E to W, and upwards of 300 m. in breadth, exclusive of Nova Zembla,—which depends upon it,—and the islands of Kaigonev and Vaigatch. It has a level surface, traversed by the Petchora and Mezen, and contains numerous marshes. Mosses, lichens, marsh plants, and small bushes form its chief vegetable productions. It has in some parts tracts of good soil and abundant pasturage, but the rigour of the climate prevents the culture of corn being anywhere successful. The aborigines, who are chiefly Samöides, maintain large herds of reindeer, and find their chief subsistence in the produce of fishing and of the chase. The Russian portion of the pop. employ themselves in rearing cattle as well as rein-deer; and exchange with the Samöides, flour, brandy, gunpowder, &c., for furs and fish. Those who inhabit the coasts engage in seal-fishing and navigation. The town is 162 m. NE of Archangel, on the r. bank of the Mezen, which here divides into 2 arms, and 18 m. above its entrance into the White sea. Pop. 1,900. It has 2 churches; and carries on a considerable trade in furs, eider-down, seal's skin, tallow, and oil. M. was formed in 1784 by the junction of the towns of Okladnikov and Kouznetzova.

MEZERAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Malicorne. Pop. 2,022.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. N from Conde-sur-Noireau.

MEZETABCAS, or VESSETEBUS. See MASET-TAZAS.

MEZETLU, a maritime town, now in ruins, of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Itsbil, sanjak and 30 m. SW of Tarsus, on the Mediterranean. It is the ancient *Soli* or *Pompeopolis*. The basin of the harbour is enclosed by parallel moles 150 ft. in thickness and 21 in height, and terminating in a bow shape at the mouth.

MEZIAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, 8 m. NE of Belenyes, and 36 m. SE of Gross-Wardein. It has mines of lead.

MEZIDON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Lisieux. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,202; in 1841, 8,147.—The town is 15 m. WSW of Lisieux, on the l. bank of the Dive. Pop. 490.

MEZIERE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. S of Hede, and 9 m. N of Rennes. Pop. 1,316.

MEZIERES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes. The arrond. comprises an area of 93,889 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 63,737; in 1841, 73,876.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,464; in 1841, 12,382.—The town is 84 m. NW of Metz, and 138 m. ENE of Paris, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse,—which is here crossed by two stone bridges,—in N lat. 49° 45' 43", E long. 4° 42' 46". Pop. in 1789, 1,794; in 1821, 3,781; in 1831, 3,759; and in 1846, 3,847. It stands at the foot and on the slope of a hill, and is strongly fortified. Its principal buildings are the churches, of which there are 3, and the arsenal. It has also a theatre, a public library, an hospital, and a savings' bank. It possesses a cannon-foundry, manufactories of hardware, excellent tanneries, and several breweries. The trade consists chiefly in leather, serge, hosiery, linen, &c. This town is noted for its vigorous defence, in 1621, during a siege of 6 weeks, with a garrison of only 2,000 men headed by Bayard,



against a force of 40,000 men under the duke of Nassau. In 1815 it successfully resisted the Prussians. — Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier, and 13 m. SW of Fougères. Pop. 1,271. It has manufactories of shoes, wooden-ware, iron-ware, and several tanneries. — Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Bellac. The canton comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,042; in 1841, 9,848. The town is 8 m. W of Bellac, in a marshy locality, near the r. bank of the Issoire. Pop. 1,396. — Also a village in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 6 m. SE of Mantes, and 29 m. W of Paris, finely situated on a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle. — Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 3 m. NW of Oron, and 9 m. NE of Lausanne. Pop. 2,116.

**MEZIERES-SOUS-BALLON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. N of Marolles-les-Braux. Pop. 1,323.

**MEZIERES-EN-BRENNE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre, and arrond. of Le-Blanc. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,288; in 1841, 7,402. — The town is 17 m. N of Le-Blanc, in a marshy locality, on the r. bank of the Claise. Pop. 1,542. It has several iron-works.

**MEZILLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 7 m. N of Entraigues. Pop. 1,072.

**MEZILLES**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 7 m. NE of St. Fargeau, on the l. bank of the Ouanne. Pop. 1,302. It has a considerable trade in wood.

**MEZIN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Nérac. The arrond. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,240; in 1841, 10,559. — The town is 23 m. SW of Nérac, on the r. bank of the Gelize, at the confluence of the Auzon. Pop. in 1841, 3,042. It has manufactories of linen, brandy, oil, corks, several tanneries, a tile-work, and a gypsum-kiln. Sheep and bees are extensively reared in the surrounding district.

**MEZIN**, or **MEZEN**, a mountain of France, on the confines of the dep. of the Ardèche and Upper Loire, 12 m. W of Chaillard, in the chain of the Cévennes, of which it is the highest summit.

**MEZO-BERENY**, a village of Hungary, in the dep. and 8 m. NW of Bekes. Pop. 9,611. It has two churches and a gymnasium. The vine is cultivated, and cattle are extensively reared in the vicinity.

**MEZO-HEGYES**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Csanad, 29 m. WNW of Arad, and 33 m. ENE of Segedin. There is here the finest establishment in the empire for the breeding of horses. The stud is supported on 40,000 acres of land, of the best quality and in one piece. This immense space is surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, which completely isolates it, and is further environed by fine plantations 60 ft. broad. It is carefully cultivated, and its produce serves for the support of the establishment. Formerly this stud had to supply horses to recruit the cavalry; and 20,000 were kept here. At present the object of the government here, as well as at Bablona, is only to obtain stallions of a good breed which are sent to the depôts in the provinces. In the annual supply of 400, the contingent of M. is 159. To produce them there are kept 1,000 brood-mares, and 48 stallions. The plain is divided into four equal parts; and each of these is subdivided into portions like so many farms. An officer, and two subaltern officers, are placed at the head of each great division. When the stallions have attained the age of 5 years, 140 or 150 are sent to the princi-

pal depôts; the remainder are sold by auction, or given to the army to remount the cavalry. The persons employed in the direction consist of a major-director, 12 subaltern officers, and 1,170 soldiers, keepers, cultivators, &c. &c. The imperial treasury advances to this establishment, every year, the sum of 118,000 florins, and is reimbursed by the sale of 150 stallions at 1,003 fl. each, and by the value of the horses supplied to the cavalry: all the other expenses are paid for by the produce of the establishment. By this system the emperor can purchase at a moderate price horses sufficient for the wants of his army. He pays for horses for the light cavalry, 110 fl.; for the dragoons, 120; for the cuirassiers, 140; for the train, 160; and for the artillery, 180 fl. — **MEZOSEG**, or **HAIDE**, a district of Transylvania, in the sthuls Thorda, Doboka, and Kolos. It is very fertile.

**MEZO-TUR**, or **TUR** (**MEZÖ**), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves, 24 m. SE of Szolnok, on the r. bank of the Berettyo. Pop. 15,736. It has extensive manufactories of pottery.

**MEZY-MOSTY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NE of Budweis, on the r. bank of the Nerschinka.

**MEZZENILI**, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Turin. Pop. 2,502.

**MEZZO**, an island of the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, circle and 8 m. WNW of Ragusa. Pop. 400. It is 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and contains 2 villages and 2 convents. It is very fertile, and is to a great extent covered with olive plantations and vineyards.

**MEZZOJUSO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 21 S of Palermo, district and 19 m. WSW of Termini. Its inhabitants number about 4,000, and are chiefly Arnauts. Jasper and gypsum are found in the vicinity of this town.

**MEZZOMERICO**, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Novara, mand. and 3 m. NW of Oleggio. Pop. 579.

**MEZZOVO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 26 m. ENE of Janina, and 36 m. NW of Tricala, and on a river of the same name. It is built on the steep side of a mountain, and contains about 1,000 houses inhabited chiefly by Wallachian Greeks. It has manufactories of woolen fabrics; and, from its situation, possesses a considerable trade in wine, and coarse fabrics.

**MEZZOVO**, or **GRAMMOS**, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in the chain of the Pindus, on the confines of the sanjaks of Monastir and Janina, and western part of Livadia. From its E side descend the Nazilitza, Venetico, and Salembria, towards the coast of the Archipelago; and from its western the Vojutza, which flows into the Adriatic, the Mezzova, a head-stream of the Arta, and the Aspro-Potamos, tributaries of the Ionian sea.

**MGLIN**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov. The district, which occupies the N part of the gov., possesses little fertility, but produces grain in small quantities, hemp, and timber. The town is 135 m. NE of Tchernigov, on the Soudinecka and Molotkovka, affluents of the Iput. It has a suburb, and contains 4 churches. Pop. 6,800.

**MHAR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 81 m. SSE of Bombay, and prov. of Aurangabad, and district of Concan, on the Mahur or Bankote, 25 m. above its entrance into the sea.

**MHEER**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Fall-et-Mheer. Pop. 348.

**MHEIRE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Corbigny, on a hill. Pop. 1,099.

**M'HERVE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 7 m. NE of Vitre. Pop. 2,016.

**MHEYSALLA**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 63 m. SSE of Bombay, in the prov. of Aurungabad, and district of Kalliani, on a small river, which throws itself by a wide mouth into the sea of Oman.

**MHEYSHWUR**, **MHYSIR**, or **MAHESH-ASURA**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 48 m. SSW of Indore, on the r. bank of the Nerbudda, which is here about 1,500 ft. in width. It consisted in 1820 of two wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are built of wood and stone. The fort stands to the W of the town, on a rising ground, at an alt. of from 80 to 100 ft. above the level of the river. It is built of fine grey stone, and contains a palace, noted as formerly the residence of the princess Alia Bhye, and several temples. A flight of steps, considered the finest in Hindostan, connects it with the river's brink; with the town it communicates by means of a spacious causeway.

**MHEYSWAH**, a river of Hindostan, in Gujerat, which has its source in the district of Vagor, and joins the Wauruck, on the r. bank, to the NW of Kaira, and after a course, in a generally SW direction, of 105 m.

**MHIRWANU**, or **MIRWANAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the Sikhs territory, 93 m. NW of Delhi, and 36 m. NNE of Hansi.

**MHOKEIR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 71 m. W of Aurungabad, near the l. bank of an affluent of the Godavery.

**MHOLE**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, 132 m. SE of Punah, on the r. bank of the Seena.

**MHOW**. See Mow.

**MHOWA**, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 111 m. SW of Cambaye, on a small river, near the shore of the gulf of Cambaye.

**MHYE**, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Vindhya mountains, in the SW part of the prov. of Malwah, and district of Maundo. After watering the W portion of Malwah, it enters Gujerat, traverses the E part of that prov., and flows by an embouchure, from 6 to 9 m. in breadth, into the gulf of Cambaye, 15 m. SW of the town of that name. It has a total course of 390 m., first in a NW, and afterwards in a SW direction. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Condona, and on the l. the Annas and Panum. The chief towns which it waters are Kuddasava, Omata, and Cambaye. The earlier part of its course is through the states of Holkar; the lower traverses the Guicowar and British states.

**MIABA**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, and district of Itabayania. It contains extensive mines of iron.

**MIADI**, an island of the Radack archipelago, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 16° 5', E long. 170° 56'. It is inhabited, and abounds with cocoa-palms.

**MIADZIOL (Novor)**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 24 m. NNW of Vileika, on the W bank of Lake Mestro.

**MIADZIOL (Staroi)**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. NNW of Minsk, district and 24 m. N of Vileika, between Lakes Mestro and Narotch.

**MIAELTON**, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, off the W coast of Sweden, and in the prefecture of Wester-Norrland, in N lat. 63° 2', E long. 18° 22'.

**MIAHUATLAN**, a town of Mexico, in the state and 52 m. SE of Oaxaca.—There are several other smaller settlements of the same name throughout the Mexican republic.

**MIAJADAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. ENE of Badajoz. It is a poor, irregularly built place, with 4,500 inhabitants.

**MIAKHO**. See MEACO.

**MIALET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Carbigny, 12 m. E of Nontron. Pop. 1,863.

**MIAMI**, a county in the W part of the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 19,688; in 1850, 25,007. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a co. in the N part of Ohio. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,048. Its cap. is Peru. It is intersected by the Wabash and the Eel rivers.—Also a village in Hamilton co., in Ohio, 119 m. WSW of Columbus, 15 m. from the mouth of the Miami.—Also a township in Clermont co., in Ohio. Pop. 2,063.—Also a township in Greene co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,238.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in Ohio. Pop. 3,259.—Also a township in Saline co., in Missouri, 99 m. NW of Jefferson.

**MIAMI BAY**, a bay on the SW shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Miami of the Lakes. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and affords good anchorage and shelter. Cedar island is on its mouth.

**MIAMI (GREAT)**, a river of the United States, which has its rise in Allen co., between N lat. 40° and 41°, in two branches. The united stream flows S and SW, and enters the Ohio 20 m. below Cincinnati, with a stream 200 yds. wide. It interlocks with the head-branches of the Wabash; also with those of the Miami-of-the-Lakes and the Scioto. The entire length of the river is 120 m., and it flows through a wide and fertile valley. It has a rapid current, but is navigable for boats 75 m.

**MIAMI (LITTLE)**, a river which has its source in Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., and falls into the river Ohio 6 m. above Cincinnati. Its length in a direct line is not more than 60 m., but twice that distance if its meanders are taken into the account. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth during high-water, and its course is nearly parallel with the Great Miami, being nowhere more than 20 m. distant. The channel is very precipitous, affording an immense water-power.

**MIAMI-OF-THE-LAKES**, a river of the United States, which rises in Indiana, where it is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, and running ENE through the NW part of Ohio, flows into Miami bay at the W end of Lake Erie, in N lat. 41° 40'. It is navigable to Fort Wayne, 120 m., interrupted only by rapids above Fort Meigs, which are 16 m. long, and commence 18 m. from its mouth.

**MIAMISBURGH**, a village of Montgomery co., in Ohio, U. S., 78 m. W by S of Columbus, situated on the E bank of the Miami.

**MIANA**, or **MIANEH**, a village of Azerdibjan, in Persia, on the Karangu, an affluent of the Kizilouzan, 75 m. SE of Tabriz. It is the cap. of the fertile district of Gerniarud. It is much dreaded by travellers, on account of a kind of poisonous bug which infests the place, and the bite of which is said to be fatal to strangers. Nevertheless a division of the Russian army, in the late invasion of Persia, wintered here, and no well-authenticated case of death from this cause occurred amongst them. The celebrated traveller Thevenot died here on his return from Ispahan.

**MIANI**. See MEANIL.

**MIAN-KOH**, a mountain of Khorassan, 30 m. S of Abiverd.

**MIAO-TSE**. See article CHINA, p. 530.

**MIARIM**. See MEARIM.

**MIASK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the l. bank of the Miass, 18 m. NE of Tcheliabinsk.—also a town in the same gov., on the de-

clivity of the Ilmen-Tau, 50 m. SW of Tcheliabinsk.

**MIASKOVKA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 32 m. WNW of Olgopol.

**MIASS**, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Ural mountains, in two streams proceeding from two lakes called Argusi and Miasovo, and, flowing E, traverses the district of Kurgan, in the gov. of Tobolsk, and falls into the Ictette.

**MIASTETZKOW**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle and 12 m. WSW of Wirsitz. Pop. 500.

**MI-A-TAO**, a group of rocky islets off the coast of the Chinese prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 56'$ .

**MIAUSHEHR**, a village of Ghilan, in Persia, 50 m. NW of Reshd, on the coast of the Caspian.

**MIAVA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, on a stream of the same name which joins the Morava, 46 m. NNE of Presburg. It contains 10,000 inhabitants of Slavonian descent, and chiefly Lutherans. It has manufactories of woollens and linen, and considerable distilleries, and conducts some trade in charcoal, hemp, and flax.

**MICAUD** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NE of St. Vincent. Pop. 500.

**MICHA**, a river of Russia, which rises near Ponievie, in the gov. of Wilna; runs NNW; and joins the An, on the l. bank, 6 m. above Mitau, after a course of 45 m.

**MICHAEL**. See **MIGUEL**.

**MICHAEL** (SAINT), a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. WNW of St. Alban's, but included within the parli. borough. Pop. in 1831, 1,527; in 1851, 2,248.—Also a parish in the co.-palatine of Lancaster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Garstang, on the river Wyre, including the townships of Great Eccleston, Elswick, Inskip-with-Sowerby, Out Rawcliffe, and Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarnicar, and the chapelry of Wood-Plumpton. Area 18,184 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,426; in 1831, 4,708; in 1851, 4,680.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 552; in 1851, 539.

**MICHAEL** (St.), or **TEMPLEMICHAEL**, a parish in co. Cork,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of Glanmire. Area 1,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1851, 476.

**MICHAEL** (St.), a parish in co. Wexford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Broadway. Area 387 acres. Pop. in 1831, 93; in 1851, 77.

**MICHAEL** (St.), or **FRAGH**, a parish in co. Wexford, identical with the S portion of the town of Wexford. Pop. in 1851, 2,005.

**MICHAEL** (SANKT), a town of Austria, in the circle and 58 m. SSE of Salzburg. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village in the Tyrol, 6 m. N of Trento, on the l. bank of the Adige.

**MICHAEL-BEDWARDINE** (SAINT), a parish in Worcestershire, on the Severn, adjacent to the city of Worcester. Pop. in 1851, 483. It is within the boundaries of the parli. borough.

**MICHAEL-CARHAISE** (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SE of Tregony. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 191.

**MICHAEL-CHURCH**, a parish in Radnor, 6 m. SW by S of Kingston, on the river Arrow. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1851, 155.

**MICHAEL-CHURCH** (SAINT), a parish in Somersetshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Bridgewater, intersected by the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 43 acres. Pop. in 1851, 30.

**MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLEY**, a parish in Herefordshire,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE by E of Hay. Area 4,567 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 412.

**MICHAELOVKA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kursk, on the river Spava, 62 m. WNW of Kursk.

It has manufactories of leather and oil; and trades in wax, wood, corn, and hemp.

**MICHAELOWSKI**, a Russian trading-post in Norton bay, on the NW coast of America.

**MICHAEL-PENKEVIL** (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. WSW of Tregony. Area 1,189 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 201.

**MICHAEL-SOUTH-ELMHAM** (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NW of Halesworth. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 150.

**MICHAEL'S** (SAINT), or **SAN MIGUEL**, the largest of the Azores group. It is 48 m. long from E to W, and about 11 m. in greatest breadth from N to S. Its W extremity, Punta Ferrara, is in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 54'$ , W long.  $25^{\circ} 55'$ ; its E, Punta-de-la-Marquesa, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 48'$ , W long.  $25^{\circ} 10'$ . It has an area of about 230 sq. m. It consists of a number of mountains, hills, and valleys, none of which are of primitive formation, but are evidently the product of volcanic eruptions. The culminating summit of the island, the Pico-de-Vara, has an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level. The face of the island presents a succession of conical hills, with masses of rock in all stages of calcination; and in the interior is a chain of small circular lakes, each of them apparently formed in the crater of an extinct volcano. In 1522, the town of Villa-Franca on this island was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1810 the island was fiercely agitated by successive shocks; and in June 1811, a volcanic island gradually emerged from the sea, near the W extremity of the island, from a spot on which there was before known to be 40 fath. of water, and after remaining visible for three months, again gradually disappeared. In the valley of the Furnes, alt. 2,000 ft. above sea-level, are hot and cold springs of temps. varying from  $60^{\circ}$  to  $212^{\circ}$ . The whole arable surface is in a state of high cultivation; and both European and tropical vegetation flourishes here side by side in luxuriance; wheat and bananas, figs and cabbages, oranges and potatoes, are equally abundant and of equal excellence in their kind. The island is much indebted to its humidity for its fertility. Its summit is generally enveloped all day in mist, which at night is precipitated in the form of rain. The usual produce of a good tree is from 6,000 to 8,000 lemons or oranges; and 80,000 boxes, value £40,000, is the exportation of a productive year. About 300,000 bushels of Indian corn are annually exported; but little wine is made beyond what is required for domestic consumption.—A census of the island in 1816 gave a pop. of 80,000, but this did not include young persons under the age of confession. In 1840 it was returned at 80,809. The natives are muscular and well-knit in their persons, industrious, simple in their habits, honest, and good-natured. The island contains one city, 5 towns, and 54 parishes. The regular infantry are 250 in number; the artillery, 100. There are besides 3 regiments of militia. It has a military governor, and a principal civil officer, both of whom are sent out by the Crown, and hold office for three years. It has commerce with Lisbon, England, America, and Russia. To Portugal it exports corn, pulse, poultry, cattle, and vegetables; to England, fruits and wine.—Dr. Mason states that for scenery and cultivation St. M. is far more interesting than Madeira, and topographically better calculated for invalids requiring exercise in the open air; and that its capital, Ponta Delgado, is better built and cleaner than Funchal. See article AZORES.

**MICHAEL'S** (SAINT), a river in the state of Maryland, U. S., which, after a course of 16 m., enters Chesapeake bay, opposite the S end of Kent island.

**MICHAEL'S BAY** (SAINT), a bay on the W coast of the island of Curaçoa.—Also a bay of Nova



Scotia, on the W coast of the bay of Fundy.—Also a bay on the E coast of Labrador.

**MICHAEL'S MOUNT** (SAINT), a chapelry in the hund. of Penwith, Cornwall,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S of Marazion, in Mount's-bay. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 147. 'St. Michael's mount' at high tides appears a completely insulated congregation of rocks, rising to a considerable height, and gradually decreasing in size till it assumes the form of a pyramid. At low water it may be approached from the shore, over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks. Some of the masses of rock in the intermediate space are immensely large, and composed of granite of a close texture, with its felspar of a pinkish colour. The mount itself consists of a hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the preponderating substance. There is also slate interspersed with granitic veins. It is supposed that St. Michael's mount, which Ptolemy calls *Oerism*, was the ancient *Ictus*, or *Ictis*, whence the produce of the tin mines of Cornwall was chiefly exported. At the foot of the mount is a wharf or pier capable of affording shelter to 50 sail of vessels; and a considerable village inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

**MICHAELSTONE-VEDOW**, a parish in Monmouthshire,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. WSW of Newport, on the river Runney. Area 3,433 acres. Pop. in 1851, 544.

**MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT**, or **LLANFIIANGEL-YSTGWELON**, a parish in Glamorganshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 87.

**MICHAELSTON-SUPER-AVON** (UPPER and LOWER), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. SE of Neath. Pop. in 1831, 1,050; in 1851, 6,074.

**MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-ELY**, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, 48.

**MICHAELSTOW**, a parish in Cornwall,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SSW of Camelford. Area 1,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 215.

**MICHAEL TROY** (SAINT), a parish in Monmouth, 2 m. SW of Monmouth, on the S bank of the Trothy. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 360.

**MICHAÏLOW**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 24 m. SSW of Riazan. Pop. 1,600.

**MICHAÏTOYAT**, a river of Guatemala, which rises in Lake Amatitan, in the prov. of Escuintlan; flows W and then S, and falls into the Pacific in about 91° W long. It has a remarkable fall near San-Pedro-Martyr.

**MICHEL** (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Angoulême, near the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 346. It has manufactories of wire-cloth and o. paper.

—Also a village in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Romans, and 20 m. NNE of Valence. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. E of St. Diey. Pop. 1,000.

—Also a village of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. S of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, and 20 m. WSW of Mauléon. Pop. 476. There are in the environs a tile-work, quarries of grey marble, and salt-works.

—Also a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Maurienne, 7 m. ESE of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, near the r. bank of the Arc, at an alt. of 2,257 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,869.

—Also a mining village in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 2 m. NW of Alban. The iron mines here are the most important in the dep.—Also a mountain in the dep. of Finistere, to the NE of Brest. It is one of the chief summits of the Arce range.

—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges, on the canal from Bruges to Ghent. Pop. of dep. 1,023; of village 783.

**MICHEL-DE-CASTELNAU** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 8 m. E of Captieux. Pop. 500.

**MICHEL-DE-CHAVAINES** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bouloire. Pop. 1,100.

**MICHEL-DE-CHEF** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Pornic, and about a mile from the sea. Pop. 818.

**MICHEL-LE-CLOUD** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. WNW of St. Hilaire-sur-Autise. Pop. 300.

**MICHEL-DE-LA-CORNEILLE** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Auvillards. Pop. 500.

**MICHEL-DE-DEZE'S** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Germain-de-Calberte. Pop. 448.

**MICHEL-DE-DOUBLE** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Mucidan, 18 m. S of Riberae. Pop. 1,050.

**MICHEL-EN-GREVE** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Plestin. Pop. 400.

**MICHEL-EN-L'HERM** (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Luçon, and 3 m. from the coast. Pop. in 1841, 2,677. It has a small port on the canal of Fontenelle, which communicates with the bay of Aiguillon, and has some trade in grain and legumes.

**MICHEL-DE-LANE'S** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 3 m. NW of Salles, on the r. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. 950.

**MICHEL-DE-MONTAIGNE** (SAINT), or **MONTAGNE** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Velines. Pop. 541. It contains a castle, noted as the birth-place of Michel-de Montaigne.

**MICHEL-MONT** (SAINT). See **MONT-SAINT-MICHEL**.

**MICHEL-DE-MONT-MERCURE** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Pouzauges-la-Ville. Pop. 1,000.

**MICHEL-EN-THIERACHE**, or **MICHEL-ROCHEFORT** (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 2 m. E of Hirson, near the source of the Oise, and at the entrance to the forest of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 3,201. It has several iron-forges, manufactories of baskets, brocade, and tulle, cotton spinning-mills, and quarries of marble and freestone. Sheep and bees are extensively reared in the surrounding district.

**MICHELAU**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 35 m. SSE of Breslau, circle and 9 m. S of Brieg. Pop. 900.

**MICHELBAACH**, a town of Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwald, 11 m. SSE of St. Pölten, and 38 m. W of Vienna, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Danube. Pop. 355.—Also a village of the grand duchy of Hesse, in the prov. of Starkenburg, SE of Furth.—Also a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 6 m. NNW of Wehen, and 14 m. NNW of Wiesbaden. Pop. 338.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, S of Hale. Pop. 356. It has a castle.

**MICHELDORF**, a village of Austria, in the country above the Ens, and circle of Traun, 20 m. SE of Steyer, and 2 m. S of Kirchdorf. It has extensive manufactories of hardware, especially hoes, scythes, and sickles, which are considered the best in Austria.

**MICHELE** (SAINT), a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 29 m. WNW of Coni. Pop. 1,180.

**MICHELE-DI-MONDOVI** (SAINT), a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 5 m. E of Mondovi. Pop. 1,777.

**MICHELFLD**, a village of Baden, in the circle



of the Lower Rhine, SE of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,202. It has manufactories of cloth and of machinery.

MICHELGESTEL, or MICHELGESTEL, a market-town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Bois-le-Duc, on the Dommel. Pop. 2,673.

MICHELSDORF, or STRAZSA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 8 m. SW of Kasmarkt. Pop. 720. It has manufactories of linen fabrics.

MICHELSTADT, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 1 m. N of Erbach, and 27 m. SE of Darmstadt, on the r. bank of the Mumlung. Pop. 3,004. It has a Gothic church, in which are the tombs of the counts of Erbach, and an orphans' asylum; and possesses manufactories of cloth, leather, iron utensils, &c.

MICHERY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NE of Pont-sur-Yonne. Pop. 1,064.

MICHIGAN, a federal state of the United States of North America; bounded on the N by Lake Superior; on the E by Lake Huron, the St. Clair river and lake, Detroit river, and Lake Erie, all of which separate it from the British possessions; on the S by the states of Ohio and Indiana; and on the W by Lake Michigan and the Menomonee and Montreal rivers. It is composed of two large peninsular portions, lying between the parallels of 41° 48' and 47° 30' N, and the meridians of 82° 20' and 90° 10' W; and is 344 m. in length, and 300 m. broad; with an area, according to some authorities, of 60,042 sq. m., or 38,426,294 acres; but according to others, of only 56,243 sq. m., of which about 10,000,000 acres are yet unsurveyed.

*Physical features.* The surface of the lower or southern peninsula, between Lakes Huron and Michigan, is generally level, having few elevations which may be termed hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the top of the peninsula, and mostly covered with fine forests of timber interspersed with 'oak openings,' plains, and beautiful prairies. Along the E shore of Lake Michigan are sand-hills, thrown by the winds into innumerable fantastic forms, sometimes covered with stunted trees and scanty vegetation, but most generally bare. On the shore of Lake Huron are some high sand-cliffs. The point formed by Lake Huron and Saginaw-bay is generally low and swampy. The forest-trees are the same as in Ohio, with the addition of white and yellow pine; fruit-trees produce abundantly. The soil is well adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, Indian corn, buckwheat, &c. All kinds of garden vegetables, and the various species of grasses, thrive well. The southern peninsula, between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, is drained by several large rivers, and numerous smaller streams, which rise near the centre, and pass off in an E and W direction, with the exception of the Cheboygan, and three or four smaller streams which flow in a N direction. The larger streams are navigable for boats and canoes nearly to their sources. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie; Rouge into the Detroit strait; Clinton, St. Clair, and Black river, into the lake and strait of St. Clair; Saginaw river, formed by the junction of the Titubawassee, Hare, Shiawassee, Flint, and Cass rivers, falls into Saginaw-bay. Thunder-bay river and Cheboygan

flow into the N part of Lake Huron. The St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Maskego rivers, and several smaller streams, flow in a W direction into Lake Michigan. Many parts abound with small clear lakes, from which are taken quantities of fish of various kinds. The N peninsula, between Lakes Michigan and Superior, occupies about 12,000,000 of acres. Mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests, spread over this section with a boldness of outline which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type in North American geography. This division embraces the mineral district of M. The N shores of Lake Michigan and of Lake Huron, as far as Point Detour, are exclusively limestone where rock is at all visible, and this rock is characterized by the usual indications of gypsum and saline springs. The sugar maple is interspersed throughout the tract, being separated by the sand-plains, the mountain masses, and tracts of spruce lands. The beech tree is found as far N as Point Iroquois at the outlet of Lake Superior. The rock-maple and red oak are found at intervals throughout the NW; both species are seen at the sources of the Mississippi, but the beech has not been observed N of the locality mentioned, nor the white oak N of the straits of Mackinac. The interior abounds in minor lakes, and enjoys a singular advantage of intercommunication by its streams and portages. Taking the whole extent of the territory of the Menomonee river, following the curves of the coast to the NW limits of the state at the mouth of the Moniaw or Montreal river of Lake Superior, it affords not less than 720 m. of coast-navigation; and embraces in this distance several large bays and excellent harbours. About 40 large and 60 small streams discharge their waters into the three lakes constituting portions of the boundary.—The mineral region of this district, in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior, is rich in copper of the finest quality, which is frequently found in its native state. The extreme length of this region is about 135 m., and it has a width varying from 1 to 6 m. In some of the river beds large boulders of native copper are met with. The growing importance of the extraordinary productiveness of the copper district of Lake Superior is causing increased interest, not only in America, but in the European states. The mineral region which surrounds its E shore is unsurpassed in the world in quantity and value. The following are returns from the North-West company's mines. In 1849 there was paid for land, mining labour, supplies, stores, tools, &c., 37,964 dollars; and the sales of copper produced 5,008 d., the rough copper shipped being 44,196 lbs. In 1850 the expenses were 47,600 d., and produce, 32,271 d.; copper shipped, 270,853 lbs.; in 1851, including steam-engine, machinery, and improvements, 62,915 d.; produce, 50,862 d.; copper shipped, 442,285 lbs. The expenses in future will be but for labour and materials, and next year it is expected to ship 1,000,000 lbs. of copper. The company hold 4,320 acres of land, and a charter from the state of M. A ship-canal is spoken of to connect Lake Superior with the other lakes and the Atlantic, and by the Illinois canal and Mississippi with the gulf of Mexico.

*Climate, &c.* The climate of M. is much modified by the waters, which on three sides form its boundaries; and though naturally situated in the regions of intense cold, the state is rendered pleasant and agreeable in temperature and weather. The range of the therm. approximates to that observed on the sea-coast, and the atmosphere is moist and equable at all seasons of the year.—The grains and fruits of Europe grow luxuriantly in the rich alluvial deposits; grazing and sheep-farming are highly favoured by the mildness of the climate, the housing of cattle

being seldom required, even in the dead of winter. In the northern peninsula the seasons are more marked, and the extremes of temp. greater; but even there no material obstruction to profitable husbandry is experienced. Spring is somewhat wet and backward; the winter, dry and cold.—No state in the union is more bountifully supplied with wild animals, game, fish, and aquatic fowl. The beaver frequents the rivers, and in the forests bears, wolves, elk, deer, and foxes abound. The trout of Michilimackinac are large and well-flavoured, and are plentiful at all seasons. White fish are taken in large quantities in the river Detroit and in Lake St. Clair, as well as at the falls of St. Mary's. Sturgeon are abundant in the lakes, which also contain pike, pickerel, &c.—From a statement recently made to the legislature of M., it appears that during the year 1849 the number of flour-mills amounted to 228; run of stone, 567; barrels of flour made, 719,478; number of hands employed 598; capital invested, 1,496,400 d. A comparative table of certain statistical returns made for the state in 1840, compared with similar returns of assessors made in 1849, shows the following result:

	1840.	1849.
Wheat raised.	bush 2,157,108	4,739,300
All other grains.	4,666,720	8,179,767
Wool.	lbs. 153,375	1,648,756
Maple sugar made.	1,329,784	1,774,369
Horses.	No. 30,444	52,305
Neat cattle.	185,190	210,268
Swine.	295,890	152,341
Sheep.	89,618	610,563
Saw-mills.	491	730
Flouring and grist-mills.	190	228
Barrels of flour made.	202,560	719,478
Men employed in saw and flouring-mills.	1,114	2,557

*Manufactures and commerce.*] The manufactures of M. are as yet on a limited scale, and are confined to the fabrication of articles of immediate necessity. The whole capital invested in this branch of industry amounted in 1840 to 3,112,240 d. Leather, soap, and candles, and spirits, seem to be the staple articles. The value of home-made or family goods was set down at 113,955 d. M. is finely situated for commerce, being almost surrounded by waters which are now connected with the Hudson by the Erie canal, and with the western rivers by the Michigan and Illinois canal, just completed. Little direct foreign commerce, however, belongs to this state. The total value of exports to foreign ports for the year ending 30th June, 1846, was 251,890 d., and of imports 154,928 d. The total exports from M. in 1846 amounted to the value of 4,647,608 d. These were exported from the following ports, in the subjoined values:—From Detroit, 2,495,535 d.; from Monroe, 800,241 d.; from St. Joseph's, 601,555 d.; and from minor ports, 750,475 d. The articles exported were—flour, 748,533 barrels, valued at 2,555,221 d.; wheat, 650,889 bushels; corn, 16,345 bushels; and some oats, barley, and potatoes; pork, beef, and other salt provisions, 23,289 barrels; whisky, 4,063 barrels; fish, 9,305 barrels; wool, 594,567 lbs.; leather, 100,354 lbs.; and the following articles—green and dry hides, 11,810 d.; pearl and pot ashes, 139,075 d.; lumber, 638,580 d.; shingles, 110,225 d.; staves, 20,530 d.; furs and peltries, 300,000 d.; and straw hats, 10,000 d. The principal works of internal improvement are the Central railway, from Detroit to New Buffalo via Kalamazoo and Niles, and the Southern railroad, from Monroe to Hillsdale. There is also a railroad from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, where it connects with the southern road; and from Detroit lines extend N and NW to Shelby and Pontiac. Other lines are contemplated; but it is probable that for some time to come the expense in completing the two great roads will absorb all the

available capital of the state, and suspend the progress of minor operations.

*Population.*] The pop. at several decennial periods, and its progressive increase, was as follows:

Year.	Pop.	Decennial increase.	
		numerical.	per cent.
1810	4,762	—	—
1820	8,896	4,134	83.6
1830	31,639	722.43	255.5
1840	212,269	180,628	571.7
1850	402,041	188,772	88.9

Already two respectable colleges are established and receive the support of the state. In 1840, there were 12 academies and grammar-schools with 485 students, and 975 primary and common schools, with 29,701 scholars. Since that period, however, the state has almost doubled its pop., and, as a consequence, there can be no doubt that the means of education have been extended in a like ratio. The Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, are numerous. The Protestant Episcopalians have a bishop and 27 clergymen, and the Catholics have several congregations.

*Government, &c.]* The government is based on the constitution of 1835. Every white male adult citizen may vote and is eligible for office. The representatives, in number not to exceed 100 nor be less than 48, are chosen annually; the senators, half of whom are chosen annually, serve for two years. The governor and lieutenant-governor must have been citizens of the United States five years, and residents of the state two years, and are chosen by a plurality of votes for two years. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor and senate for seven years; other judges are elected by the people for four years. Any judge may be removed on address of both houses. The constitution provides for a superintendent of public instruction,—for a system of public schools,—and for a permanent school-fund and a school library in every district, to be supported by military and penal fines. Slavery is prohibited. The total receipts into the treasury in 1846 and balance of 1845, amounted to 196,675 d.; and the expenditures in 1846 were 165,125 d. The public debt of the state on the 1st January 1847 was 3,154,560 d.; and on 1st December 1850, 2,529,872 d.; for the payment of which the resources of the state are ample, although this state was one of the eleven states of the union which in 1848 repudiated its debts. The value of taxable property in the state in 1846 was 29,424,865 d.

Lansing, the cap., is situated in the middle of the state, and is as yet but a wilderness.—Detroit, the former capital, and the largest and most flourishing town in M., stands on the W shore of the river of the same name.—Monroe on Lake Erie, and St. Joseph's on Lake Michigan, are the other principal ports. Adrian, Saline, Jacksonburg, Marshall, Kalamazoo, and Niles, are also rising towns—all on the line of the Central or Southern railroads. The northern parts of the state are but thinly settled.

*History.*] The first permanent settlement in this state was made at Detroit by the French, in 1670; but at the peace of Paris, 1763, the country was ceded to the British, and at the close of the revolutionary war transferred to the United States. In 1805 the country was erected by Congress into a separate territorial government. During the war with England, M. fell into the hands of the enemy, but was retaken in the following year. In 1836 it was admitted into the union as a state.

**MICHIGAN (LAKE),** one of the great lakes of North America, formerly called LAKE ILLINOIS, or LAKE DAPHNIN. It extends from the western angle of Lake Huron, in a southerly direction, and is separated from Lake Superior by a tongue of land about 30 leagues in length. Its elevation above sea-level is 578 ft. It lies wholly within the territory of the United States, between the parallels of 42° and 46°

Its length from N to S is 220 m., by a mean breadth of 70 m. Its circumf. is 945 m.; and its area is estimated at 22,000 sq. m., being inferior in extent to Lake Superior by about 10,000 sq. m. Its waters have in some places a depth of 1,000 ft. At its S extremity is Chicago creek, by which, in the rainy season, the head-waters of the Illinois communicate with the lake; but the bar at the mouth of the creek does not admit boats drawing above 2 ft. water. A number of streams flow into the lake; and it abounds, like the others, with excellent fish.—Mr. Asa Whitney proposes to construct a railway from the W shore of Lake Michigan to Puget-sound, or some other point on the coast of Oregon, a course 2,030 m. long, lying wholly through uncultivated and uninhabited lands, and in great part many thousand feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Whitney maintains that a complete junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at Panama—as for instance by the volcanic disruption of the entire isthmus—would confer no appreciable advantage on the commerce of the old or the new world. His argument is that the sailing distance from England to India or China is greater via Panama than via the Cape of Good Hope; and that, therefore, the commerce of the West with the East would grin nothing by the supposed change. On the other hand, considering America as a continent interposed between Europe and Asia, he shows that his proposed route is nearly a straight line between Liverpool and Puget-sound, and that Puget-sound is the most favourable point on the Pacific shore for commanding sailing communication with the commercial countries of Asia. The fundamental theory of the projector is that, as pop. with all its attendant blessings follows road-making, the construction of a road through the desert immediately imparts value to lands which were otherwise valueless; therefore he proposes to make the railway pay for its own construction. Mr. Whitney demands that the federal government of America should grant him a belt of land, 60 m. wide, along the entire length of his proposed line, at 10 cents. per acre; and out of the difference between this small price and what the same land will be worth when a railway intersects it, he undertakes to defray the expenses of construction, and to remunerate himself. He proposes to make the line by sections of 10 m.; and, as each section is completed, to sell the adjoining land to the emigrants, who, he reasonably supposes, would flock to the new scene of settlement and labour. At the end, the railway is to become in point of fact national property, nominally vested in its own constructor, but with a proviso that the tolls are not to exceed the charges of working and keeping it in repair. Both in England and America, the press and public opinion support him, and 21 state legislatures of his own country have declared in his favour. If compelled by circumstances to abandon his first idea, it is said that Mr. Whitney will apply for permission to carry out his scheme on a parallel line within the British frontier, where he considers it to be equally feasible.

**MICHILIMACKINAC**, or **MACKINAC**, a country in the N part of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 13,464 sq. m. It possesses considerable diversity both of surface and of soil. On the N it is separated from Huron co. by a strait of the same name, which connects Lakes Michigan and Huron. This strait is 40 m. long, and in its narrowest part 4 m. wide; and contains several islands, the principal of which are Mackinac, Bois Blanc, and Drummond.—Mackinac (pronounced Mackinaw) island is about 34 miles in length, and is almost entirely surrounded by rocks rising in peaks 150 ft. in height. The most elevated point of the island has

an alt. of 300 ft. above the surface of the lake. It produces wheat, oats, barley, pease, and beans. On its SE coast is a village of the same name; and rising above it, on a rocky eminence 150 ft. in height, is fort Mackinac. The harbour is safe and commodious, and has a considerable trade in fish, skins, and fur. Pop. in 1840, 923. The island of M. was first colonised in 1764. In 1796 it was surrendered to the American government. In 1812 it was taken by the British, but was restored to America by the treaty of Ghent.

**MICHILIMACKINAC (LITTLE)**, or **MACKINAC**, a river of the state of Illinois, U. S., which has its source in a prairie near the centre of McLean co.; traverses Tazewell co., and enters the Illinois river, on the l. bank, 15 m. below the lake of that name, and after a course partly navigable of 150 m.

**MICHIPICOTON**, a bay of the E part of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada. It is about 30 m. wide at the entrance, and nearly equal in depth; and receives two rivers, one of which bears the same name. Its banks on the N and SE rise to a considerable height. On its SE side is fort Michipicoton.

**MICHIPICOTON**, or **MAUREPAS**, an island of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada, at the entrance to Michipicoton bay, and about 6 m. from the continent. It is 18 m. from E to W, and 12 m. from N to S.

**MICHKIN**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Yaroslavl. The dist. is sandy, but generally fertile, producing grain, timber, and pasturage. Pop. 70,000.—The town is 63 m. W of Yaroslavl, on the l. bank of the Volga. Pop. 1,000. It has a church.

**MICHL** (GROSS), or **NAGY-MIHÁLY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 33 m. E of Kaschau, and 39 m. SE of Eperies, on the r. bank of the Hernath. Pop. 1,600. It has 3 churches.

**MICHNI**, a walled town of Northern India, about 15 m. from Peshawur, on the Momund frontier, about 3 m. N of the l. bank of the Cabul, where that river debouches into the plain. It is inhabited principally by Momunds.

**MICHŌACAN**. See **MECHOACAN**.

**MICHOURIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, district and 24 m. NW of Verkhnednieprovsk, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

**MICHOWITZ**, or **MICHOWICE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. WSW of Kaurzim. Pop. 400. It has a considerable trade in wood and charcoal.

**MICKFIELD**, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SW of Debenham. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 256.

**MICKLEHAM**, a parish in Surrey, 2 m. SSE of Leatherhead. Area 2,849 acres. Pop. 766.

**MICKLEOVER**, a parish in Derbyshire, 3 m. WSW of Derby. Area 5,330 acres. Pop. 1,809.

**MICKLETON**, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 m. NNE of Chipping-Camden. Area 3,766 acres. Pop. 829.—Also a township in the p. of Ronaldkirk, in Yorkshire, 7 m. NW of Barnard-castle. Pop. 653.

**MICKLEY**, a chapelry in the p. of Ovingham, in Northumberland, 10 m. ESE of Hexham. Pop. 566.

**MICMACS**, a tribe of Indians in New Brunswick, speaking a dialect of the Iroquois. Like the Micettes, they are of a copper colour, with coarse black hair, hazel eyes, high cheek bones, and erect carriage.

**MICOCO**. See **ANZICO**.

**MICUIPAMPA**, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Livitad, 36 m. NNW of Caxamarca, and 105 m. N of Truxillo, in the Andes, at the base of the mountain of Gualgayock, and at an alt. of 11,610 ft. above sea-level. It is one of the most elevated towns in the New World. Extensive silver-mines exist in its vicinity.

**MIDAI**, a town of Burmah, in the Mrauma, 5 m.



N of Ummerapura. It is one of the principal commercial entrepôts between Burmah and China.

**MIDDELBURG**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 20 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 793. It has a brewery and a brick-work.

**MIDDELFART**, a town and port of Denmark, in the stift and on the NW coast of the island of Fuhnen, bail. and 27 m. WNW of Odensee, on the Little Belt. Pop. 1,600. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth and distilleries of brandy.

**MIDDELHARNIS**, a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland and island of Overflakke; 14 m. S of Brielle, and about a mile E of Sommeldyke.

**MIDDELKERKE**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Ostend. Pop. 714. The Submarine telegraph company have laid down an electric-telegraph wire cable between Dover and this v., which forms a central point of communication with the general system of continental telegraphs.

**MIDDELSTUM**, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 11 m. NNE of Groningen. Pop. 1,160.

**MIDDELWYK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Peteghem. Pop. 984.

**MIDDLE**, a parish of Salop, 7 m. NNW of Shrewsbury. Area 6,909 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,205; in 1851, 1,257.

**MIDDLE**, an island of the Indian ocean, in the Mergui archipelago, in N lat.  $9^{\circ} 5'$ , and E long.  $97^{\circ} 45'$ .—Also an island in the China sea, to the E of the Malay peninsula, in N lat.  $3^{\circ}$ , and E long.  $105^{\circ} 2'$ .

**MIDDLE**, a township of Cape May co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the E by the Atlantic, and on the W by Delaware bay. It has a level and marshy surface, and is watered by Goshen, Dyer's, Green and Fishing creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,624.

**MIDDLE**, an island near the S coast of Australia, in S lat.  $34^{\circ} 5'$ , and E long.  $123^{\circ} 7'$ . It contains a salt lake.

**MIDDLE (Mount)**, a summit of South Australia, between the W side of Spencer's gulf and Middle-back mountain.

**MIDDLEBACK**, a mountain of South Australia, to the W of Spencer's gulf, in S lat.  $33^{\circ} 11' 25''$ , and E long.  $137^{\circ} 9'$ . It is enclosed on the E by a crescent-shaped ridge, and is visible at a distance of 14 leagues.

**MIDDLEBIE**, a parish of Dumfries-shire, to the NE of Annan. Area 12,600 Scottish acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,107; in 1851, 2,163.

**MIDDLEBOROUGH**, a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 40 m. S by E of Boston. It is 15 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth, and is one of the largest townships in the state. It contains several large ponds which are feeders of Taunton river. Pop. in 1840, 5,085.

**MIDDLEBOURNE**, a village of Tyler co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 307 m. NW of Richmond, on the E side of Middle Island creek.

**MIDDELBURG**, a town of Holland, capital of the prov. of Zeeland, 4 m. NE of Flushing, 33 m. N of Ghent, and 84 m. SW of Amsterdam, in the centre of the island of Walcheren which lies between the mouths of the Schelde, and on a wide canal, 5 m. in length, and communicating, on the NE, with the North sea. This canal was cut in 1817, to supply the want of the ancient port of M., which had become entirely choked up. Pop. in 1844, 16,000. The town is nearly circular in form, and is both large and handsome. It was formerly strongly fortified, and is still enclosed by bastioned ramparts and

a ditch. The streets are regularly laid out, and some of them are spacious and handsome. The canals, of which there are several, are crossed by drawbridges. The town-house, which stands in the Grand place, is of Gothic architecture, and surmounted with a high tower. The front is adorned with 25 statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Zeeland. The Place Ronde is lined with alleys of trees, and contains the abbey church and the office of the Admiralty. It has also an ancient cathedral, in which are several fine tombs, arsenals, a museum and library, an atheneum, a school of design, a classical school, and several other public buildings. It possesses manufactories of starch and madder, several powder-mills, a cannon foundry, several glass-works, saw-mills, salt-refineries, several silk and paper mills, &c. The trade is now much decayed, but it still exports considerable quantities of corn, salt, madder, and flax. Its imports are chiefly French wines and brandy. The environs are marshy, and the locality extremely unhealthy. M. was originally a small village, but having been gradually enlarged by the lords of Borssele, was enclosed by walls in 1132. In 1561 a bishopric was founded in it by Paul IV., which however lasted only 13 years. In 1574 it was taken from the Spaniards by the confederates, after a siege of 22 months. In 1795 it was ceded by the Dutch to France, when it was first comprised in the dep. of the Schelde, and afterwards became capital of the dep. of the Bouches-de-l'Escaut. It was taken in 1809 by the English, but was evacuated by them the same year.

**MIDDLEBURG**, a township of Shoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 37 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, watered by Catskill creek, and by a stream which flows into Shoharie kill. Pop. 3,843. The village is on the E side of Shoharie creek, and contains about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, watered by the E branch of Rocky river, by Baldwin's river, and by the outlet of Lake Abraham. Pop. 399.—Also a village of Hardiman co., in the state of Tennessee, 163 m. SW by W of Nashville.—Also a village of Zane township, Logan co., in the state of Ohio, between two head-streams of Big Darby creek. Pop. 300.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 33 m. SSE of Burlington, and 59 m. SW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Otter creek. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 3,162. The village is on the creek. It is well but irregularly built, and is the seat of Middleburg college.—Also a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, 52 m. WSW of Hartford. The surface is hilly, and is watered by branches of Nangatuck river, and by the outlet of Quanssepang pond. The soil consists of coarse gravelly loam. Pop. 761.—Also a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, 247 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, drained by Allen's creek, and by a tributary Tonawanda creek. The soil consists of sand and clay loam. Pop. 2,445.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 725.—Also a village of Talmadge township, Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 125 m. NE of Columbus, on both sides of Cuyahoga river.—Also a fertile and well-settled township of Knox co., in the same state. Pop. 1,004.

**MIDDLE CREEK**, a township of Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 562.

**MIDDLEFIELD**, a township in Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 124 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,717.—Also a township in Otsego co., in New York, 64 m. W of Albany, skirted on the W by Otsego lake. Pop. 3,319.

**MIDDLEFORK**, a township in Macon co., in the



state of Missouri, U. S., 92 m. N by W of Jefferson. Pop. 535.

**MIDDLE GRANVILLE**, a village in Washington co., in New York, U. S., 65 m. NNE of Albany.

**MIDDLE-GROUND**, a sand-bank in the Atlantic, to the E of Nova Scotia, and N of Sable island bank, in N lat. 44° 30', and W long. 60° 20'.

**MIDDLEHAM**, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. S by W of Richmond, and 41 m. NW of York. Area of p. 2,108 acres. Pop. in 1801, 728; in 1831, 914; in 1851, 966. The town occupies a gentle acclivity on the banks of the Ure, and is built in the form of a square, with the market-house in the centre. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. A moor about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the town, is celebrated as a training-ground for hunting and race-horses.

**MIDDLEHAM-BISHOPS**, a parish and township in the co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. S by E. of Durham, and about 2 m. E of the Great North of England railway. The parish includes the townships of M., Cornforth, Garmondsway-moor, Mainsforth, and Thrislington. Area 5,971 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1851, 1,719.

**MIDDLEKIRK**. See **MIDDEKERKE**.

**MIDDLE-MEAD**, a hamlet in the p. of Little-Baddow, Essex, 4 m. NE of Chelmsford, on the N bank of the Chelmer. Pop. in 1851, 204.

**MIDDLE-PAXTON**, a township of Paxton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. NE of Harrisburg. It has a mountainous surface, drained by Fishing, Stony, and Clark's creeks, and a gravelly soil, and contains anthracite coal. Pop. in 1840, 1,560.

**MIDDLE-QUARTER**, a township in the p. of Kirk-Linton, Cumberland, 5 m. ESE of Longtown. Pop. in 1831, 520; in 1851, 502.—Also a township in the p. of Kirby-Ireloth, Lancashire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Ulverstone.

**MIDDLESBOROUGH**, a parish, town, and port, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the S side of the river Tees,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by E of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway. Area of p. 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1801, 239; in 1831, 383; in 1841, 5,423; in 1851, 7,893. The immediate cause of the extraordinary increase of this town, the site of which in 1829 was marked by a solitary farmhouse, was the construction of a branch from the Stockton and Darlington railway to M. At the close of 1830 the railway was opened to M., and the first ship was loaded at its coal-staiths; and the shipment of coals has continued increasing ever since. Immediately prior to this some enterprising parties, conceiving the project of creating a new town, formed themselves into a partnership for that purpose, under the firm of 'the Middlesborough owners,' and purchased about 600 acres of land, which they laid out for building. On the land thus acquired, a town has been built in a regular form, having a large square in the centre, and streets diverging from it at right angles to each other. Among the manufactories may be noticed a pottery company, an engine and foundry company, 3 ironworks, rolling-mills, and an extensive rope and sail-cloth manufactory with steam-power looms. A large and commodious dock has been constructed, comprising an area of 9 acres of water-surface, and entered by a channel rather more than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from the middle channel of the Tees. The entrance-lock is 122 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide; and has a depth of water on the sill of 15 ft. at neap tides, and 19 ft. at spring tides. In 1831, the Clarence railway was extended to Samphire Batts, on the opposite side of the Tees, for the shipment there of the mineral riches of the Auckland and other districts of the co. of Durham. In 1837, British schools had been established in M. In 1841,

a market and improvement act, conferring powers of paying, lighting, watching, cleansing, improving, and taxing, received the royal assent. Under this act the rate-payers were clothed with the privilege of electing from among themselves annually representative commissioners, to carry out its provisions; and those provisions being of a comprehensive character, and including powers of sewerage and drainage, and the removal of nuisances, M. is in this respect in advance of older towns. In 1842,—the original coal-staiths for shipping coal in the river having been found insufficient,—the docks were opened. The drops which skirt these docks are connected with the main line of railway by 10 threefold branches, laid upon a triangular platform, 15 acres in extent, and having standing room for 3,000 loaded waggons, or upwards of 9,000 tons of coal! The shipments of coals in the Tees have increased with astonishing rapidity since the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway, and its extension to M. In 1844, 22,644 chaldrons, and 21,170 in 1845, were shipped at Stockton, and 137,885 chaldrons in 1844, and 195,726 in 1845, at M. From the latter place 70,000 chaldrons of Brancepeth coke are supplied by one establishment alone to railway companies and iron-founders in the three kingdoms, and to the mint at Bombay. A line of railway from the Stockton and Darlington railway at M. to Guisborough, with branches to the Cleveland hills, has been projected, which will add to the traffic of the town an immense iron-stone trade.

**MIDDLESCEUGH AND BRATHWAITE**, hamlets in the p. of St. Mary, Cumberland, 10 m. SE of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 163.

**MIDDLESEX**, the metropolitan county of England; bounded on the N by Hertfordshire; on the E by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Lea; on the S by Surrey, from which it is divided by the river Thames; and on the W by Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Colne. Its form is very irregular, stretching from the Lea, near Waltham abbey, on the NE, to the Thames, opposite Chertsey, on the SW, an extreme length of 28 m.; and from near Rickmansworth, on the NW, in a line SE to the Thames, an extreme breadth of about 17 m. Reduced to a parallelogram of equal superficies, the length would be about 20 m., by 14 m. in breadth. The square area, according to Middleton, is 280 m., or 179,200 acres; according to the parl. returns, 179,590 acres. Except Rutland, this is the smallest of the English co's. It is divided into the 6 hundreds of Edmonton, Ossulston, Gore, Isleworth, Elthorne, and Spelthorne. The hundred of Isleworth, however, lies to the westward of Gore hundred, part of Ossulston lying due S of Gore. These hundreds are subdivided, according to Middleton, into 208 parishes, whereof 108 are within the city of London, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With the exception of the metropolis itself, there is throughout this co. no great town or centre of population, though it contains the 4 market-towns of Brentford, Barnet, Staines, and Uxbridge; besides Edgware, Enfield, and Hounslow, once market-towns; and is interspersed with numerous large villages, all of which may be considered as suburban to the metropolis, to which the whole co., indeed, forms as it were but a small demesne, filled with splendid mansions, comfortable seats, and elegant villas, and laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts, for its convenience and support.

*General aspect.*] This district presents a gently waving surface devoid of hills, the heights, except upon the northern borders, not being sufficiently elevated to merit the name of hills. The principal elevations are those of Highwood, Hendon, Harrow, Barret, Hampstead, Highgate, and Brockley: the three last,

the highest in the co., are not more than 400 ft. above sea-level.—The Thames, the Colne, and the Lea, though they do not properly belong to this co., form its boundaries during part of their course; and four branches of the Colne pass through various parts of the district. The Thames and the Lea are of importance to the co. in so far as they promote its natural and artificial navigation. The ocean-tides flow through the Thames for about 23 m. along the border of this co.; and the river is navigable throughout its whole course of 43 m. along this border. With it are connected inland navigations by river and canal, which promote communication with all the principal inland districts, and with the waters of the Severn, the Mersey, and the Ouse. The Lea rises in Bedfordshire, passes through Hertfordshire, touches this co. near Waltham abbey, and runs S between it and Essex in several channels. The principal river fairly intersecting the co. is the Brent, which rises in Hertfordshire, and enters M. near Finchley, whence it flows SW by Kingsbury and Twyford to Greenford, and then S, in a tortuous course, by Hanwell to Brentford near which it joins the Thames. The New river, an artificial cut, though not properly a canal, designed to supply the metropolis with water, after running a course of nearly 12 m. from its source, near Ware in Hertfordshire, enters this co. at Bull-cross; and, in a very winding route of more than 26 m., passes by Enfield and Islington to the reservoirs whence the metropolis is supplied. The small river Cran takes its rise near Harrow, and running in a circuitous course by Cranford, crosses Houslow-heath, and enters the Thames at Isleworth.

**Soil, &c.]** M. possesses but little variety of strata, even to the greatest depth of wells. Blue clay, or, as it is called, London clay, is most prevalent. It is commonly an excellent brick-earth to the depth of many feet beneath the surface, but a large portion of the regular strata in M. is covered with alluvial gravel. A surface of perfect sand, clean gravel, or pure clay, is not new perhaps to be found in any part of the co. The land, though in general not naturally fertile, has been converted, especially throughout the whole tract bordering on the Thames, into luxuriant gardens, fertile corn-fields, and verdant lawns and pastures. Towards the N. however, and even in the vicinity of the metropolis, there are still several extensive tracts of waste and uncultivated heath,—such as Hampstead, Finchley, and others. The N part of this co. was anciently a vast forest, connected with those of Epping and Waltham on the E. and Windsor forest on the W.

**Climate.]** The temp. of the atmosphere, except perhaps so far as the influence of the London fogs extends, is nearly the same through the whole co. In general it is healthy, owing to the greater part of the soil being naturally dry; but undoubtedly the fires and furnaces of London have a sensible effect on the climate in its vicinity, by drying and warming the air, which, thus ruffled by heat, constantly passes upwards, and makes way for a fresh supply to come in from every side. The more stationary winds are from the SW and the NE. Those from the SW are supposed to blow nearly 6-12ths of the year; those from the NE about 5-12ths. The greatest falls of rain generally come from the S, or from a point or two W of S.

**Manufactures, &c.]** The trade and manufactures of the co. are principally centred in the metropolis. See article LONDON.

**Canals, roads, and railways.]** The Grand Junction canal enters this co. from Herts, near Hatfield, and running S in the valley of the Colne to West Drayton, turns E, crosses the Cran to the Brent, and following the line of that river, and in general coincident with its channel, runs to the Thames near Brentford. It is united with the Regent's canal by the Paddington canal, a branch leaving it near Cranford.—The Regent's canal, from its junction with the Paddington, runs along the W. N. and E sides of the metropolis, a length of 8½ m., till it joins the Thames near Limehouse. In its course it is provided with 12 locks, besides a tide-lock at the Thames, the fall being in all 90 ft.—The Lea navigation is partly artificial, as already remarked. A short cut, called the Kensington canal, runs in a curved direction, from a basin at Kensington to the Thames. Another, named the Grosvenor canal, runs from a basin at Westminster to the Thames. There is also a short cut, besides the dock-excavations, across the Isle of Dogs.—A large portion of the soil of this co. is occupied by the numerous roads which radiate from the metropolis as a common centre to all parts of the kingdom.—This important co., together with Surrey, is also the grand centre of railway concentration and radiation to the whole empire. The principal lines of railway centred in M. are the Great Western, the North-Western, the North-Eastern, and the South-Eastern.

**Population, &c.]** The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 818,129; in 1831, 1,358,200, consisting of 314,039 families, of whom 9,882 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 173,882 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 130,835 otherwise occupied. In 1841, the pop. had increased to 1,576,616, being an increase in 10 years of 16½ per cent. In 1851, it was 1,886,576, of which number 150,615 were extra metropolitan.—The number of inhabited houses in 1851, was 239,362.—In 1815, the assessment of real property to the income-tax was £5,995,537; in 1851, the amount of rental of the several divisions of the co., according to the new arrangement of its divisions, was as follows:

DIVISIONS.	
1. Holborn,	£206,746
2. Marylebone (new),	987,548
3. St. Pancras (new),	655,612
4. Paddington (new),	242,792
5. Finsbury,	286,604
6. South Mimms (new),	18,300
7. Tower,	1,564,166
8. Kensington (altered),	499,948
9. Edmonton (altered),	125,584
10. Gore,	104,408
11. Uxbridge (new),	109,008
12. Brentford (new),	153,620
13. Spelthorne,	88,536
14. Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist,	212,396
15. Hanover-square (new),	828,732
16. St. James's (new),	513,240
17. Strand,	356,644

£7,754,174

The expenditure on the poor of this co. for 3 years previous to Easter 1750, averaged £81,030; in 1803 the expenditure was £367,285; in 1839, £391,900; in 1847, £520,687, being at the rate of 1s. 4½d. in the pound on the annual value of rateable property in the last-mentioned year, while the average rate for all England was 1s. 6½d.—M. forms part of the dio. of London, and is divided between the archdeacons of M. and of London. The co. returns 2 members to parliament, who are polled for at Brentford, Bedford, Uxbridge, Edgeware, Hammersmith, King's Cross, Enfield, and Mile-end, the principal place of election being Brentford. The number of electors registered in 1832 was 8,005; in 1837, 12,837; in 1841, 13,919; in 1853, 14,836. Besides the county-members, the metropolitan boroughs return 12 members. This co. is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan high courts in civil causes; in the more important criminal causes it is under the central criminal court.

**History.]** Previous to the Roman invasion, M. was included in the district inhabited by the *Trinobantes*. This tribe possessed two fortified places, of which the 'eminence between the Thames and the Fleet-brook,' the centre of modern London, was the site of one; the other, and more important at that early era, was *Camalodunum*, now Colchester, in Essex. After the complete subjugation of the island, this county was included in the division *Flavia Caesariensis*; and *Londinium* or *Augusta*; now London, became a principal Roman station, though not then dignified with the name of a colony. The co. derives its name from its relative situation to the three ancient surrounding kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, of the first of which it formed a part for about three centuries previous to the dissolution of the Heptarchy.

**MIDDLESEX**, a county of Jamaica, of which it forms the central part. It comprises 9 parishes, viz., St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Thomas in the Vale, St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, Vere, Manchester, Clarendon, and St. John. Its chief town is Spanish town.

**MIDDLESEX**, a county in the E part of the state of Massachusetts, comprising an area of 800 sq. m., watered by Merrimac, Charles, Mystic, Sudbury, Concord, and Nashua rivers, and intersected in the NE by the Middlesex canal. It has a hilly surface, and possesses considerable variety of soil. Pop. in 1840, 106,611; in 1850, 161,385. Its chief towns are Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell.—Also a cen-

tral co. of the state of Connecticut, containing a superficies of 342 sq. m., watered by Connecticut river and its tributaries. It has a hilly surface, and possesses a generally good soil. Pop. in 1840, 24,879; in 1850, 27,677. Its capitals are Middletown and Haddam.—Also a central county in the state of New Jersey, comprising a surface generally level of 339 sq. m., watered by Raritan river and its branches, and Millstone and Rahway rivers. It has an excellent harbour. Pop. in 1840, 21,893; in 1850, 28,671. Its cap. is New Brunswick.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Virginia, containing 170 sq. m., between Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers, and bounded on the E by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1840, 4,392, of whom 2,209 were slaves; in 1850, 4,406.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, 6 m. NE of Montpelier, bounded on the SW by Onion river, and watered by the N branch of that river. The surface is hilly, but the soil, especially near the streams, is fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,270.—Also a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, 194 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by West creek, an affluent of Canandaigua lake, by which it is bordered on the W. Pop. 1,439.—Also a township of Butler co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,692.

**MIDDLESMOOR.** See **FOUNTAIN'S EARTH.**

**MIDDLESTONE**, a township in the p. of St. Andrew-Auckland, co. of Durham,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. ENE of Bishop-Auckland. Area 879 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1851, 451.

**MIDDLETON**, a parish in Essex, 1 m. S by W of Sudbury, on the river Stour. Area 875 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 170.—Also a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. WSW of Lancaster, and west of the river Lune. Area 1,229 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1851, 185.—Also a parish and market-town in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. NNE of Manchester, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W of Oldham, intersected by the Manchester and Rochdale canal, and in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The p. includes the townships of Ainsworth, Birtle-with-Bamford, Hopwood, Great Lever, M., Pilsforth, and Thornham, and the chapelry of Ashworth. Area of the p. 11,903 acres. Pop. in 1801, 7,951; in 1831, 14,379; in 1851, 16,796. The town, principally situated in a fertile vale, watered by the Irk and skirted by rising grounds, was originally a small village, but since 1770 has progressively advanced and become a considerable manufacturing town, with a pop. in 1851 of 5,740, though still retaining a certain primitive character both in its general aspect and in the manners of its pop. The houses composing it extend nearly a mile along the road from Manchester to Rochdale. On the E side of the town a number of the buildings have been erected on the summit and slope of a gentle eminence. The cotton manufacture in all its branches is extensively carried on here; there are also large silk-factories and dye-works. The description of silk goods chiefly manufactured are plain sarsonets. The admirable loom constructed by Jacquard is in general use for figured goods, and a large number of these looms are made here. The silk-weavers are principally employed by Manchester manufacturers. Coal-mines are worked in the vicinity.—Also a parish of Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SE of King's Lynn, on the East Anglian railway. Area 3,029 acres. Pop. in 1831, 681; in 1851, 932.—Also a township in the p. of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, 6 m. N by E of Rothwell. Pop. in 1851, 392.—Also a township in the p. of Belford, Northumberland,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW of Belford.—Also a parish in Suffolk,  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. SE of Yoxford, on the river Badingham. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 580; in 1851,

620.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SW by S of Arundel, on the coast. Area 859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1851, 108.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SW of Tamworth. Area 3,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 550; in 1851, 492.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 5 m. NE of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the E bank of the Lune. Area 7,503 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire,  $\frac{8}{2}$  m. NW of Beverley. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 527; in 1851, 649.—Also a p. and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW of Pickering. The p. includes the townships of Cowthorn, Hartoft, M., and Wretton, part of the township of Aislaby, and the chapelries of Cropton, Lockton, Eastside, and Rosedale. Area of the p. 25,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,742; in 1851, 1,942.—Also a township in the p. of Rothwell, W. R. of Yorkshire,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. N by W of Wakefield. Area 1,797 acres. Pop. in 1851, 977.—Also a township in the p. of Ilkley, Yorkshire,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. NW of Otley. Area 2,763 acres. Pop. in 1851, 162.—Also a township in the p. of Abberbury, co. of Montgomery. Pop. 131.

**MIDDLETON**, a small river of co. Cork, which issues from the bog of Peafield, and flows S through the town of Middleton to the head of the East-Ferry channel of Cork harbour. It is tidal to the middle of the town, and brings up vessels of 200 tons burthen to within a mile of the town. Its chief tributaries are the rivulets Ballinasloe, Lisgould, Gurtorue, Dunguney, and Roxborough.—Also a parish in co. Cork, containing the village of Ballinacurra, and part of the town of Middleton. Area 5,711 acres.—Also a post and market-town, formerly a parliamentary borough partly in the p. of Mogeesh, but chiefly in that of Middleton, co. Cork,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNW of Cloyne. It has a neat appearance, and has for a number of years improved more than any other of the minor towns of Munster. Pop. in 1851, 6,010.

**MIDDLETON**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Fiji archipelago, in S lat. 17° 3', W long. 179° 8'. It is mountainous, and well-wooded. A bank connects it on the S with Scott island.

**MIDDLETON**, a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 38 m. NNE of Concord. It has a level but rugged surface. Pop. in 1840, 482.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 22 m. N of Boston, on the river. Pop. 657.—Also a township of Wood co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 193.

**MIDDLETON**, or **SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON**, an island of the S. Pacific, to the E of Australia, in S lat. 28° 10', E long. 160° 24'. To the S is an extensive bank of the same name.

**MIDDLETON-CHENEY**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. NE of Banbury. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,415; in 1851, 1,330.

**MIDDLETON-ST.-GEORGE**, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. ESE of Darlington, on the N bank of the Tees. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 299; in 1851, 332.

**MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL**, a parish in the co. of Hereford,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. NE by N of Leominster. Area 2,221 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1851, 401.

**MIDDLETON (North)**, a township in the p. of Ilderton, Northumberland, 2 m. S by E of Wooler. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 127.—Also a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland, 9 m. W by S of Morpeth. Pop. in 1831, 108; in 1851, 104.

**MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW**, a chapelry in the p. of Wath, Yorkshire, 5 m. N by E of Ripon. Area 735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 134.

**MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN**, a parish in Salop,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. SW of Bridgenorth. Area 786 acres. Pop. 104.

**MIDDLETON (South)**, a township in the p. of Ilderton, Northumberland,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S by W of Wooler.



Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 80.—Also a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland, 9 m. W of Morpeth.

**MIDDLETON-STONEY**, a chapelry in the p. of Hathersage, co. of Derby,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Bake-well, on a branch of the Derwent. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 593. The v. is romantically situated at the entrance of Middleton-dale, a ravine characterized by naked and savage grandeur.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Bicester. Area 1,834 acres. Pop. 307.

**MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE**, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. NW of Barnard-Castle, comprising the townships of Forest and Frith, M., and Newbiggin, and the chapelry of Eggleston. Area 40,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,714; in 1851, 3,972. The town is scattered around the sides of hills enclosing an oval valley. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the extensive lead-mines which are wrought in the vicinity.

**MIDDLETON-TYAS**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Richmond, including the townships of M., Kneeton, and Monlton. Area 6,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 811; in 1851, 728.

**MIDDLETOWN**, a township of Upper Canada, in the Talbot district, watered by Otter and Big creeks. It contains a village of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 555.—Also a village in the township of W. Gwillimbury, 2 m. W of Bradbury.

**MIDDLETOWN**, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 77 m. SSW of Montpelier, between two mountains, watered by Pultney river. Pop. in 1840, 1,077.—Also a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode island, 28 m. S by E of Providence. Pop. 891.—Also a semi-capital and port-of-entry of Middlesex co., in the state and on the W bank of Connecticut river, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 33' 8''$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 39'$ . Pop. in 1820, 2,618; in 1830, 2,965; in 1840, 3,511. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the river. The houses are chiefly built of brick. The public edifices are numerous and handsome. The township comprises an area 9 m. in length from N to S, and from 4 to 10 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1820, 6,479; in 1840, 7,010.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 79 m. WSW of Albany. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Papaeton branch of Delaware river. The soil consists of sandy loam, and is very productive. Pop. in 1840, 2,608.—Also a township of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, 51 m. ENE of Trenton. It is generally level, and is drained by Swimming and Nevisink rivers. Pop. 6,063.—Also a village of Swatara township, Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 10 m. SE of Harrisburg, near the junction of Swatara and Susquehanna rivers, and of the Pennsylvania and Union canals. Pop. about 1,000.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the same state, 20 m. NNE of Philadelphia. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the W by Neshaminy creek, and watered by a tributary of that river, and by Bristol creek. Pop. 2,124.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, 20 m. W of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is bounded on the E by Ridley creek, and on the W by Chester creek. The soil consists of clay and loam. Pop. 1,451.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the same state. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Wyalusing creek and its branches. The soil consists of gravel and clay. Pop. 589.—Also a village of New Castle co., in the state of Delaware, 47 m. N of Dover, on Appoquinimink creek.—Also a village of New Castle co., in the same state.—Also a village of Frederick co., in the state of Maryland, 8 m. NW by W of Frederick, on Middle creek, an

affluent of Catoctin creek.—Also a village of Frederick co., in the state of Virginia, 158 m. NNW of Richmond, on Meadow Run. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Lenon township, Butler co., in the state of Ohio, 30 m. N of Cincinnati, on the E side of Miami river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Butler township, Columbiana co., in the same state. Pop. 27.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the same state. Pop. 1,601.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Kentucky, 42 m. W of Frankfort. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Indiana, 44 m. E by N of Indianapolis, on the W side of Fall creek.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 70.

**MIDDLETOWN (NORTH)**, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has a diversified surface, bounded on the N by Blue mountains, and is watered by Conadogwinit creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam and slate. Pop. in 1840, 1,999.

**MIDDLETOWN (SOUTH)**, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania. It is intersected in the S by South mountain, and drained by Yellow Breeches creek and its tributary Mountain creek. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,055.

**MIDDLETOWN POINT**, a village and port of Middletown township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 43 m. E by N of Trenton, on Middletown creek, 3 m. from Raritan-bay. Pop. in 1840, about 500.

**MIDDLEWICH**, a parish and township in the co.-palatine of Chester, 21 m. E of Chester, intersected by the Grand Trunk canal, and 2 m. E of the Grand Junction railway. The p. includes the townships of Byley-with-Yatehouse, Clive, Croxton, Kinderton-with-Hulme, M., Minshall-Vernon, Mooresbarrow-with-Parme, Newton, Oclestone, Ravenscroft, Sproston, Stublach, Sutton, Weeyer, and Wimboldsby. Area 13,100 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,779; in 1831, 4,785; in 1851, 4,498. The town of M., the origin of which is of very ancient date, is well-built, and has an agreeable appearance. Its trade is chiefly in salt, obtained from brine springs in the neighbourhood. It has also manufactures of silk and cotton.

**MIDDLEZOY**, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Langport. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. 737.

**MIDGHAM**, a chapelry in the p. of Thatcham, Berks, 7 m. E by S of Newbury. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 250.

**MIDGLEY**, a township in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Halifax, in the line of the Rochdale canal, and the York and Manchester railway. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,393.

**MIDHURST**, a borough, parish, and market-town, in Sussex, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Chichester. Area 671 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,073; in 1831, 1,478; in 1851, 1,481.—The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence surrounded by loftier hills, on the banks of the Rother, which has been rendered navigable to Pulborough, where it joins the Arun. A good deal of business is done here at the weekly corn-market. M. formerly sent 2 members to parliament; under the reform bill it sends only 1; and the boundaries of the ancient borough have been widely extended, and now include, besides portions of others, the several parishes of M., Easebourne, Heyshot, Chithurst, Graffham, Didding, and Cocking, with a pop. in 1841 of 6,678; in 1851 of 7,021. Electors in 1837, 201; in 1848, 297.

**MIDHURST**, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the E by the Rubicon river, and on the W by the Mersey river.

**MIDI (CANAL DU)**. See article FRANCE, p. 434.



**MIDI (DENT DU)**, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 5 m. WSW of Saint Maurice. It rises to the height of 10,446 ft. above sea-level. This mountain and the Peak of Morcles, from which it is separated by the Rhone, appear from their similarity of geological structure, to have formerly constituted one mountain.

**MIDI (PIC DU)**, or **PIC-DU-MIDI-DE-PAU**, a summit of the Pyrenees in France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, 27 m. SSE of Oleron, and 36 m. S of Pau. It presents the form of a cone, flattened at the top, and has an alt. above sea-level of 1,493 toises = 9,547 ft. It gives rise to the Gave-d'Ossan, a tributary of the Adour.

**MIDI-DE-BAGNERES (PIC DU)**, a summit of a ramification of the Pyrenees in France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. S of Campan, and 9 m. S of Bagneres, between the valleys of Campan and Barrèges. It has an alt. of 9,538 ft. above sea-level.

**MIDIAH**, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 57 m. ESE of Kirkkissia, and 66 m. NW of Constantinople, on the Black sea, and at the mouth of a small river of the same name. It is enclosed by walls, and has a port, but the latter is much obstructed with sand.

**MIDIAN**, **MADIAN**, or **MADAJIN**, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 420 m. NW of Medina, and 245 m. S of Jerusalem, on the E side of the Bahr-el-Akaba. It contains some ruins.

**MIDLAND**, a district of Upper Canada, bounded on the E by the Johnstown and Bathurst districts; on the W by Victoria district; and on the S by Lake Ontario and part of the Bay of Quinte. In the S and SW it contains excellent land, and is watered by the Napanee, Salmon, and Cataraque rivers, and by several branches of the Mississippi. The substratum of the district is limestone, and it contains beds of fine marble. It comprises the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and the city of Kingston. Its chief town is Kingston, situated in the township of the same name. Pop. in 1824, 27,695; in 1834, 32,509; in 1848, 45,299. The islands of Amherst and Wolfe are included in this district.

**MID-LAVANT**, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N by W of Chichester. Area 350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1851, 284.

**MIDLEM**, a village in the p. of Bowden, Roxburghshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E of Selkirk, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S of Melrose. Pop. in 1831, about 300; in 1851, 185.

**MIDLEY**, a parish in Kent, 3 m. W by S of New Romney. Area 2,153 acres. Pop. in 1851, 37.

**MID-LOTHIAN**. See **EDINBURGHSHIRE**.

**MID-MAR**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, between the Dee and Don. Area 9,780 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,056; in 1851, 1,166.

**MIDNAPUR**, or **MIDNAPORE**, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal. The district is bounded on the N by the districts of Rhamghur and Burdwan; and on the E by the Hugli. It comprises an area, generally level, of 8,260 sq. m., and in 1822 had a pop. of 1,914,060. Its principal productions are rice, sugar, betel-nut, indigo, silk, salt, wax, honey, and lac. The only articles manufactured in the district are common cloth, plain gauze, shell and metal ornaments, and pottery. The total revenue in 1829-30 was 1,307,614 rupees. The chief towns are Midnapur, Jellason, and Pipley. Several mud forts formerly existed in the W part of the district, for the defence of the inhabitants against the incursions of the Mahrattas; but they have long since been suffered to fall into decay. The inhabitants are remarkable for their sobriety, and the simplicity and uniformity of their habits; they are, how-

ever, extremely indolent, and except when urged by their necessities, make little effort to improve the advantages which nature has afforded them. The dwellings even of the zemindars are of the most miserable description, and they have no religious edifices whatever. In most of the villages, however, there are schools for instruction in Bengalee and arithmetic; but the schoolmasters, who are of the lowest rank in life, are scantily paid, and bear a generally low reputation with respect to morality. The jungly portion of the district is to some extent inhabited by a poor and contemned race of men named Soutals, excluded, from the lowness of their caste, from the ordinary privileges of their neighbours, but remarkable for their integrity and industry. The town, which is the capital of the district, is 78 m. WSW of Calcutta, near the l. bank of the Cassai. It has an hospital, a civil jail, and a criminal prison. The latter was formerly a frontier fortress.

**MIDOES**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 30 m. WSW of Linhares, and 36 m. WSW of Guarda. Pop. 1,390.

**MIDORINO**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Kudjouke, 75 m. NNW of Jedo.

**MIDOU**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. W of Bassones; runs NW; passes Nogaro; enters the dep. of the Landes; directs its course to the W; and, after a course of 72 m., joins the Douze, at Mont-de-Marsan, on the l. bank, to form the Midouze. Its principal affluents are the Lizaule, Rech, and Ludon on the l., and on the r. the Estang.

**MIDOUZE**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Landes, formed by the junction of the Midon and Douze. It runs first W, then SW, passes Tartas, and 5 m. below that town joins the Adour, on the r. bank, after a course, navigable in its entire length, of 27 m. It receives, on the r., the Lestrignon, Bes, and Retjou. Brandy, wood, resin, staves, &c., form its chief articles of transit.

**MIDBRIDGE**, a township in the p. of St. Andrew Auckland, co. of Durham, 4 m. SE of Bishop-Auckland. Area 1,118 acres. Pop. in 1851, 300.

**MIDRO**, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 120 m. ESE of Mascara, and 150 m. SW of Algiers, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, which joins the Shelif, on the r. bank, a little before the entrance of that river into Lake Titeri.

**MIDSOUTZ**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sinano, 90 m. WNW of Jedo.

**MIDVILLE**, a township in the soke of Bolingbroke and co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S by W of Spilby. Area 3,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 142.

**MIDWOLDE**, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 8 m. WSW of Groningen. Pop. 2,195.

**MIDZICZ**, a village of Poland, in the wojewide of Sandomir, and obwod of Opoczno. Pop. 280. It has a blast furnace and several fisheries.

**MIECHOW**, an obwod and town of Poland, in the gub. of Kielce. The town is 51 m. SW of Kielce. Pop. 1,500, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It is built on hills, and it is said after the model of Jerusalem, by Gripius Jaxa, a Pole who made a pilgrimage to the Holy city. It contains a college and 2 churches.

**MEDES**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 54 m. NNE of Guadalajara, and partido of Atienza, on the Bernea. Pop. 542.

**MIEDNIKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district and 20 m. SE of Vilna, on the Varvitsa. Pop. 1,000. It is the residence of a Catholic bishop. The environs are fertile and well-wooded.

**MIEERET**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 470; of com. 422.

**MIEDZNA**, a town of Poland, in the woivodie and obwod and 23 m. NNW of Siedlec. Pop. 500.

**MIEDZYBOZ**, or **MENDJIBOZ**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia and district of Latyczew.

**MIEDZYCHOD**. See **BIRNBAUM**.

**MIEDZYRZECZ**, or **MIJIRITCH**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 27 m. ENE of Rowno, and 45 m. N of Zaslav.

**MIEDZYRZYŻ**, a town of Poland, in the woivodie and 26 m. ESE of Siedlec, obwod and 18 m. NNE of Radzyn, on the Krzna. Pop. 1,800. It is well-built, and has a handsome castle with fine gardens and several churches.

**MIEHLEN**, a market-town of the duchy and 6 m. S of Nassau, bail, and 2 m. NNW of Nastätten. Pop. 1,230.

**MIELAN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Miranthe. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,656; in 1841, 11,685. The town is 8 m. SW of Mirande, near the l. bank of the Losse. Pop. 1,931. It has an active trade in sheep and in wine.

**MIELCZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 51 m. S of Bromberg, circle and 15 m. SSE of Gnesen. Pop. 332.

**MIELEN-SUR-AELST**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. 437.

**MIELNIC**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and 60 m. S of Bialystock, district and 18 m. ESE of Drohitchin, on the r. bank of the Bug. Pop. 650.

**MIELSCHIN**, or **MIELSZIN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 54 m. S of Bromberg.

**MIERCHAMPS**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Beausaint. Pop. 132.

**MIERDZYRZECZ**. See **MESERITZ**.

**MIERES** (**SAN-JUAN-DE**), a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and 9 m. S of Oviedo, and partido of Lena, in a fine and fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Lena, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,818. It has a parish-church, an hospital, several convents, and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of fire-arms and of several kinds of cloth. Coal is found in the vicinity.

**MIERKELWYCH**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Adegem. Pop. 438.

**MIERLA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. N of Guadalajara, and partido of Tamajon. Pop. 300. It has several lime-kilns.

**MIERLO**, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 8 m. E of Eindhoven, and 24 m. SE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,600.—Also a parish in the prov. of Limburg, NW of Venlo. Pop. 1,160.

**MIERS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 6 m. N of Gramat, 21 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 1,249. It has mineral springs.

**MIERY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 3 m. SW of Poligny, and 12 m. NNE of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 500. In the environs are two quarries of marble and a copper-mine.

**MIES**, **SILBERSTADT**, **STRZIBRO**, or **STRIBRO**, a royal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. W of Pilsen, on the r. bank of the Mies, an affluent of the Beraun. Pop. 4,269. It has mines of argentiferous lead, and a paper-mill.

**MIESBACH**, a langericht-bezirk and market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 35 m. SSW of Munich. Pop. 1,165. It has 2 churches, a castle, an hospital, and a school, and possesses 2 distilleries of brandy, a brewery, a saltpetre refinery, and a wax bleachery. This town was formerly capital of the seignory of Hoheweldeck.

**MIESCHUSKO**, or **MIESZISKA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 42 m. SW of Bromberg, circle and 8 m. SE of Wongrowitz, on the l. bank of the Welna. Pop. 580.

**MIESCHKOW**, or **MIESZKOW**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 38 m. SE of Posen, and circle of Pleschen. Pop. 707.

**MIESENHEIM**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 9 m. W of Coblenz, circle and 11 m. NE of Mayen, on the Neste. Pop. 600. It has several iron-works and blast-furnaces.

**MIESTO** (**Nowo**), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, in the district and 8 m. WSW of Poneviej, on the r. bank of the Pevieja.

**MIESZKOW**, a town of Prussia, in the prov., regency, and 38 m. SE of Posen, circle and 18 m. NW of Pleszew, near the l. bank of the Lubieska, an affluent of the Warta. Pop. 692. It has manufactories of cloth.

**MIETERSHEIM**, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle-Rhine, SW of Lahr. Pop. 394.

**MIETESHEIM**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Niederbronn. Pop. 560.

**MIEUSSY**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy and prov. of Faucigny, mand. and 6 m. WNW of Taninge. Pop. 1,600.

**MIFFLIN**, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m. It has a generally mountainous surface, and is intersected by Juniata river and the Pennsylvania canal. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 13,092; in 1850, 14,974. Its capital is Lewis-ton.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,224.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the same state, 8 m. S of Pittsburg, bounded on the NE and SE by the Monongahela river. It is generally hilly, and is drained by Thomson's run, Strut's run, and Peter's creek, all affluents of the Monongahela. It has a fine loamy soil. Pop. 1,654.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, 17 m. NW of Carlisle. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the N by Blue mountains, and on the S by Conedogwinit creek. The soil is slaty. Pop. 1,412.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the same state. Pop. 2,150.—Also a township of Dauphin co., in the same state, 23 m. NE of Harrisburg. It is bounded on the N by Mahantango mountain, and on the S by Berry's mountain, and is watered by Witconisco creek. Pop. 1,781.—Also a township of Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 5 m. E of Mansfield. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,800.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the same state. Pop. 825.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the same state. Pop. 316.—Also a township of Pike co., in the same state. Pop. 666.

**MIFFLINSBURG**, a town of Buffalo township, Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 76 m. N of Harrisburg, on the S side of Buffalo creek. Pop. 704.

**MIFFLINTOWN**, a town of Fermanagh township, Juniata co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 45 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the E bank of Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania canal. Pop. 420.

**MIFFLINVILLE**, a village of Mifflin township, Columbia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 103 m. NNE of Harrisburg, on the S side of Susquehanna river. Pop. about 100.

**MIGALGARA**, or **MALGARA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 37 m. NNE of Gallipoli, on the Maritza, near the foot of Mount Tekir. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by old walls flanked with towers, and contains several mosques, public baths, and a fine caravanserai. The locality is noted for its honey.

**MIGE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 2 m. SW of Coulange-la-Vineuse. Pop. 1,028.

**MIGERO**, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, in the prov. of Sonho, near the entrance of the Birige into the Atlantic, and 210 m. SW of San Salvador.

**MIGLIARINA**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. WNW of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,600.

**MIGLIONICO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 9 m. SW of Matera. Pop. 3,300.

**MIGLOS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 4 m. S of Tarascon-sur-Ariège. Pop. 1,188. It contains several mines of lead.

**MIGNANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 30 m. SE of Sora, on the r. bank of the Peccia. Pop. 800.

**MIGNAVILLERS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Villers-exel. Pop. 500.

**MIGNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 7 m. NW of St. Gauthier. Pop. 1,000.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 4 m. N of Poitiers, on the l. bank of the Auzance. Pop. 1,652.

**MIGNON**, a river of France, which rises near St. Martin-d'Auge, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres; runs NW; and flows into the Sevre-Niortaise, on the l. bank, after a course of about 27 m.

**MIGNOVILLARD**, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 4 m. NE of Nozeroy. Pop. 670.

**MIGOUINSKAIA**, a town of Russia, on the r. bank of the Don, 40 m. SSE of Bogutshar.

**MIGRON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inférieure, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Burie. Pop. 1,246.

**MIGUEL (SAN)**. See **MICHAEL'S (SAINT)**.

**MIGUEL (SAN)**, a river of the La Plata prov. of Cordova, which flows into the Rio Dulce, in about 29° 45' S lat., after an E course of 150 m.—Also a river of New Granada, which descends from the E flank of the Andes, and flows E into the Putumayo, which it joins on the r. bank, in about 0° 20' N lat., after a course of 150 m.—Also a village of New Granada, 66 m. WNW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the r. bank of the Magdalena.—Also a town of the republic of San Salvador, on a navigable river of the same name, which has its embouchure in the Pacific ocean, 24 m. WNW of the gulf of Fonseca. It was founded in 1530, and has a pop. of about 6,000.—Also a volcanic mountain in the state of San Salvador, which rises from low level ground midway between the river Lempa and Point Chiquirín. Though not exceeding 5,000 ft. in alt., yet standing alone, on a plain of many leagues in extent, it is an imposing object.—Also a town of New California, 135 m. SSE of Monterey, on the coast.—Also a fort at the S extremity of Lake Mirim, 180 m. ENE of Monte-Video.—Also a river of Peru, which flows into the Baures, on the l. bank, in 13° 20' S lat., after a NW course of 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Parapiti on the l., and the San-Luis and Sacopo on the r.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Luzon, in N lat. 13° 50', E long. 123° 10'.

**MIGUEL (GULF OF SAN)**, OF **DARIEN-DEL-SUR**, a gulf on the New Granada coast of the Pacific, in the dep. of Ytano, in N lat. 6° 20', W long. 78°, forming a deep embayment on the E side of the gulf of Panama, into the head of which the river Tuyra discharges itself. By a decree of congress, dated Bogota, June 1st, 1822, the exclusive privilege of cutting a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien, between the gulf of Darien or Caledonia bay on the Atlantic side, and the gulf of San Miguel on that of the Pacific, with liberty to select any other point on the Atlantic coast between Punta-de-Mosquitos on the W, and the western mouth of the great river Atrato falling into the gulf of Darien on the E, for the entrance of the said canal, with all the lands neces-

sary for the canal and its works, has been conceded to a powerful English company, who have selected a line from Port Escecos to the gulf of San M., requiring only 39 m. of cutting, being the shortest route yet discovered for a ship-canal, having its two extremities respectively on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

Mr. Gisborne, one of the engineers despatched to examine the isthmus, reports that it is perfectly practicable to make a cut of sufficient capacity to form an uninterrupted navigation, without locks, from sea to sea; and that the expense of such a cut, 80 ft. deep at low tide, 140 ft. broad at bottom, and 160 ft. at low water surface, would be £12,000,000. "On the side of the Pacific, the tide rises 23 ft.; on that of the Atlantic, it is scarcely appreciable. Mid-tide is on a level or nearly so in the two oceans; so that there will be a current both ways dependent on the ebb and flow of the Pacific. This current will not exceed 3 m. an hour, and will act most beneficially, not only as a scour to prevent deposit, but as an assistance in the transit of vessels. It will secure the passage being effected in one tide, and prevent the passing of vessels going different ways, as the direction of the trade will be influenced by the ebb or flow of the Pacific tide. The material to be excavated through is chiefly rock, not expensive to quarry; so that this current will not wear away the banks, nor will the wash of passing steamers cause injury; it also affords security against any interruption to the navigation from slips, and reduces the cost of maintenance to a nominal sum. This rock is a stratified shale with thinish beds, easy to get, though sound, and will form an admirable side-lining to the navigation, dispensing with the necessity of any artificial protection. The fact of its existence is one of the most favourable features to the undertaking as regards permanence and certainty of success." Adverting to the vast expense of this canal, Mr. Gisborne adds, "it must be remembered that no project has ever been before the public which embraces anything like the objects attained by such an uninterrupted navigation. All other propositions have but local importance, and look to their profits from local trade,—this one is adapted to every ship afloat, and seeks a return from the trade of every country. Its completion will make a change in the carrying commerce of every Pacific port; and as a railway makes its own traffic, so will this work most certainly greatly increase the commerce between the distantly separated countries which steam-power is only now beginning to reach. This is the design which after mature consideration I confidently recommend for adoption, and it is almost with regret that I feel it my duty to submit any other, so sure am I that it is the only one which will satisfy the requirements of commerce."

A tidal canal, supplied on the upper level at high water, Mr. Gisborne proceeds to state, would present a very imperfect line of navigation, and would cost about £7,000,000; but for a navigation requiring the use of locks, he submits a design which, he is of opinion, might be executed for the sum of £4,500,000. The river Savannah, flowing into the head of the gulf of San M., on the N side, opposite that of the Tuyra, which enters on the S side, and the river Caledonia, flowing into the W side of the gulf of Darien, flow through two extensive, uninhabited, uncultivated plains. "During the dry season neither of these rivers could, near their source, supply the water required at a summit level of a navigation on the scale contemplated. During the wet season, again, they discharge a large volume of water, which in an ordinary canal would cause trouble and expense to regulate, and prevent accumulations of deposit. Under these circumstances," says Mr. Gisborne, "I propose placing an embankment across both these rivers, making the embankments long enough and high enough to raise the water at their back 90 ft. above low tide in the Pacific. This will flood both plains up to the range of hills which forms the boundary of their catchwater-basins. Through the summit a cut is to be made with 40 ft. depth of water, so as to allow 10 ft. to be drawn off the lake for lockage, or a rise of 10 ft. to catch flood-waters and prevent too rapid a current in the tidal entrances to the harbours. All the valuable timber at present growing in what would be the bottom of the lake, must be cut previous to the water being let in, so that an easy means will be afforded to convey it to the harbours for shipment. From Caledonia bay to the embankment, a cut will have to be made. The Savannah is navigable up to the point where the embankment is to cross. The rise of 90 ft. will be overcome by locks placed in the side of one of the ranges of hills against which the embankments terminate, and which are composed of rock; weirs will also be provided." To raise a vessel 90 ft., without much loss of time, Mr. Gisborne proposes "that the locks should be 400 ft. long from mitre to mitre, and 90 ft. wide between the gate-quoins. Each lock to have a lift of 30 ft., to be overcome by wrought iron gates. The large supply at the summit-level does away with the usual objection to a high lift-wasting water. There will be no difficulty in constructing the locks and gates of the dimensions proposed, stone, lime, and sand of excellent quality, are obtainable in more than one place on the line of country to be traversed. Three locks will thus be required in each embankment, and the second set will be 300 ft. long, and 50 ft. wide, with 22 ft. of water on their cills. Thus 4 vessels can be passed into the lake at the same time, and the larger locks last used for those adapted to their size."

The estimated cost of this last scheme, Mr. Gisborne proceeds to say, "is only about one-third of that set down for an uninterrupted cut from sea to sea; but the disadvantages are very great; locks are decidedly objectionable in an undertaking of this magnitude and mercantile value; the best studied plans carried out in the most perfect manner cannot guard against accident or ne-



glect, which may stop the whole transit for months; delay and risk there must be when such large machinery is worked; and there is no doubt shipowners would sooner pay a higher toll to pass directly from sea to sea, than run the risk and incur the delay of lock navigation. A far-seeing thinker cannot doubt that the level cut is the only one which will comply with the requirements of the world. As regards the benefits that would be derived from the execution of a ship-canal on the scale proposed, little difference of opinion exists, the suffrages of the entire mercantile world being in its favour. The vast saving of time that would be effected by the adoption of such a passage would enable ships to make two voyages where they now make one. Another great benefit to shipping would consist in the facility with which they could retical, or take in water or coal. It is further expected that emigrants to Australia would take the isthmus route, as Sydney could be reached by steam in from 50 to 55 days from Southampton. The prospective advantages to New Granada are so immense, that not a doubt can be entertained of a continuance of the cordial co-operation already accorded by the government to the ship-canal project. It appears, however, that the promoters of this magnificent undertaking feel the necessity of proceeding with caution, and it has been determined to have full corroboration of the surveys and plans before any attempt is made to carry out the project. It would appear that the economic character of the work is to be fully recognised, and that consequently the co-operation of the chief commercial nations of the world will be enlisted in its support. It is even stated that measures will be adopted for obtaining direct assistance, probably in the shape of a guarantee on a portion of the capital, or the absorption on favourable terms of a portion of the shares from the great commercial states, more especially Great Britain, France, and the United States. The comparative length of the six different canal lines by which it has been proposed to effect a junction of the two oceans, is as follows:

1. The Tehuantepec or Mexico route,	198 m.
2. The Nicaragua route, from San-Juan-del-Norte to Realajo,	273
3. The Nicaragua route, from San-Juan-del-Norte to San-Juan-del-Sur,	170
4. Atrato route, by Napipi and Cupica,	172
5. Chagres or Limon bay to Panama,	51
6. Darien route, from Port Escoeces to the gulf of San Miguel,	39

**MIGUEL (SAO)**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 25 m. WSW of Alagoas, on a river of the same name, 35 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. of district about 2,000. Besides the culture of provisions for local use, the inhabitants raise tobacco and cotton for the Bahia market.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, on the bay of that name. Pop. of district in 1842, 3,000, of whom 2,000 were slaves. Rice, sugar, millet, mandioc, and kidney beans are extensively reared in the locality. It has several cooperages. Cheese forms also a considerable article of manufacture for the market of the town of Desterro. The roadstead of São M. affords good anchorage for vessels of the largest size, and is well-sheltered from the W wind.—Also a village and mission-station in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the l. bank of the Uruguay. Pop. 1,000, of whom 700 are Indians. The village consists of a few streets uniting in a quadrangle, at the head of which are the façade and nave, the only portions of the sumptuous church erected here by the Jesuits which escaped destruction during the conflagration of the village in 1756. The district contains mines of copper and mercury.—Also a village of the prov. of Maranhão, on the r. bank of the Rio Itapicuru, 30 m. below the town of Itapicuru-Mirim, and 75 m. from the bay of São-José. Its inhabitants are all of Indian descent.—Also a parish in the prov. and 50 m. N of Parahiba, and 2½ m. N of the bay of Acejutibiro or Traieço. Pop. 1,200. Cotton and oil form the chief produce of the locality.—Also a parish of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the Rio-Jiquitinhonha, at the junction of a small stream named also São Miguel, 40 m. NE of Tocayos, and 150 m. from the sea. Legumes, cotton, mandioc, and millet are cultivated in the locality.—Also an ancient village of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-das-Amazones. It is inhabited by Indians of the Baré tribe.—Also a mission-station of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the Rio-Mequon, near the confluence of that river

with the Guapore.—Also an ancient village of the prov. of Bahia, in the district of Jaguaripe. It has a church and an elementary school.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca and on the l. bank of Rio-de-São-Francisco, 70 m. below Barra-do-Rio-Grande.—Also a town of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, at the S extremity of Lagoa-Mirim, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and 35 m. NNE of Santa-Theresa.—Also a river of the prov. of Alagoas, which has a total course from W to E of about 70 m. It waters the district of the same name, traverses a lake on which the town of Santa-Anna is situated, and throws itself into the ocean 90 m. NE of the embouchure of the Rio-São-Francisco. It has a bar at its mouth with only 6 ft. water.

**MIGUEL-D'ACHA (SAO)**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 9 m. E of Castello-Branco, and 11 m. W of Idanha-Nova.

**MIGUEL-ARCANGEL (SANTO)**, a group of islets in the South Pacific, in the Low Archipelago, to the SE of the island of St. Paul, in S lat. 20° 9', and W long. 144°. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606.

**MIGUEL-DA-CACHOEIRA (SAO)**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Guama. It is inhabited by Indians, who find their chief subsistence in fishing, the chase, and the cultivation of a few common articles of provision.

**MIGUEL-DIAS**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the SW of Barbacena. It forms a lofty summit of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira, and gives rise to the Rio-das-Mortes.—A town of the same name is situated on this mountain 15 m. S of Barbacena.

**MIGUEL-ESTEBAN**, or **MIGUELESTEBAN**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 57 m. SE of Toledo, and partido of Quintanar-de-la-Orden, in a marshy plain. Pop. 1,868.

**MIGUEL EL-GRANDE (SAN)**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, in a fine plain. Pop. 3,000. It has manufactures of saddles, harness, and of other articles in leather. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

**MIGUEL-IGNACIO**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz. It runs from E to W parallel to the Rio-Verde, an affluent of the Maranhão, between Meia-Ponta and Pilar.

**MIGUEL-JOSE**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the l. bank of the Paraguay, in S lat. 21° 22'. This mountain is one of those which enclose the bed of the Paraguay, and it separates the Campos Paréces from the Baixo-Paraguay, locally called Fecho-dos-Morros.

**MIGUEL-DE-MATA DENTRO (SAO)**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Santo-Barbara, on Surucaba, an affluent of the Piracicaba.

**MIGUEL-DE-NEVIRI (SAO)**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazonas, founded in 1633.

**MIGUEL-DE-PEDROSO (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. E of Burgos, and partido of Belorado, 15 m. W of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, between two hills, on the Tiron, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 398. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

**MIGUEL-DEL-PINO (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 14 m. WSW of Valladolid, and partido of Mota-del-Marqués, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 210.

**MIGUEL-DE-PIRACICABA**, an ancient parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, district and 70 m. ESE of Cabete, on both sides of the Piracicaba, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge



The town rises amphitheatrically from the river, and all the houses are surrounded with gardens. The p. comprises an area about 100 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth, and contains nearly 11,000 inhabitants, of whom, in 1816, 1,942 were whites, 18 Indians, 4,122 free mulattoes and negroes, and 5,867 slaves. The industry of the locality consists chiefly in the culture of millet and kidney-beans, and the rearing of pigs.

**MIGUEL-DE-LA-RIBERA** (SAN), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 17 m. SSE of Zamora, and partido of Fuente-el-Sanco, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 897. It has a convent founded by St.-Pierre-d'Alcantara.

**MIGUEL-DE-SAPA** (SAN), a village of Peru, in the intendancy of Arequipa, prov. and 15 m. E of Arica. Pepper is extensively cultivated in the environs.

**MIGUEL-DE-SERREZUILA** (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila, and partido of Piedrahita, on the E side of a low hill, 32 m. SE of Salamanca. Pop. 578. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a granary.

**MIGUEL-TOTOMCAPAN** (SAN). See **TOTOMCAPAN**.

**MIGUEL-DE-TUCUMAN** (SAN). See **TUCUMAN**.

**MIGUELTURRA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 4 m. SE of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 7,500. It has an hospital and a convent, and possesses manufactories of brandy and of soap, and several tanneries.

**MIGUEL-DE-VALERO** (SAN), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 480.

**MIHALY** (NAGY). See **MICHL** (GROSS).

**MIHALY** (NEMET SAINT). See **PETERSDORF** (GROSS).

**MIHALYI**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 27 m. ESE of Oedenburg, on the l. bank of the Little Raab. Pop. 1,229. It has a castle.

**MIHEE**, a village of Afghanistan, in the Murree mountains, on the road from Bagh to Kahun.

**MIHIEL** (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Commercy. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,229; in 1841, 17,180. The town is 10 m. N of Commercy, and 22 m. ENE of Bar-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. in 1841, 6,462. The chief object of interest which it possesses is the church of St. Etienne, in which there is a magnificent piece of sculpture called the Sepulchre, executed in fine white stone by Ligier-Michier, a pupil of Michael-Angelo. It has a communal college, a public library, and a printing establishment, and contains manufactories of cloth, cotton fabrics, and lace, several tanneries and dye-works, oil-mills and breweries, a copper-foundry, iron-forges, and a manufactory of cranes. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wool, grain, oil, game, rape-seed, linen damask and lace. The environs afford good red wines, and trout of excellent quality abound in the river. This town owed its foundation to a Benedictine abbey, which was erected in the locality in 709. It was formerly well-fortified, and had sustained several sieges.

**MIHLA**, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 7 m. N of Eisenach, bail, and 4 m. ENE of Kreutzburg, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 1,294. It has manufactories of velvet. Agriculture forms also an important branch of local industry.

**MIHRIDGIAN**. See **ISPERJAN**.

**MIAS**. See **MIASK**.

**MIJANES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the

Ariege, cant. and 3 m. NW of Querigat, on the l. bank of the Jonne. Pop. 500.

**MIJARES**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SW of Avila, and partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro, and 14 m. ESE of Mombeltran. Pop. 767. It has a parish-church and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of cloth, of water-buckets, and of pitch.

**MIJARES**, or **MINARES**, a river of Spain, in Aragon, which has its source in the prov. of Teruel, near the village of Montegudo; runs SE; enters the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana in Valencia; receives on the l. bank the Monleon; and throws itself into the Mediterranean 5 m. SE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and after a course of about 75 m.

**MIJAS**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Malaga, partido and 15 m. ENE of Marbella, near the shore of the Mediterranean, and surrounded by a mountain of the same name. Pop. 4,086. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, and a public granary; and possesses manufactories of paper, serge, and common cloth. Lead, iron, copper, and cobalt, are found near the surface in the surrounding territory, but have not yet been wrought to any advantage.

**MIJAU**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. E of St. Claude, on the Valcelline. Pop. 530.

**MIJIRITCH**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. NW of Kharkov, district and 9 m. N of Lebeden. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and contains 8 churches. It carries on an active trade in cloth and in silk fabrics.—Also a town in the gov. of Kiev, district and 33 m. WNW of Tcherkasi. See also **MIEDZYRZECZ**.

**MIKAMI**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and prov. of Bingo.

**MIKASA**, a province of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Tsikousen.

**MIKATTA**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and prov. of Wakasa, on the sea of Japan.

**MIKE**, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Tsikongo, 66 m. E of Nagasaki, on a small river which throws itself into the bay of Simabara.

**MIKENAUK**, a central county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m. It contains two lakes, the outlets of which form Maskagont river, and it contains also the head-streams of Au Sable river.

**MIKESDAL**, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, and bail of Bradsberg. Pop. 1,972.

**MIKHAILICHKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 41 m. ENE of Vilna, and 27 m. NE of Ochmiana.

**MIKHAILOV**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Riazan. The district, which is situated in the W part of the gov., possesses a level surface, and is very fertile, producing corn, hemp, flax, hops, and legumes. Cattle are also extensively reared in the locality. The town is 36 m. SW of Riazan, on the Pronia. Pop. 6,500. It contains numerous churches. The foundation of this town is by some authorities assigned to the era of Rurik, son of Rostislav of Novgorod. According to the annals of the reign of the czar Ivan-Vasilievitch, however, it appears to have been built in the year 1551. It has the remains of wooden ramparts, and of a ditch.

**MIKHAILOVKA**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 20 m. SSE of Yekaterinoslav, district and 14 m. ENE of Alexandrovsk, on the l. bank of the Moskovka, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 3,591.—Also a town in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 24 m. WNW of Doubno, and 51 m. SW of Vladimir.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej.

district and 45 m. WSW of Bogoutchar, 54 m. SSW of Pavlovsk.—Also a town in the same gov., in the district and 7 m. NE of Pavlovsk, on the r. bank of the Osereda.—Also a town in the gov. and 54 m. SSW of Orel, district and 23 m. SE of Dmitrovsk.

**MIKHAILOVSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Khoper, 285 m. NNE of Teherkask, on the Khoper.

**MIKHALEVSKAIA** (МІХЛІ), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Donetz, 78 m. NE of Teherkask, on the r. bank of the Don. To the NE is Verkhnei-Mikhailevsk.

**MIKHALPOL**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 27 m. WSW of Letichev. Pop. 465.

**MIKI**, a district of Japan, in the island of Sikok, and prov. of Sanoki.

**MIKKOUMMI**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tamba.

**MIKLOS** (SZENT), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. ESE of Oedenburg. Pop. 1,570.

**MIKLOS** (SZENT), SWATY-MYKULAS, SANCT-NIKOLAI, or SANKT-NIKLAU, a town of Hungary, cap. of the gsp. of Liptau, 21 m. N of Briesen, and 81 m. NNE of Libereh, on the r. bank of the Waag. Pop. 4,160. It contains a Catholic church and a synagogue, and has several distilleries, breweries, and salt-refineries.

**MIKLOS** (NAGY-SZENT), or GROSS-SANKT-NIKLAU, a town of Hungary, in the gsp. of Torontal, 27 m. ESE of Segedin, on the Arauka. Pop. 14,222. It has a catholic and a Greek church, and an agricultural institute.

**MIKOKO**. See ANZIKO.

**MIKOLAJOW**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, NE of Stry. Pop. 1,862.

**MIKTAB**, a town of Nubia, in the Taka territory, about 270 m. NE of Sennar.

**MIKULINCE**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle and 12 m. S of Tarnopol, 7 m. NW of Trebowia, on the r. bank of the Sereca. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jews.

**MIL**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 21 m. E of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

**MILAGRO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Pampeluna, on the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 1,784. It occupies the site of the ancient *Ergavia*.

**MILAH**, a town of Algeria, a day's march to the NW of Constantina, at the foot of the S flank of the Zouagha mountains, on the l. bank of the Rummel. It is walled, and is environed by gardens and citron-groves. Pop. 1,600. It has a considerable trade in raisins, oranges, and kouskous.

**MILAN** (Duchy of) or **THE MILANESE**, an extensive region in the N of Italy, situated between the Alps on the N, and the Po on the S; having Switzerland on the N; the Venetian territory and the duchy of Mantua on the S; and Piedmont on the W. That portion which lies to the E of the Ticino belongs to the kingdom of Austrian-Lombardy; the remainder to the kingdom of Sardinia. This country was comprised, with others in the N of Italy, under the general name of Lombardy, until the 14th cent., when Visconti aspired to the sovereignty, and was supported by the emperor of Germany. About the end of that cent., John Galeatus purchased the ducal title from the reigning emperor; and his daughter marrying the duke of Orleans, gave rise to the pretensions of the kings of France to this duchy. After the death of the last duke of this line, Francis Sforza was chosen duke in 1450. On the extinction of his family, a century after, Charles V. gave the Milanese as a fief of the empire to his son

Philip II., king of Spain, and it remained an appendage to that Crown till 1706, when a brilliant campaign of Prince Eugene put it in possession of the house of Austria, to which, with the exception of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued subject during ninety years, until the victories of Bonaparte in 1796. On the formation of the Cisalpine republic, the whole of the Milanese, divided into 4 departments, was comprised in it; but on the reinstatement of the old order of things in 1814, the part belonging to the king of Sardinia was restored, and the remainder incorporated with Austrian Italy, or, as it is styled in diplomacy, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the political arrangements of which it forms, along with the duchy of Mantua, and the Valteline, the gov. of Milan, or the western of the two great divisions of Austrian Italy.

The superficial extent of the Austrian government of M., or Lombardia, is 6,488 Italian or geog. sq. m. Its pop. in 1837 was 2,460,079; in 1851, 2,667,202. It is divided into 9 delegations, viz. those of Milano, Pavia, Lodi-et-Crema, Cremona, Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, Brescia, and Mantua. Of these, the deleg. of M. contains 532.59 geog. sq. m., with a pop. of 604,512 in 1851.

The Sardinian Milanese, situated to the W of the Austrian Milanese, and separated from it by the Ticino, contains about 3,300 sq. m., and was formerly divided into the provinces or districts of Alessandria, Lomellina, Tortona, Voghera, Bobbio, Sicomario, Vigevanasco, Novara, and Sesia; but it is no longer recognised in the administrative divisions of the Sardinian states.

The Austrian M. forms one of the finest regions in Europe, the far greater part of its surface consisting of fertile valleys and luxuriant plains. The northern part is mountainous, the southern part is flat. The northern part, backed by the Rhetian Alps and their ramifications, forms an immense ladder of snowy mountains to the height of 13,200 ft. above the level of the Adriatic; their southernmost steps, more than 3,200 ft. in height, reach nearly to Varese, Como, Lecco, Bergamo, Iseo, Brescia, and Salo. The mountains finish insensibly in hills. The most prominent hills stretch along the Lambro, almost to Monza, and along the lake of Garda to Castiglione. In the midst of this labyrinth of mountains many valleys are shut in, some of which are very deep, and contain extensive lakes. The principal of these are Lake Maggiore, and the lakes of Lugano, of Como, of Iseo, and of Garda. About 20 other smaller lakes are spread here and there; a group of 5 lakes near Varese; a group of 5 near Erba. The smaller lakes are not adapted for commerce. From the glaciers, from the valleys, and from the lakes, descend in almost parallel lines from NW to SE the rivers Ticino, Olona, Lambro, Adda, Brenbo, Serio, Ollo, Mello, Elisio, and Mincio; these all fall into the Po. The southern part is uniformly inclined towards the S, but with a slight declivity towards the E, taking the course of the Po. The most elevated point of the plain is the NW angle, where the Ticino issues from Lake Maggiore; the lowest point is the SE angle, where the Mincio enters the Po. The flat country is wider towards the W along the Ticino, viz. about 40 Italian m. from Lake Maggiore to the Po; and is more narrow towards the E, along the Mincio, which extends above 20 m. The higher part of the flat country is generally dry, the lower part is irrigated. This physical conformation of the country establishes five regions, viz. 1. The Mountainous; 2. The Littoral or the Riviera; 3. The Hilly; 4. The High flat country; 5. The Low flat country. [Bouring.] For further physical and statistical details see article **LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM**.

The country between Cremona and Lodi comprises the richest part of the Milanese. It is here that the system of artificial irrigation is pursued with the greatest skill and success. In this fertile plain, a farm of 60 English acres is considered as a large one. These farms are subdivided into fields of 2 or 3 acres, for the convenience of irrigation,—a practice which, in the course of a few years, impairs the quality of the grass to such a degree that it becomes necessary to discontinue it. In this case the sluices are shut; the ground is ploughed in autumn; and in the following spring sown with hemp, which shoots up a great height; when this is pulled, the ground is sown with leguminous plants. In the next spring it is sown with oats, which grow to the height of 6 or 7 ft. The richness of the soil being thus sufficiently subdued, it is next cropped with wheat. Maize is then sown in the following spring; and a second crop of wheat succeeds, and finishes the course of cropping; the ground is then left to itself, and is immediately covered with herbage. During winter it is manured, and the new meadow is then subjected again to the process of irrigation, which is usually continued for 15 years. Thus the rotation in the Milanese extends to 20 years, viz., 5 years for the growth of hemp, pulse, and grain; and 15 for the growth of grass. Rice is also grown in some parts of the Milanese; but as it partakes of the nature of an aquatic plant—for the rice-grounds are kept under water during nearly the whole period of its growth, and in the Milanese it is held that land under rice absorbs every 24 hours a stratum of water having a depth of nearly half-an-inch—its cultivation has been placed under considerable restriction by the government, owing to the *malaria* which it engenders. The gross annual returns from the Milanese irrigated meadows is about £7 8s. per acre, and the rent is about one-fourth of the gross return. The irrigation of an acre of meadow requires, under average circumstances, the continued discharge of 18½ cubic inches of water. A cubic foot of water per second will thus suffice for the irrigation of 93 acres. In Upper Lombardy, the farms are small, and are delivered over to the cultivator stocked, the produce being divided between the landlord and the tenant; but the great irrigated farms of Lower Lombardy are for the most part let at money-rents.

MILAN, or MILANO, in German MEILAND, a large and fine city, the capital of the Austrian Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, situated on the small river Olona, in a beautiful plain, between the Ticino and the Adda, in N. lat. 45° 28' 1", E. long. 9° 11' 20", at an alt. of 498 ft. above sea-level. Its form is compact, and nearly circular. The circumf. of the closely-peopled part is nearly 5 m.; that of the outer wall is not less than 10 m. The latter includes not only the suburbs, but a number of gardens and orchards. It has a double avenue of trees around it, one within and the other without the walls. The compact part of the city is surrounded by a canal from the Olona. M. is an old city, and is built without much regard to regularity. The streets are in general narrow and winding; but some are tolerably broad, and are paved with two rows of large flag-stones, at the distance of 3 ft. from each other, for the wheels of carriages to roll over. The private houses, without having great pretensions to elegance of architecture, are tolerably built, and generally from 3 to 5 stories in height. In point of sumptuous family mansions, M. is inferior not only to Rome and Genoa, but to Florence. Its principal mansions are the *casi*—as mansions elsewhere in Italy styled *palazzi* are here called—of Durini, Serbelloni, Litta, Greppi, Belgiojoso, Tirelli, Visconti, Cicogna, and Calderara. The palace of the viceroy has a front about three times the length of

Whitehall chapel, but less ornamented. The principal entrance to the city is from the NW, by a spacious esplanade in the middle of which stands the Gothic castle of the ancient family of Visconti. This esplanade, called the Piazza-di-Castello, was ornamented by Prince Eugene Beauharnois, during his viceroyalty, with plantations, grass-plots, and gravel walks. A beautiful white marble gate, called the Arco-del-Pace, opens into the Place-des-Armes. The most frequented public walk is the Corso, which is perhaps not inferior to any in Europe, and the adjacent gardens near the E gate. The number of handsome carriages on the Corso, in the afternoon, produces a high idea of the opulence of the Milanese. The Champ-de-Mars is a square of about 2,000 ft., and including the forum and the amphitheatre, with an immense barracks, comprises about a sixth part of the city and suburbs. The fortifications, consisting of a bastioned wall and some other works, forming an irregular polygon, are by no means of sufficient strength to stand a siege. The citadel has indeed been lately strengthened; but it is strong relatively only to any insurrection in the city itself, which is in fact an open city, not defensible against an invading force.—Although M. can boast of few family mansions, its public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these, the first is the cathedral, one of the grandest and most imposing specimens of architecture extant. It is situated almost in the centre of the city, in the public square called the Piazza-del-Duomo. It was begun to be built in the 16th cent., but on so large a scale that it still remains in an unfinished state. Inferior only to St. Peter's at Rome, it equals in length and in breadth surpasses the cathedrals of Florence and St. Paul's; but in interior elevation it yields to both. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the splendour of its white marble walls, and its numberless niches filled with figures of the same materials give it a novel and singularly majestic appearance. The length of the cathedral is 490 ft., its breadth 298 ft., its interior elevation under the dome 258 ft., and its exterior, that is to the summit of the tower, 400 ft. The length of the transept is 283 ft. 10 in.; the height of the nave, 151 ft. 11 in.; height to the top of the lantern, 247 ft. The façade is magnificent, and the three other sides are hardly inferior. The roof is covered with slabs of marble; and above the dome there rises an elegant tower or spire in the shape of an obelisk. All parts of the building are crowded with marble statues said to amount to the surprising number of 4,400. The interior is altogether in the Gothic or Saracenic taste, being supported by 52 pillars and adorned with fret-work, carvings, statues, and paintings. The pillars are above 90 ft. in height, though only 8 ft. in diam. The floor is formed of marble of different colours, disposed in various figures; but the smallness of the windows, and the paintings on the glass, give to the interior an air of gloom, which, though it tends to heighten the majestic solemnity of the whole, detracts from the beauty of the more minute parts. The view from the top of the church is extremely beautiful and extensive, including the whole of the city, part of the rich plains of Lombardy, and towards the N the first range of the Alps. Several of the other churches, which are 24 in number, though far inferior to the cathedral, are worth attention both for their architecture, and the statues and paintings of celebrated masters which decorate their interior. The church of Laurentius has a colonnade of the Corinthian order in Paros marble. In a building attached to the church of Santa-Maria-delle-Grazie is the celebrated fresco painting of the Last Supper, executed by Leonardo da Vinci, about the year 1490.



The venerable basilica of St. Ambrose is the most interesting church in M. Its wide pronaos, its mosaics of the 9th cent., the tombs of Louis II., who died in 875, and of the archb. Anspert, his contemporary, contrast singularly with its splendid chapels of later ages. The hospitals and charitable institutions of M. are numerous, and amount in all to about 30. The Ospedale Maggiore, or great hospital, is an immense edifice, 880 ft. in length, and 360 ft. in depth, capable of containing 1,200 patients, besides working convalescents. The great foundling-hospital receives about 4,000 children. The lazaretto, outside of the city, is likewise on a vast scale, enclosing 30 acres, but is opened only in the case of an epidemic disease. Of theatres there are in M. no less than 8 or 9; most of them are small, but that called the Scala rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples, containing 240 boxes in 6 tiers, and capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 in the pit. M., says Von Raumer, "stands in a sea of green trees, as Venice in a sea of green waters. Everything in M. reminds one that it is a great central point of wealth and activity." M., says Ripamonti, reckoned at one time 300,000 inhabitants. Morigia says that in 1590 it contained 264,000; and it contained 200,000 immediately before the great pestilence of 1630. The pop. of M. was estimated in 1837 at 145,500, and including the suburbs, at 171,268; in 1846 it was 161,966, inclusive of a garrison of 8,000 men, and 17,000 casual residents. The upper ranks have been described as having the air of something between the French and the English,—more grave than the former, more lively than the latter. Though there is not much appearance of poverty in the pop. of M., there is less of overgrown wealth.

M. is the seat of government for Austrian Italy, and of the court-of-appeal and high criminal court of Lombardy. It is an archbishop's see, and has 2 lycæums, 6 gymnasia, a royal college, an archiepiscopal seminary, several normal schools, a college of medicine, a polytechnic school, a musical conservatory, and a tribunal of commerce. The public library, in the Casa di Brera, the Louvre of M., has 100,000 vols.; and the Ambrosian library, founded by Cardinal Borromeo, possesses 60,000 vols., and 10,000 manuscripts, amongst which are numerous acquisitions from the monastery of Bobbio in the Apennines, founded in the 7th cent. The books in this latter library are ranged along the sides of one vast hall, without any titles or indications of the contents. There are also a museum of natural history, a botanical garden, and an observatory. M. seems to be now the most literary town of Italy, if we may judge from the number of works which issue from its presses.

**Manufactures and commerce.]** The principal manufactures, next to those of silk, are chemical substances, jewellery, mathematical instruments, gloves, and bronze works. It is the largest book-mart in Italy, and has numerous printing establishments and type-foundries. Its commerce in rice and in cheese is considerable; and it is the centre and most important mart of the Italian trade in silk. Not only are the transactions of the Lombardo-Venetian provs. united in this city, but a large portion of the neighbouring states either sell their silk produce in M., or remit it through M. to foreign countries; and this is the case not for raw silk alone, but also for organzine and tramm. English houses especially frequently make their advances at M. to the consigners of silk. Bergamo alone has from time immemorial carried on her foreign commerce, and especially that with Great Britain, by direct correspondence, without the intervention of M. This city and its neighbourhood are also the principal district

for the preparation and throwing of raw silk. M. has many establishments for fabricating rich silk stuffs, which are encouraged by alternate yearly exhibitions at M. and Venice.—M. is being connected by railway with Vienna; it has also a railway to Monza and Como, 28 m. in length. It communicates with the Po by two canals,—that of the Ticino, begun in 1179, and that of the Adda, finished in 1457; and the routes of Stelvio, Spluga, the Novaresse, the Simplon, and Saint-Gothard, all facilitate its communication with different parts of Europe.

**Meteorology.]** The following table exhibits the general results of a series of meteorological observations made at M. in 1845 by the Abate Gio. Capelli:

	Barometer.		Reaumur's therm.		Fall of rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
January, . . .	28° 0	26° 10	10° 17	—3° 17	207·9 mil.
February, . . .	27° 9	26° 10	8° 02	—4° 53	65·82
March, . . .	28° 2	26° 11	15° 79	—0° 53	124·03
April, . . .	28° 1	26° 9	19° 06	2° 53	33·50
May, . . .	27° 9	27° 1	22° 24	3° 98	131·39
June, . . .	27° 10	27° 3	24° 97	9° 77	147·30
July, . . .	27° 10	27° 4	28° 64	9° 27	88·20
August, . . .	27° 10	27° 2	23° 96	9° 17	148·96
September, . . .	27° 10	27° 3	21° 27	6° 20	70·60
October, . . .	28° 0	27° 3	19° 24	2° 53	81·96
November, . . .	28° 0	27° 2	12° 4	—40° 17	224·79
December, . . .	27° 11	27° 8	11° 1	—82° 90	50·90

**History.]** M. is one of those very ancient cities which, though it has not escaped the devastations and the ravages of all-consuming Time, has yet survived them, and preserved to modern times some vestiges of its former glory. It was founded by the Insular Gauls about 584 a.c., and gradually rose into such importance as to become the cap. of a considerable territory, which had strength sufficient to keep a Roman army in check, and to require the united efforts of two Roman consuls to reduce it. It was called *Mediolanum* by its new masters; and flourished several ages under the protecting shade of the Mistress of the world. The stern Attila visited it in his fury, and butchered its inhabitants. It next fell a prey to the Goths, who, under Theodoric, delivered it up to flames and devastation. It suffered a similar fate from the Lombards, who too, sacked it. Charlemagne in some measure restored it to its ancient splendour. In 1162 it felt the vengeance of Frederick Barbarossa, who razed it to the ground, and sowed it with salt to avenge an affront its insolent citizens had put upon his empress. But M. survived this tremendous visitation, and arose like another phoenix out of its ashes, even by the assistance of the prince whom it had affronted. The French took it in 1796; and at the close of the revolutionary war it became the cap. of the Cisalpine republic. The recent history of this city is traced in our article on the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

**Authorities.]** *Bowering's report on the Lombardo-Venetian states.* London, 1837, fol.—*Eustace's Classical Tour.—Simonde's Travels in Italy.*—*Carlo Rosmini, Storia di Milano.* Milan, 1820, 21 vols. 8vo.—*Bianchi, Geog. Politica d'Italia.* Firenze, 1846, 8vo.

**MILAN, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 118 m. N by E of Concord. Pop. 366.**—Also a township in Dutchess co., in New York, 62 m. S of Albany. Pop. 1,725.—Also a township in Erie co., in Ohio, 103 m. N of Columbus, on the Huron river, 8 m. from Lake Erie. Pop. 1,531.—Also a township in Monroe co., in Michigan, 50 m. SW of Detroit.—Also a township in Calhoun co., Illinois.

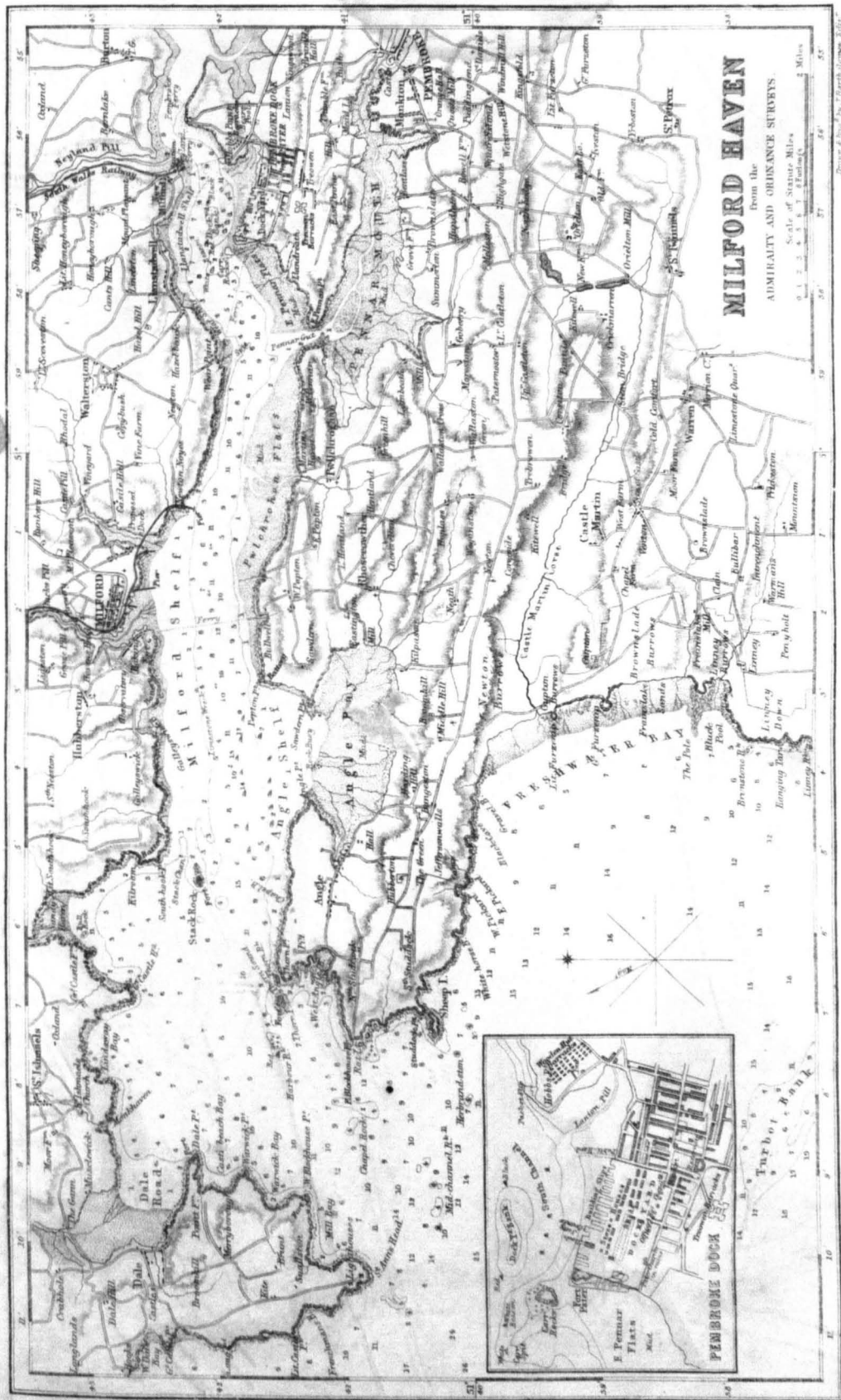
**MILAZZO.** See MELAZZO.

**MILBORNE-PORT, a town and parish in the co. of Somerset, 2½ m. NE of Sherborne. Area of p. 3,277 acres. Pop. in 1801, 953; in 1831, 2,072; in 1851, 1,746. The town, which consists principally of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill near the river Ivel, on the high road from Yeovil to Shaftsbury. Its principal manufactures are leather-dressing and glove-making. It formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform act.**

**MILBOURNE-CHURCHSTONE, a parish in the co. of Dorset, 8 m. SW of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,717 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 335.**

**MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a parish in the co. of Dorset, adjacent to the above. Pop. in 1851, 320.**

**MILBROOK, a chapelry in the p. of Maker, Cornwall, 4½ m. S by W of Saltash. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.**



MILBURN, a township in the p. of Ponteland, Northumberland, 11 m. NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1851, 92.

MILBURN AND MILBURN-GRANGE, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Thore, Westmoreland, 6½ m. NW of Appleby. Pop. in 1851, 130.

MILBURY, a township in Worcester co., in Massachusetts, 6 m. SE of Worcester, on Blackstone river. Pop. 2,171.

MILCOMBE, a chapelry in the p. of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, 4 m. NW of Deddington. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 241.

MILDEN, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NW of Hadleigh, at the confluence of the river Bret. Area 1,339 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1851, 165.

MILDENHALL, a parish and market-town in Suffolk, 9 m. S by W of Brandon, on a branch of the Ouse, called the Lark, which is here navigable. Area of p. 13,710 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,283; in 1831, 3,267; in 1851, 4,374. Part of this large parish is fen-land; the rest is upland, with a substratum of chalk. The town is one of the polling-places for the co., and a station on the Eastern Counties railway.—Also a parish in Wilts, 2 m. NE of Marlborough, on the river Kennet. Area 4,025 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 430.

MILE-END, a parish within the liberty of the borough and 1 m. N of Colchester in Essex. Pop. in 1831, 477; in 1851, 870.

MILE-END. See STREPEVE.

MILEHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NW of East-Dereham. Area 2,851 acres. Pop. in 1831, 566; in 1851, 532.

MILES, a township in Centre co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,193.

MILESTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilsaran, co. Louth, a short distance S of Castle-Bellingham. Pop. with the parish.

MILESTOWN, a village in Philadelphia co., in Pennsylvania, 104 m. E by S of Harrisburg.

MILETO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 47 m. NNE of Reggio. Pop. 1,250. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

MILFORD, a parish in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SW by S of Lymington, including the tythings of Efford, Keyhaven, and Pennington. Area 5,286 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,012; in 1831, 1,533; in 1851, 1,782.—Also a tything in the p. of Laverstoke, Wilts, ½ m. E of Salisbury. Pop. in 1831, 522; in 1851, 587.

—Also a village in the p. of Duffield, Derbyshire, 2 m. S of Belper, on the river Derwent, over which a handsome bridge has been erected, and intersected by the Derby and North Midland railway, which here passes through a tunnel 836 yds. in length. Pop. 895. This place, not many years ago, consisted only of a few houses. Its increase in size and pop. is owing to the erection of large cotton-mills, and the establishment of extensive bleaching-works.

MILFORD, a township in Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 82 m. NE of Augusta, on the E side of the Penobscot river. Pop. 474.—Also a township in Hillsboro' co., in New Hampshire, 3½ m. S by W of Concord, intersected by Souhegon river. Pop. 1,455.—Also a township in Worcester co., in Massachusetts, 30 m. SW by W of Boston. Pop. 1,773.—Also a township in Newhaven co., in Connecticut, 45 m. SSW of Hartford, skirted by Housatonic river on the W, and Long Island sound on the S, and connected with Stratford by a bridge across the Housatonic. Pop. 2,455. It has a harbour admitting vessels of 200 tons.—Also a township in Otsego co., in New York, 13 m. S of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,095.—Also a v. in Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 39 m. NW of Trenton, on the E side of the Delaware.—Also the cap. of Pike co., in Pennsyl-

vania, 162 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. Pop. 648.—Also a township in Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, 36 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 2,193.—Also a township of Juniata co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,824.—Also a township of Somerset co., in Pennsylvania, 7 m. SW of Somerset. Pop. 1,632.—Also a v. in Kent co., 95 m. S of Philadelphia. Pop. 2,356.—Also a v. in Clermont co., in Ohio, 112 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Butler co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,868.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,158.—Also a township in Oakland co., in Michigan, 41 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 880.—Also a township in Williams co., in Ohio. Pop. 175.—Also a township in La Grange co., in Iowa. Pop. 298.

MILFORD. See MILLFORD.

MILFORD CENTRE, a village in Union co., in Ohio, U. S., 32 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 201.—Also a v. in Otsego co., in New York.

MILFORD (South), a township in the p. of Sherburn, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NNE of Ferry-bridge, crossed by the Selby and Leeds railway. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1851, 683.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a sea-port in the p. of Stainton, co. of Pembroke, about 257 m. W of London, 40 m. WSW of Carmarthen, on the splendid bay or haven of the same name, and at a distance of 5 or 6 m. from the main sea. Pop. in 1841, 2,377; in 1851, 2,837.—The town is of modern origin, having been founded, in 1790, under an act of parliament obtained to enable Sir W. Hamilton to establish quays, docks, &c., with a market. It is situated on the N side of the haven, and is elegantly and uniformly built, consisting principally of three streets parallel to each other, and possessing a handsome church, market-house, custom-house, dock-yard, &c. A little to the E of the town is Pill, a village inhabited chiefly by sailors belonging to the port; and in the parish of Hubberstone, on the W side of the Pill or creek adjoining the town, is the town of Hakin, forming a small port, with shops for the supply of ship chandlery, &c., connected with M., and within its parliamentary boundaries. The growth of M. was checked, in 1814, by the removal of a government dock-yard establishment to Pembroke dock. The importance of the place, however, depending upon its great adaptation as a resort for shipping, which led not only to the establishment of a custom-house, to which Pembroke is subordinate, but of packet and quarantine establishments, and the convenience of its situation for vessels under particular circumstances of weather and destination being great, it has continued to sustain its position as a place of some importance; and a scheme for the construction of wet-docks and a floating-basin is now entertained. The haven, which is held to be one of the best and most capacious asylums for shipping in the British dominions, is formed by an advance of the sea inland for about 20 m. in length, from its mouth to Pembroke, and has the appearance of an immense lake with numerous creeks, roads, and bays. In this spacious harbour the shipping of the whole British empire, mercantile as well as naval, might ride together in perfect safety, and from the extraordinary height to which the tides rise, might proceed to sea with almost any wind. The protecting lands at the entrance are, St. Ann's head on the N, and Sheep island and Block-house point on the S side. The prevailing winds are from W to SW, from eight to nine months in the year, commencing generally in September; the remainder are from E to NE. The haven is subject to fogs when the wind is S of W and clear otherwise. The bottom, in mid channel, is mud and blue clay, and considered good anchorage. Opposite Nangle, from the great width, it is considered best for large ships,



as they have room to swing with a good length of cable; opposite M. the channel is equally deep but not so wide, but large ships anchor safely. The number of vessels that entered the port coastwise in 1850 was sailing vessels 571 = 17,507 tons, steamers 105 = 32,454 tons; the number which cleared coastwise was 1,228 sailing vessels = 37,889 tons; and 104 steamers = 32,374 tons. In the same year 15 vessels = 3,698 tons, entered from the colonies; and 14 British vessels = 2,303 tons, from foreign ports, and 5 foreign vessels = 1,582 tons. The registered shipping in the same year was 75 sailing vessels under 50 tons, and of a total tonnage of 2,110 tons; 67 vessels exceeding 50 tons, and of a total tonnage of 7,334 tons; 1 steamer of 48 tons, and 1 of 100 tons. The trade of the port, besides that produced by the supplying of ships with necessities, consists chiefly in the export of stone-coal for drying malt, quantities of which are shipped for London, and for the different ports along the Bristol channel, and of limestone and culm, in which there has also been a tolerable coasting-trade. The port extends nearly from Langhorne to St. David's head. There are bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, except tobacco and East India goods. The gross receipts of customs-duty, during the last 8 or 10 years, have been singularly fluctuating. In 1835, they were valued at £11,989; in 1836, at only £4,073; in 1840, at £17,557; in 1850, at £3,038. The whale-fishing was at one time successfully carried on by a company of Quakers from Nantucket in North America. —Under the Reform act, M. is united with Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, in returning a member to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 76. The pop. of the whole parli. burgh, in 1841, was 12,876; the number of electors 920. In 1851 the pop. was 16,700. —A railway has been projected from M. to Manchester, running through the heart of South Wales, from Carmarthen, through Llandilo and Builth, to Llanidloes, and thence to Crewe.

**MILFORD HAVEN**, a deep bay on the E coast of Nova Scotia, in Sydney co. It is a prolongation of Chedabucto bay. —Also a bay on the N coast of Virginia, in N lat. 37° 26'. —Also a bay on the W coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in S lat. 44° 35'.

**MILHAC-DE-MONTRON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Saint-Pardoux-la-Rivière. Pop. 1,300.

**MILHARS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, at the confluence of the Serou and Aveyron, 13 m. N of Gaillac. Pop. 1,000.

**MILHAU**, or **MILLAU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the r. bank of the Tarn, 12 m. NE of Saint-Affrique. Pop. in 1841, 9,014. It is a place of considerable trade, having manufactures of gloves, hats, and different kinds of leather, and conducting a brisk traffic in cheese and agricultural produce. —The arrond. of M. comprises an area of 199,531 hect., and is divided into 9 cant. Pop. in 1841, 64,015.

**MILHAUD**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, on the river Vistre, 9 m. SW of Nîmes. Pop. 1,673. It has a trade in wine and brandy.

**MILHR (EL)**, a gulf of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Barcah, between the meridians of 25° and 26° E.

**MILIANA**, a small town of Algeria, 45 m. SSW of Algiers, on the S flank of the Little Atlas, near the r. bank of the Shellif. —Also a river of Tunis, which falls into the Mediterranean, 10 m. SE of Tunis.

**MILIANOVITCHI**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 12 m. WSW of Kowel. Pop. 300.

**MILIATIN**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 27 m. SSE of Vladimir.

**MILIATY**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. N of Vilna.

**MILICIA**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Palermo, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name.

**MILILLI**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Syracuse, on the r. bank of the Cantara, and declivity of the Hyblaean mountains. Pop. 4,200. It is famous for its growth of sugar. A little to the SE of this town are the remains of the ancient *Hybla*; and honey of admirable quality is still abundantly produced in the neighbourhood.

**MILIN**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Beraun.

**MILIQUEAN CREEK**, or **HOLLAND'S RIVER**, a river of Canada, which runs NNE into the SW arm of Simcoe lake.

**MILIS**, a village of the island of Sardinia, 12 m. N of Oristano. Pop. 1,400. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Neapolis*. In its neighbourhood are extensive salines; and silk is produced in the vicinity, which is richly clothed with orange and mulberry groves. The greater part of the pop. is employed in the transport and sale of the produce of the orange and lemon groves, which are estimated to contain 300,000 full-grown trees, producing each from 4,000 to 5,000 fruit annually. Many of the trees are from 35 to 40 ft. high. The species grown here are the *aranguis agni* or *Citrus Bigaradia*, or bitter orange; the *Chinothe*, or Chinese orange; and the *sanguineae*, or blood-red orange; and the *aranguis de croju suttili*, resembling the Saint-Michael's. The fruit is sold at from 15 to 50 ctssi, or 1½d. to 4½d. the dozen. The excellence of the fruit produced here is attributable to nature rather than to any care or skill bestowed on its cultivation. The only artificial production of the village is a kind of sack or pannier, and plain flat mats, made of the reeds which skirt the river Baudesias.

**MILITAR-GRANZE**, or **THE MILITARY FRONTIER**, an administrative division of the Austrian empire, which has its name from its situation on the frontiers on the SE side of the empire, and from its military constitution. The name first occurs in the 16th cent. when King Ferdinand granted lands to a number of Turkish emigrants on the boundaries of Croatia, taking them bound in return to defend these limits. The complete formation, however, of the frontiers of Caristadt, Warasdin, and the Banat, took place in the course of the 17th cent.; the Slavonian frontier was formed in 1702; and that of Transylvania between 1764 and 1766. These different boundaries run in an uninterrupted chain along the Turkish frontier from the Adriatic to Galicia, and surround the provinces of Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania. They are themselves bounded by the canal of Morlach, and Illyria, Croatia, Hungary, Transylvania, Galicia, Moldavia, Wallachia, parts of Rometia and Bosnia, and Dalmatia. The superficial extent of the whole is 609·32 German sq. m.; and the pop. in 1850, 1,009,109: viz.

I. KROAT-SLAVONISCHES.	Area.	Pop.
	German sq. m.	
1. Liocaner reg.	48·09	71,404
2. Ottochaner . . .	51·23	69,213
3. Oguliner . . .	46·00	71,546
4. Szlainer . . .	26·14	60,007
5. 1 Banal . . .	25·09	61,894
2 Banal . . .	25·09	60,029
6. St. Georger . . .	37·64	75,747
7. Kreutser . . .	25·27	60,174
8. Gradiscaner . . .	30·22	61,918
9. Broder . . .	36·55	78,728
	264·42	670,655

## II. SERBISCH BANATISCHES.

1. Peterwardeiner reg.,	56 46	83,525
2. Czakisten.	16 73	21,838
3. Deutsche-Banater,	} 181 91	84,584
4. Illyrisch-Banater,		69,942
5. Romanen-Banater,		78,668
	609 52	1,009,109

*Physical features.*] The principal mountains on the different frontiers are the Carpathians on the Transylvanian frontier; the mountains of the Banat, which divide Transylvania and Wallachia from the frontier of the Banat, and in which occurs the cave of Piatra Kupeseguli, or the cave of Veterani; the Upper and Under Clisura, a chain which runs from the Carpathians to the Danube; the Julian Alps; and the Carnian Alps belonging to the chains running between the Save and the Drave. The higher ridges of the Military frontier lie partly on the E and partly on the W, leaving the plains of Slavonia in the middle between them. A small part of the frontiers borders upon the Adriatic; and in this dist. occur several streams, such as are found in steppes, which seem to sink into the ground and probably reach the sea by subterranean channels. Lakes are found in the district of Carlstadt only: the most remarkable are the eight lakes of Plittwitz and a lake formed by the Gacska. In the lower districts of the Slavonian and western frontier of the Banat there are extensive morasses.

*Soil, climate, and productions.*] The soil is very various in quality. In the mountainous countries it is poor, and fit only for pasture; but on the Slavonian frontier, in the plains of Warasdin, and in the Banat, there is some excellent arable land. The calcareous soil along the coast is very barren, and there is a large district of land in the Banat of which one-third is quicksand and unsuited to any culture.—The climate is also very different in different districts. On the SW, the cold dry *borra*, and the warm and damp but violent *zugo*, reign alternately; while on the coast the fierce *tramontane*, so much dreaded by sailors, ploughs up the ocean. Under the united influence of these three destructive winds all vegetation dies away. In the NE the air is still colder. In the immediate neighbourhood of the mountains, however, the climate is milder; and in the valleys of the SW there is an Italian and Grecian sky. The plains in the Banat and in Slavonia have the most equable and warm climate, but are not healthy on account of the number of marshes.—The productions of the Military frontiers are horses of Hungarian breed, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and game. The Julian Alps and the Carpathians are inhabited by wolves. Corn, Turkish corn, melons, cucumbers, fruit, wine, wood, tobacco, madder, and liquorice, are among the vegetable productions; and agriculture is the exclusive employment of the inhabitants. The commerce of the Military frontiers is merged in that of Transylvania and Hungary. The exportations consist in the productions of the country.

*Population, &c.*] Except on the Transylvanian frontier, the Slavonians form by far the largest proportion of the inhabitants. They are reckoned to amount to above 800,000. There are also 122,000 Wallachs, and 80,000 Magyars and Szeckheli; and about 1,500 Greeks, Jews, and Gipsies. German is the official language, and that of the higher classes of society, though the pop. of German race does not exceed 12,000. The members of the Greek church amount to 500,000; those of the Catholic to 400,000; the United Greeks exceed 44,000, and the Protestants and Unitarians amount to 40,000. The inhabitants of the frontiers are much behind those of the other Hungarian states in education, though gov-

ernment has done a good deal of late for the establishment of schools.

*Government, &c.*] There is no nobility nor any privileged class among the inhabitants of the frontiers, though they form a complete military state, having many points of resemblance to the feudal constitutions of the middle ages. The frontier government was originally created to protect the empire of which it forms a part, against the invasion of barbarians; and in later times as a *cordon sanitaire* against the plague. All landed property in this district belongs exclusively to the government, but is held by a kind of military fief on condition of military service in peace and war. Only such boys as are not fit for military service are allowed to engage in any other occupation than that of bearing arms; those who are to follow a learned profession, or to enter the church, are likewise specially selected by the authorities. Each country—of which there are in all 14—constitutes within itself a compact community, though all are held together by the bond of a general responsibility to the Crown and its representatives. "The inhabitants of a frontier country are all, more or less, agriculturists, that is to say, every family obtains a holding under the Crown, and makes the most of it. Each household, moreover, grows its own wool, weaves its own cloth, and makes its own wearing apparel; while for the holding which produces the materials of all these, rent is paid in labour. The men, besides the military service which is exacted from them, cultivate, in addition to their own farms, both the officers' portions and those which the government keeps in its own hands. From the latter toil they may indeed purchase an exemption, provided they contrive, by any means, to obtain the command of money; but as this seldom, if ever, happens to be the case, the privilege is rather nominal than real. Moreover, there are public works, such as the making of roads, the building of forts and magazines, and the construction and repair of the officers' lodgings, in which, when required, they must busy themselves; the time which they spend in these being carried to the credit side of their account with the government. Such is the kind of rent which each man pays for his farm, and which is regularly computed for him by a public accountant. According to the extent and value of his holding, he owes to the government a certain quantity of labour, or else a certain amount of money, for which the produce of that labour is assumed to be an equivalent. It is not, however, by the works of his hands alone, during a given number of days in the year, that the borderer purchases his right to till his own fields, and gather in their produce. The law imposes upon every male, so long as he is capable of bearing arms, the liability to serve as a soldier. Even in times of peace, each county is required to keep on foot 2 battalions of 1,200 men a-piece; while in times of war the levy is increased to 4 battalions. But this is not all. Should an exigency arise, the emperor has the right of ordering out the entire male population. In this case, all between the ages of 18 and 36 are absolutely at the disposal of the state; all above 18 and below it, from the age of 12, must arm to defend their own fire-sides. Hence, if the active battalions, as they are called, were marched away, *en masse*, into Italy or elsewhere, the frontier duty would still be carried on by old men and boys. When the system was first invented,—and to Prince Eugene belongs the merit of devising it,—there was perpetual war, or the hazard of war, between Austria and Turkey. For many years afterwards that danger continued, and down to the present moment the borderers on both sides are pretty much in the state of our own moss-troopers under the last of the

Tudors." [Gleig.] The only tax is a very moderate land and trade-tax. The superior council of war at Vienna is the highest authority in the Military frontiers; but a governor or commander-in-chief has his head-quarters at Peterwardein. The different governments into which they are divided, manage the military, political, and law business, under the direction of this council. "No one," says Kohl, "who has ever had an opportunity of comparing the state of civilization in the contiguous districts of Hungary and Turkey, can doubt what vast benefit this institution has conferred on the inhabitants of the countries immediately within its influence. In the first place the security of the inhabitants is placed upon a firmer footing than in the neighbouring districts of Hungary, to say nothing of Turkey. Within the Military frontier very few robberies take place, and the traveller is as safe as in a German province. To secure life and property ought to be the first consideration of rational civilization. The second is the security of judicial rights, and in this respect also the Military frontier has an immense advantage over the neighbouring countries. A great deal has also been effected for the morality and social order of the inhabitants. Their temperance, domestic peace, and the punctual fulfilment of their duties is subjected to a wholesome surveillance, but which must by no means be supposed to degenerate into a tyrannical and inquisitorial spirit of meddling. The highest as well as the lowest are restrained by military and moral regulations, of which they feel the salutary influence, and I myself, in the sequel, met with many Hungarian peasants who had taken refuge in the Military frontier from the tyranny and severity of their masters, and who assured me that they were far better off in their new homes than they had ever been before. The frontier is, therefore, peopled from two sources, from Turkey and Hungary, by fugitives from oppression, who seek a refuge, in the order, security, and peace established in the frontier districts."

**Military force.** The Military frontiers form 17 infantry regiments, and 1 of hussars. Each of the infantry regiments contains from 2,800 to 3,600 men; and the regiment of hussars about 860. Besides these there are 4 companies of Tschakists, for the service of the flotillas on the Danube and Theiss. The regular fortified places, such as Semlin, Brod, and Alt-Gradiaca, are occupied by garrisons from the regular army.

**Topography.** There are four divisions of the Military frontiers, containing in all 11 towns, 24 boroughs, 4 fortresses, and 1,995 villages.—**THE CROATIAN FRONTIER** forms the western part, and stretches between Illyria, the prov. of Croatia, the prov. of Slavonia, the Slavonian frontier, Bosnia, Dalmatia, and the Adriatic. Its surface, according to Bismanbach is 288-10 German sq. m., according to Liechtenstern 278-07. Zeng, a maritime town on the Adriatic, is one of its chief towns.

**THE SLAVONIAN FRONTIER** borders on the N and NE upon the prov. of Slavonia; on the E upon Hungary; on the S upon the Turkish empire; and on the W on the frontier of the Banat. The surface, according to Liechtenstern, is 135-15 German sq. m. Semlin, between the Save and the Danube, is the seat of a Greek protopope, and its chief town. Karlowitz, on the Danube, is the seat of the Greek archb. and metropolitan. Peterwardein, a town and fortress on the Danube, and one of the strongest frontier-places, is 50 m. NW of Belgrade.—**THE Tschakists** inhabit an angular district of this frontier, bounded by the Danube and the Theiss, and extending to about 330 British sq. m.

**THE FRONTIER OF THE BANAT, OF THE HUNGARIAN**

**FRONTIER**, lies on the E and S part of the former Banat, and borders on the NW and N upon Hungary; on the E upon Wallachia and Transylvania; and on the SW on the Slavonian frontier. The surface is, according to Liechtenstern, 145-20 German sq. m. Its chief town is Pancsova which conducts an animated commerce with Turkey. Mehadia, a village on the Krajova, has celebrated hot baths.

**THE TRANSYLVANIAN FRONTIER** runs all around Transylvania, where that country borders upon Turkey; and is so blended with Transylvania itself that the actual extent is not easily determined. Liechtenstern calculates it at 253-30 German sq. m. The town of Kezdi-Vasarhely, in this division, possesses some commerce.

**MILITELLO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Catania, district and 17 m. E of Catagirona. Pop. 7,200.

**MILITELLO-DI-PATTI**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 60 m. WSW of Messina, district and 17 m. WSW of Patti. Pop. 3,500.

**MILITSCH**, or **MIELICZ**, a kreis or circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 33 m. NNE of Breslau, and 24 m. WSW of Ostrowo, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2,100. It is enclosed by walls, and contains 3 Catholic churches, an hospital, and a fine castle belonging to the counts of Malzahu. It has manufactories of linen, leather, and shoes. Area of circle 141 sq. m. Pop. 38,318.

**MILIZAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Plabennec, and 8 m. NW of Brest. Pop. 1,552.

**MILK**, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, which joins the Annan a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. above Hoddam-castle.

**MILK**, a river which has its source in British N. America, in the district of Saskatchewan; flows thence into the Sioux territory, U. S.; and joins the Missouri, on the l. bank; in N lat. 47° 50', W long. 105° 15', and about 100 m. above the confluence of Yellow Stone river. It derives its name from the whiteness of its waters.

**MILKAU**, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, SE of Rochlitz. Pop. 227.

**MILK COVE**, a creek in co. Cork, about a mile W of Ross harbour.

**MILK HAVEN**, a creek in the p. of Ahauplish, 13 m. NE by N of Grange, co. Sligo.

**MILKHOUSE STREET**, a hamlet in the p. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Cranbrook, co. of Kent.

**MILKOW**, a river of Moldavia, which joins the Sereth on the confines of Wallachia.

**MILL**, a group of islands, five in number, in the NE part of Hudson's bay, towards the W entrance of the strait of that name, and to the E of Southampton island, in N lat. 64° 20', W long. 88° 40'.

**MILL**, a township of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,225.

**MILLAC**, or **MILHAC-DE-NONTRON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. of Saint-Pardoux, 9 m. E of Nontron. Pop. 1,628. It has manufactories of earthenware, pipes, &c., and contains mines of manganese.

**MILLA-DU-MADU**, an atollon or group of islands in the N part of the Maldivé archipelago, Indian ocean, between the group of the Tilla-dumatte on the N, and that of the Phaldi-Pholo on the S, in N lat. 6° 10', E long. 73° 20'. The principal island, Mafer or Mahfaru, lies in the SE part of the group, in N lat. 5° 50', E long. 73° 32'.

**MILLAN (SAN)**, a chain of mountains in Spain, in Old Castile, in the E part of the prov. of Burgos. It joins on the NW the Sierra-de-Oca, and on the SE that of San Lorenzo, and makes part of the great Iberian chain.

**MILLANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in



the prov. of Guadalajara, and partido of Sacedon, 14 m. WNW of Piego. Pop. 640.

MILLANÇAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Romoranton. Pop. 600. It contains the remains of a fortress, supposed to have been of the era of Julius Caesar.

MILLAND, a chapelry in the p. of Trotton, Sussex, 6 m. NW of Midhurst.

MILLAN-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Leon, partido and 3 m. WSW of Valencia-de-Don-Juan, in a fertile plain. Pop. 207.

MILLAN-DE-LA-COGULLA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 25 m. SW of Logrono, and partido of Najera, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1,692. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

MILLAN-DE-LARA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in a cold and mountainous locality. Pop. 327.

MILLAN-DE-YECORA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. W of Logrono, partido and 17 m. NW of San-Domingo-de-la-Calzada. Pop. 200.

MILLANES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 54 m. ENE of Caceres, and partido of Naval-moral-de-la-Mata. Pop. 248.

MILLAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and arrond. of Perpignan. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,241; in 1841, 10,077. The town is 11 m. W of Perpignan, on the r. bank of the Tet. Pop. in 1841, 2,095.

MILLAU. See MILHAU.

MILLBROOK, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2 m. WNW of Southampton, at the mouth of the Anton or Test river. Area 3,646 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,735; in 1851, 6,121.—Also a parish of Bedfordshire, 1½ m. W by N of Amptill. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 602; in 1851, 500.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Loughcrew, co. Meath, 1½ m. S by W of Oldcastle.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Aghinish, co. Donegal.—Also a manufacturing village on the E. border of the p. of Kilwaughter, co. Antrim, 2 m. W of Larne.

MILLBROOK, a central village in the township of Cavan, Upper Canada. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Clinton township, Wayne co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 98 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 150.

MILL-CREEK, a village in the township of Ernestown, Upper Canada, 13 m. W of Kingstown. Pop. 150.—Also a township in Erie co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,682.—Also a township in Coshocton co., in Ohio, 93 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 907.—Also a township in Hamilton co., in Ohio. Pop. 6,249.—Also a township in Union co., in Ohio. Pop. 523.

MILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hamme-Mills. Pop. 250.—Also an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Radack islands, Mulgrave archipelago.

MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital of Baldwin co., and of the state of Georgia, U. S., situated on the W. bank of the Oconee, at the junction of Fishing creek, and at the head of steam-boat navigation, in N. lat. 33° 7' 20", W. long. 83° 09' 45", 58 m. W of Savannah. Pop. in 1840, 2,095. The state-house is a handsome Gothic building. In the vicinity is Oglethorpe college, founded in 1836.

MILLENAGH, a parish of co. Wexford, on the road from Wexford to Dublin. Area 4,189 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,201; in 1841, 1,342.

MILLEN-SAINT-HUBERT, a village of Hol-

land, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 7 m. SE of Grave. Pop. 1,990.

MILLER, a central county of Missouri, U. S., watered by the Osage. Area 555 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,282; in 1850, 3,834. Its cap. is Tuscumbia.—Also a township in Dearborn co., in Iowa. Pop. 1,209.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 977.

MILLE-ROCHES, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Cornwall, about 5 m. from the town of Cornwall.

MILLER'S BAY, a bay on the S coast of Jamaica, a little to the N of Portland point.

MILLER'S RIVER, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which flows WSW into the Connecticut, between Northfield and Montague.

MILLERSBURG, a township in Dauphin co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 31 m. N of Harrisburg, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna.—Also the cap. of Holmes co., in Ohio; 87 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 600.

MILLERSTOWN, a village in Perry co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 30 m. NW of Harrisburg.—Also a village in Champaign co., in Ohio.

MILLERY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, 7 m. SSW of Lyons. Pop. 1,525.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Pont-a-Mousson, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 390.

MILLESIMO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Monterrat, on the r. bank of the Bormida, 30 m. W of Genoa. Pop. 1,300. It is remarkable for the obstinate and sanguinary actions of 13th and 14th April 1796, by which, and that of Montenotte, Bonaparte began his military career, and opened a passage into Lombardy.

MILFIELD, a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, in Northumberland, 5 m. NW of Wooler. Pop. 246.

MILFIELD, a village of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 73 m. SE of Columbus, on Sunday creek. There are salt works in its vicinity.

MILLFORD. See MILFORD.

MILLFORD, a village in the p. of Cloydagh, 2½ m. N of Leighlin-Bridge, on the river Barrow, the seat of large flour-mills.—Also a village in the p. of Tullyferne, 4 m. NNW of Ramelton, near the head of Mulroy bay.—Also a village in the p. of Kilbolane, co. Cork, 5 m. SW of Charleville. Pop. 289.

MILLFORD, a village in Lewis co., in Missouri, U. S., 164 m. N by E of Jefferson.

MILL-GROVE, a village in Cobb co., in Georgia, U. S., 114 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Warren co., in Ohio, 90 m. SW of Columbus.—Also a v. in Owen co., in Iowa.

MILLHALL, a village in Clinton co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 104 m. NNW of Harrisburg.

MILLHEIM, a village in Centre co., in Pennsylvania, 88 m. NW of Harrisburg.

MILLHEUGH, a village of Lanarkshire, in the p. of Dalserf, on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle.

MILLHOUSE, a manufacturing village of Forfarshire, 3 m. N of Dundee.

MILLI, a village in the Panjab, in N. lat. 31° 59', within about 9 m. of the Jelum river.

MILLIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. of Lissay, 10 m. N of Coutances.

MILLINGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. of Cleves-Berg, 11 m. E of Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

MILLINGTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Pocklington. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1851, 258.—Also a township in the p. of Rosthern, in Cheshire, 5 m. NW of Nether Knutsford. Pop. 370.

MILLINGTON, a village in Franklin co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 70 m. W by N of Boston.—Also a

v. in Middlesex co., in Connecticut.—Also a v. in Somerset co., in New Jersey.—Also a v. in Kent co., in Maryland.

**MILLIS.** See **MILLS.**

**MILL-ISLE**, a village in the p. of Donaghadee co. Down, 2½ m. S of Donaghadee. Pop. 274.

**MILLOM**, or **MIL-HULME**, a village and parish of Cumberland, situated between the rivers Duddon and Esk, 12 m. SW by S of Ravenglass. Area of p. 38,472 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,037; in 1851, 2,115.

**MILLPORT**, a neat village on the Greater Cumbray island, in the frith of Clyde, 5 m. SW of Largs, and 11 m. SE of Rothesay, with a small harbour having 14 ft. water at full tide. Pop. in 1851, 817.

**MILL-PORT**, a village in Chemung co., in New York, 199 m. WSW of Albany, on Catherine's creek. Pop. 450.—Also a v. in Potter co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a v. in Fayette co., in Alabama.

**MILL'S POINT**, a village in Hickman co., in Kentucky, U. S., 310 m. SW by W of Frankfort.

**MILLSTADT**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, 18 m. NW of Villach, on the N bank of a lake of the same name, which discharges its waters into the Drave.

**MILLSTONE**, a township of Somerset co., in New Jersey, U. S., 27 m. N of Trenton, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the Raritan.

**MILLSTREET**, a small market-town in the p. of Drishane, co. Cork, on a tributary of the Blackwater, 8½ m. SW by S of Kantark. Pop. in 1851, 1,501.

**MILLTHORPE.** See **MILNTHORPE.**

**MILLTOWN**, a village in the p. of St. Peter, co. Dublin, on the river Dodder, 2½ m. SSE of Dublin castle. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1851, 863.—Also a village in the p. of Kilmactelway, co. Dublin, 2½ m. NE of Newcastle.—Also a village in the p. of Dingle, co. Kerry, on the shore of Dingle bay, ¼ m. W of Dingle. Pop. in 1831, 160; in 1851, 85.—Also a small market-town in the p. of Kilcoleman, co. Kerry, on the road from Killarney to Dingle, 7 m. S of Tralee. The Maine river passes a brief distance to the N, and occasionally brings up thus far vessels of 50 tons burthen. Veins of lead and copper ore have been partially worked in the neighbourhood.—Also a village in the p. of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh, on the shore of Lough Neagh, 1 m. SE of the mouth of the Blackwater. Pop. in 1851, 127.—Also a village in the p. of Adderzooole, co. Galway, on the Clare river, 6½ m. NNW of Tuam.—Also a village in the p. of Garvaghy, co. Down, 3 m. SSE of Dromore.—Also a village in the p. of Donaghmore, ½ m. SE of Ashbourne, co. Meath.—Also a village in the p. of Derryaghy, co. Antrim.—Also a village in the p. of Pass-of-Kilbride, co. Westmeath, 2½ m. NE of Rochfort-Bridge. Pop. 133.

**MILLTOWN**, a village in Putnam co., in New York, U. S., 100 m. S of Albany.—Also a village in Crawford co., Iowa.

**MILLTOWN-MALBAY**, a town in the p. of Kilfarboy, co. Clare, 1½ m. E of the head of a cove of Malbay, and 6 m. SSW of Leihinch. It has become a favourite resort for summer sea-bathers, and is in a prosperous condition. Pop. in 1851, 1,452.

**MILLVILLE**, a township of Cumberland co., in New Jersey, U. S., 67 m. S by W of Trenton. Pop. 1,771.—Also a township of Butler co., in Ohio, 108 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 800.—Also a township of Columbia co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Caldwell co. in Kentucky.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Darlington, 6 m. N of Bowmanville. Pop. 150.

**MILLWAUKEE**, a county and a rising town in the W part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S.—The co. is watered by a stream of the same name, which flows into Lake Michigan, and by the Manewakee,

the Root, the Des Plaines, and the Fox rivers, and by several affluents of Rock river. It has an area of 800 sq. m.; and is skirted by Lake Michigan on the E. Its pop. in 1840 was 5,605; in 1850, 22,791.—The town is situated on both sides of the river of the same name, near its entrance into Lake Michigan, 83 m. E of Madison, in N lat. 43° 3', W long. 87° 57', 700 m. direct distance from Washington. It rises gradually from the banks of Lake Michigan to a considerable elevation. The river answers the double purpose of affording a safe harbour to the shipping, and of giving water-power for the numerous grain-mills which have been erected on its banks. The town is regularly laid off, with good wide streets, and attention is being paid to the paving and lighting. The old pine houses are rapidly giving place to others built of a light-coloured brick, which have a neat appearance, and immense numbers of new dwelling-houses and stores are in progress of erection. A few years ago it was the haunt of the red man; in May 1834, there was but one white person resident on its site; in 1838 its pop. was 700; in 1842, 2,700; in 1847, 14,000; in 1850, 20,026; and every year is rapidly adding to the number. While the navigation is open there is communication daily with New York, in 75 hours, a distance of about 1,100 m.: if the circuit of the lakes is made, the distance is increased to upwards of 1,500 m. There is electric telegraph communication between M. and New York, costing 2½ d. for a message not exceeding 20 words. The exportation of flour from M. in 1845 amounted to 7,500 barrels, and of wheat to 95,000 bushels. In 1850, the exportation of flour exceeded 200,000 barrels, and of wheat 1,150,000 bushels. The manufactures in 1849 were valued at 1,714,200 d., and included the product of foundries, carriages and waggons, leather, bricks, paper, tin, sheet-iron and copper, wooden ware, clothing, cabinet-ware, and a great variety of other articles. In addition to the above, there are 5 flouring-mills propelled by water-power, and 1 by steam, containing 17 run of stone, each run capable of turning out 80 to 100 barrels of flour per day, and consuming in all 7,000 bushels of wheat daily. The value of the imports at M. in 1849 was 3,828,650 d. Among these were 16,000 tons of merchandise, valued at 2,200,000 d.; 35,000 barrels of salt, at 43,750 d.; 17,500 tons of furniture, lumber, &c. The exports were valued at 2,098,469 d., consisting of flour and wheat, valued at 1,949,000 d.; 5,527 barrels of pork, at 44,216 d.; 810 tons of lead and shot, at 53,000 d.; 10,281 hides, at 23,182 d.; and sundry manufactured articles. The arrivals of vessels of all descriptions in 1848 were 1,376.

**MILLWOOD**, a township of Clerk co., in Virginia, U. S., 135 m. NNW of Richmond.—Also a township in Dooly co., in Georgia.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio.

**MILLY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecaille, 9 m. W of Fontainebleau. Pop. 2,078.—Also a town in the dep. of La Manche, 3 m. NE of St. Hilaire. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town in the dep. of the Oise, 6 m. NW of Beauvais. Pop. 1,150.

**MILMANDA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Orense. Pop. 250.

**MILMARCOS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Calatayud. Pop. 800.

**MILNA**, a village and port of Dalmatia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Spalatro, on the W coast of the island of Brazza, in N lat. 43° 19' 29". Its harbour is deep and secure.

**MILNATHORT**, a large village in the p. of Orwell, in Kinross-shire, 14 m. S of Perth, and 1½ m. NNE of Kinross. Pop. in 1831, 1,772; in

1841, 1,605, who are most employed in weaving cotton; in 1851, with the parish.

**MILNGAVIE**, a manufacturing village on Allander water, in the p. of New Kilpatrick, Stirlingshire, 4 m. S of Strathblane. Pop. 1,622. There are extensive calico-printing and cotton-spinning works and bleachfields here.

**MILNROW**, a chapelry in the p. of Rochdale, Lancashire, 2 m. SSE of Rochdale, in the line of the Rochdale canal, and the Leeds and Manchester railway. John Collier, better known by his assumed name of Tim Bobbin, author of poems in the Lancashire dialect, was schoolmaster of this v.

**MILNTHORPE**, a market-town in the p. of Heversham, Westmoreland,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Kirkby-Rendal, on the small river Bala which falls into the channel of the Kent near this place. Pop. in 1801, 968; in 1851, 1,534. The town consists principally of one long and well-built street. It has several flour and paper-mills, and manufactories of sheetings, bed-ticks, and sackings; and is the only port in Westmoreland. Coasting-vessels ply from hence to Lancaster, Ulverston, Whitehaven, and Liverpool, but as they cannot approach the town, they unload their cargoes into carts at low-water, whence they are conveyed to some small storehouses built along the shore, or to their destination at once. The Preston and Carlisle railway has a station here.

**MILO**, anciently *Melos*, an island of the Greek archipelago, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 45'$ , E long.  $24^{\circ} 23'$ , 70 m. N of Crete, and 65 m. E of the coast of the Morea. It is 14 m. in length from E to W, 8 m. in breadth, and about 60 m. in circuit, and is penetrated on the N by a spacious bay, in which a large squadron may lie in deep water. Mount St. Elias, which is the highest part, rises to an alt. of 2,480 ft. above the level of the sea. Rocks of lava, and sulphureous hot springs, and other circumstances, denote the frequent influence of subterranean fires; and Calamo, which is supposed to have been a volcano of great antiquity, still emits fetid sulphureous smoke from several spiracles on its summit. The springs, since the days of Hippocrates, have been thought efficacious in the cure of diseases. Porphyry, iron, gypsum, and fine alum, the latter substance obtained from a subterranean gallery in which the therm. stands at  $108^{\circ}$ , are among the productions of this island. There are marshes on the shore filled by the sea-water in winter, which evaporates during the heat of summer and produces salt. The lower grounds are extremely fertile and well-cultivated. Grapes, figs, melons, and olives are abundant; also wheat, barley, leguminous plants, and cotton. The fruits are said to be the best in the archipelago, and the wine and honey of M. are esteemed excellent. Besides mules, black cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, game is very plentiful. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the insalubrity of the climate is so great as to threaten the island with depopulation. Little more than a century ago, the inhabitants were computed at 20,000; now they have dwindled down to only 1,500 according to Thiersch; by Richardson in 1818 to 500 families; and were it not from the resort of families from the Morea, allured by the fertility of the soil, it is believed that this island would speedily be without an inhabitant. The inhabitants chiefly follow pastoral pursuits; some are fishermen and pilots. The women are occupied in fabricating coarse stuffs and cotton stockings. Formerly, the hand-mills of M. were celebrated for the quality of their stone; and were exported to the Turkish continent, the Ionian islands, Italy, and Egypt. This island contains two towns,—Milo the capital, and Castro or Sifours. The inhabitants of the former, who, in the beginning of last cent., amounted

to 5,000, are now reduced to about 200; and the town, which stands on the low ground at the head of the bay, but about 2 m. from the shore, is in ruins. Castro occupies the lofty peak of a mountain on one side of the entrance to the harbour, and its inhabitants often attain a very advanced age in this elevated situation. In 1700, Tournefort found 18 churches in M., and 13 monasteries, besides chapels, 2 bishops, and an ecclesiastical establishment corresponding to a numerous population. Some of the monasteries still subsist. The site of the ancient cap. is ascribed to an assemblage of ruins between the harbour and Castro, consisting of fragments of walls, some fine columns of granite, vaulted excavations lined with cement, and the remains of bricks and pottery. On the opposite side of a deep ravine, is a hill penetrated by an immense number of catacombs which are gained by a subterraneous flight of steps. The position of the ruins, their extent, the solidity of their walls, and the nature of the fragments, together with the number of catacombs, are supposed to indicate the previous existence of a flourishing city.—Near the NE extremity of the island is the rock of Kimoli or Argentiera, and to the NW lies Anti-Milo.

**MILO**, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S. 98 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 756.—Also a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, 193 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,986.

**MILOCHMORE**, a bog  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway. Area 1,218 acres; height above the level of high water in Galway bay 209 ft.

**MILORADOVITCH ISLES**, a group in the Dangerous archipelago, in about  $16^{\circ} 42'$  S lat., and  $145^{\circ} 30'$  W long., discovered by Bellinghausen in 1819.

**MILOSLAV**, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. and 29 m. SE of Posen. Pop. 1,590.

**MILSON**, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE of Tenbury. Area 1,025 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 170.

**MILSTEAD**, a parish in Kent,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Faversham. Area 1,216 acres. Pop. in 1851, 211.

**MILSTON AND BRIGMIS**, a parish in Wilts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Amesbury, on the river Avon. Area 2,243 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 133. Joseph Addison was born at the parsonage-house here in 1672, his father being then rector.

**MILTENBERG**, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. S of Amorbach, on the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 2,700.

**MILTON**, a parish in Berks, 3 m. SW of Abingdon, crossed by the Great Western railway. Area 1,431 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1851, 449.—Also a parish in Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Cambridge. Pop. in 1831, 377; in 1851, 544.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Adderbury-East, Oxfordshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Deddington, on a branch of the Cherwell. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 164.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Shepton-under-Whichwood, Oxfordshire, 4 m. N by E of Burford. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 568; in 1851, 799.—Also a parish in the co. of Southampton, 5 m. E by N of Christ's-church. Area 6,416 acres. Pop. in 1831, 956; in 1851, 1,311.

**MILTON**, a fishing-village in the p. of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

**MILTON**, a parish of Van-Diemen's Land, in the co. of Somerset, to the S of Chatsworth.

**MILTON**, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 469.—Also a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 47 m. NE of Concord, bordered on the E by Salmon Fall river, and watered by its branches. Pop. 1,322.—Also a township of Chittenden co., in the state of Montpelier. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Lamouille river. The soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 2,134.—Also a township of



Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, 7 m. S of Boston. The surface is diversified, and is bordered on the N by Neposset river. The soil consists of gravelly loam, and is very fertile. Pop. 1,822.—Also a village and parish of Litchfield township, Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 36 m. W of Hartford. It has a rugged surface, but affords good pasturage.—Also a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, 30 m. N by W of Albany. It is generally level, and is drained by the Kayaderosseras creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay loam and sand. Pop. 3,166.—Also a village of Marlboro' township, Ulster co., in the same state, 79 m. S by W of Albany, half-a-mile W of the landing on Hudson river. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Tarbot township, Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 71 m. N of Harrisburg, on the E bank of the W branch of Susquehanna river, and on both sides of Limestone river. Pop. 1,508.—Also a village of Santa Rosa co., in the state of Florida, 20 m. NE of Pensacola, on the W side of Blackwater river. Also a village of Trimble co., in the state of Kentucky, 52 m. NW of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio river. Pop. about 100.—Also a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, 157 m. NE of Columbus, watered by Mahoning river. Pop. 1,277. It contains a village of the same name.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the same state, Pop. 912.—Also a township of Miami co., in the same state. Pop. 252.—Also a township of Richland co., in the same state. Pop. 1,861.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state. Pop. 1,157.—Also a township of Wood co., in the same state. Pop. 124.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Indiana, 54 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 465.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 1,280.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 439.

**MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND**, a parish in Kent, on the S bank of the Thames, crossed by the Thames and Medway canal, and incorporated with the town of Gravesend. Area 858 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,056; in 1831, 4,348; in 1851, 3,927.

**MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE**, a parish and market-town in Kent, 7½ m. W by N of Feversham. The town is situated at the head of a creek which opens into the Channel between the isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. It possesses a port for barges; but the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the oyster-fishery, which gives employment to above 100 dredgers. The M. oysters are considered the finest in England. A capital of £10,000 is employed in stocking and storing the ground with young oysters and brood. Area of p. 2,556 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,622; in 1831, 2,233; in 1851, 2,407.

**MILTON (GREAT)**, a parish in the co. of Oxford, 5½ m. SW of Thame. Area 4,402 acres. Pop. 754.

**MILTON (LITTLE)**, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4½ m. W by S of Tetworth. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1851, 418.

**MILTON (SOUTH)**, a parish in Devon, 3 m. WSW of Kingsbridge. Area 2,556 acres. Pop. 414.

**MILTON (WEST)**, a chapelry in the p. of Poorestock, Dorsetshire, 5½ m. NE of Bridport.

**MILTON-ABBAS**, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 646; in 1851, 915.

**MILTON-ABBOT**, a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. NW of Tavistock, on the river Tamar. Area 6,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,205; in 1851, 1,242.

**MILTON-BRYANT**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. SE of Woburn. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 376.

**MILTON-DAMERELL**, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. NE of Holesworthy, on the N bank of the Walton. Area 4,252 acres. Pop. in 1851, 734.

**MILTON-EARNEST**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4½ m. NW by N of Bedford, on the E bank of the Ouse. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1851, 445.

**MILTON-KEYNES**, a parish in Bucks, 3½ m. S by E of Newport-Pagnell, on the river Ouzel. Area 1,842 acres. Pop. in 1831, 334; in 1851, 317.

**MILTON-LILBOURNE**, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. E by N of Pewsey. Area 3,502 acres. Pop. 677.

**MILTON-MALZOR**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3½ m. S by W of Northampton, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 541; in 1851, 627.

**MILTON-PODIMORE**, a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. NE of Ilcester. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1851, 236.

**MILTOWN**. See **MILLTOWNS**.

**MILTSHIN**, a village of Bohemia, 12 m. N of Tabor. Pop. 850.

**MILVERTON**, a parish and market-town of Somersetshire, 16 m. SW of Bridgewater. Area of p. 5,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,233; in 1851, 2,146. The town consists of three irregularly built streets, with a church standing on an eminence in the centre. Flannel is woven here, and there is a silk-mill.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 2 m. NE of Warwick. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,061.

**MILWICH**, a parish of Staffordshire, 5 m. ESE of Stone. Area 2,987 acres. Pop. in 1851, 591.

**MIMA**, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikok, prov. and 36 m. W of Ava.

**MIMASAKA**, a prov. of Japan, in the W part of the island of Nifon, to the N of the prov. of Bizen, to the NE of that of Bitchu, and NW of the prov. of Farima. It consists of an extensive and fertile valley, and is divided into 7 districts. It contains mines of iron.

**MIMAY**, a town of Nigritia, in Mandara, 30 m. S of Mora.

**MIMBASTE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and cant. of Pouillon, 9 m. S of Dax, on the l. bank of the Arrigaud. Pop. 1,350.

**MIMBIGZ**, **MAMBEIN**, or **BAMBUCH**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 50 m. NE of Aleppo, and 6 m. W of the r. bank of the Euphrates. It occupies the site of the ancient *Hierapolis*, and has an aqueduct.

**MIMBRES** (**SIERRA-DE-LOS**), a range of mountains in Upper California, in the chain of the Rocky mountains, extending between 33° and 35° N lat., between the mountains of Anahac on the N, and the Sierra-Acha on the S. The Gila river descends from its W side.

**MIMEURE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 1½ m. N of Arnay-le-Duc. Pop. 400.

**MIMICO**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Etobicoke, and on the creek of that name, 9½ m. from Toronto. Pop. 150.

**MIMIZAN**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,983; in 1841, 4,870. The village is 45 m. NW of Mont-de-Marsan, near the outlet of the pond of the same name. Pop. 703. It has a fine glass-work.

**MIMLING**. See **MUMLING**.

**MIMMS (NORTH)**, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3 m. S by W of Hatfield. Area 4,925 acres. Pop. 1,128.

**MIMS (SOUTH)**, a parish in Middlesex, 3½ m. NNW of Chipping-Barnet. Area 5,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,010; in 1851, 2,825.

**MIN**. See **MIS-KEANO**.

**MINA**, an auriferous district of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the r. bank of the Rio-Turinãna.

**MINA**, or **MONA**, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, a

little to the S of Mecca, in a valley enclosed by granitic mountains. It consists of a long street bordered with houses, some of them handsome, but to a great extent in a ruinous condition. At the entrance, near a fountain, is an edifice of great antiquity.

MINA (El.). See *ELMINA*.

MINAB, a town and port of Persia, in the prov. and 180 m. S of Kerman, in Moghistan, on the r. bank of the Ibrahim, a little above the entrance of that river into the Persian gulf, and at the foot of a mountain the summit of which is surmounted by a fort. It covers a considerable space, and the houses, though of wood, are generally well-built and commodious. It is the capital of the possessions in Persia of the imam of Muskat. The environs abound in grain and dates.

MINAGE, a rivulet of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, which issues from a pond of the same name, and throws itself into the Yonne, on the r. bank, below the confluence of the Houssière, opposite the Pont-de-Blaizy, and after a course of about 5 m.

MINAKA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Muts, 36 m. W of Xenday.

MINAKOUTZ, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Oumi, 42 m. E of Meaco. It has a castle and a suburb.

MINAM, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 138 m. W of Kerman. It consists of about 400 grottoes, cut out of a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mahomedans.

MINANE, a village in the parish of Tracton, co. Cork. Pop. in 1851, 166.

MINARA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Meis, on a small affluent of the Xanthus, and 9 m. NNW of the village of Xanthus, a little to the E of the site of the ancient *Pinara*, the grandest of all the ruined cities of Lycia. It is picturesquely situated, and is composed of capacious flat-roofed huts.

MINARD, a parish in co. Kerry, 54 m. ESE of Dingle. Area 6,056 acres. Pop. in 1851, 799.

MINAS, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the Madeira river, 90 m. above its confluence with the Amazonas. It is 15 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth, and is supposed to be the largest island in the M. Its northern point is in S lat. 6° 34'.

MINAS, or CONCEPCION-DE-MINAS, a town of the republic and 75 m. NE of Monte-Video, and 42 m. NW of Maldonado, near the source of the Santa-Lucia. It is seated on a little plain, and is surrounded by low rocky mountains, in a very thinly-inhabited country.

MINAS-BASIN, a bay of Nova Scotia, on the NW coast, enclosed on the N by Cumberland co., and on the S by King's, Hants, and Colchester cos., and communicating by a strait or channel of the same name with the Bay of Fundy. The bay is about 54 m. in length from E to W, and 21 m. in breadth from N to S. The tides rise in this basin higher than in any part of America; and from their extraordinary velocity bear in their waters vast quantities of alluvial matter, which being deposited on the banks of the basin form those tracts of rich dike and marsh-land which render the locality the richest in Nova Scotia. Of the rivers, 19 in number, which flow into this basin, the principal are—on the S, the Avon, Horton, and Cornwallis; on the E, the Truro and the Shubenacadie, the latter of which issues from the Great lake and communicates with Halifax harbour. The chief towns on its banks are Windsor and Truro. The E part of the basin is distinguished as the bay of Cobequid. The channel of M. running between Partridge island and Cape Blomond is 33 m. in length from E to W, and from 3 m. to 5 m. in breadth. At its W entrance is High island.

MINAS-DO-CASTELLO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo and parish of Itapé-Mirim.

MINAS-GERAES, a central province of Brazil, which extends from 14° to 23° S lat., and between 41° and 48° W long. It is bounded on the N by the provs. of Pernambuco and Bahia; on the E by those of Porto-Seguro and Spirito-Santo; on the S by Rio-de-Janeiro and São-Paulo; and on the W by São-Paulo and Goyaz. It is composed of four great physical divisions: that on the NW, and by far the largest of the four, being the basin of the upper course of the San-Francisco; the NE section, that of the two great head-streams of the Rio-Grande-do-Belmonte; the SE section, that of the upper course of the Rio-Doce; and the SW section, that of the upper part of the Para. The Sierra-Montequeira, with its continuations, the Sierra-Itambe, Serro-Frio, and Sierra-do-Santa-Branca, intersects the entire length of the prov. from SSW to NNE, and divides the waters flowing E to the Atlantic, from those flowing W to the great affluents of the Parana, and those which form the upper tributaries of the San Francisco. The Sierra-Matta-Gorda, the Sierra-Cristaeo, and Sierra-Araras, form in continuation its western boundary, dividing it from Goyaz; the Sierra-Canastra connects the Sierra-Matta-Gorda on the W, with the Sierra-Montequeira on the E, and separates the basin of the San-Francisco from that of the Para. The Sierra-Esméraldas, branching eastwards from the Sierra-Itambe, divides the basin of the Rio-Grande-do-Belmonte on the N, from that of the Rio-Doce on the S.—The great rivers of the prov. are those already mentioned. The Rio-de-Sylva flowing E, and the Rio-Gurutaba flowing W, both affluents of the San-Francisco, form the N boundary of the prov. The Parana separates it along the SE frontier from Rio-de-Janeiro. Its form is rhomboidal, with an area estimated at 150,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 760,000. The agricultural capabilities of this prov. are very great. Its soil yields Indian corn abundantly, besides coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton; and may be made to grow wheat.—Mawe describes the climate of the cap., Villa-Rica or Ouro-Preto, as "perhaps equal to that of Naples." The therm. in the heat of summer never rises above 82° in the shade, and rarely falls below 48° in the winter. The usual range is from 64° to 80° in summer, and from 54° to 70° in winter. The greatest heats prevail in January. Owing to its great elevation, however, the temperature is subject to great alternations in the same day, and sudden thunder-storms are frequent. During the cold months, June and July, the sugar and coffee plantations are liable to be injured by night-frosts. The winds blow from various directions, and are never accompanied by great heat, but frequently by thick fogs, which envelope the summits of the neighbouring mountains. Upon its *campinas*, or upland prairies, considerable herds of cattle and sheep find abundant pasture. These *campinas* or *campos-geraes*—so called from their uniformity of appearance and vast extent—are thus described by Prince Maximilian: "Immense plains entirely bare of forests, or rather hills with gentle acclivities which extend in chains, covered with tall and dry grass and scattered shrubs, present themselves as far as the eye can reach. These campos, which stretch to the Rio San Francisco, to Pernambuco, Goyaz, and beyond, are intersected in different directions by valleys, whence issue the rivers which from this elevated plateau descend to the sea. The most remarkable is the Rio San Francisco: it has its source in the Serra da Canastra, which may be regarded as the boundary between the provs. of M. and Goyaz. In the valleys which cut this chain and these naked plateaus, the borders of the rivers and

brooks are garnished with forests. Isolated woods are also found hidden in these hollows, especially on approaching the frontiers of M. This kind of forests is one of the chief characteristics of these open regions. You imagine yourself sometimes to have before you one continued plain, when all at once you find yourself on the border of a narrow valley with deep precipitous sides; you hear the murmur of a rivulet beneath, and the eye falls upon the tops of a forest, the trees of which, embellished with flowers of various hues, adorn its banks. Here, in the cold season, the sky is constantly clouded, and the wind blows incessantly; in the dry season the heat is suffocating, all herbage is dried up, the sun is scorching, and all drinkable water fails. This description," continues Prince Maximilian, "proves that the *campos-geraes* of Eastern Brazil, though destitute of forests, and generally level, differ notwithstanding from the steppes both of the old and the new world; for the *llanos* or steppes to the N of the Oronoco, and the pampas of Buenos Ayres, do not resemble the *campos-geraes*, and the steppes of the old world are still more dissimilar. These *campos-geraes* are not perfectly level: their surface presents alternately eminences of gentle ascent, and plateaus. Their aspect is monotonous and lifeless, especially in the dry season; nevertheless, they are not so naked as the *llanos* and the *pampas*, and still less so than the steppes of the old world, for they are everywhere carpeted with grass which often grows tolerably high, while little shrubs generally cover the declivities, and sometimes whole plateaus. Consequently, the rays of the sun do not here produce effects so violent as in the *llanos*, nor do we meet here with those dry suffocating winds and whirlwinds of sand, which are so serious an annoyance to the traveller in the *llanos* of America, the deserts of Africa and Asia, and the steppes of Asia. In coming from the sea-coast, you begin by climbing this first stage of the mountains of the interior, which in the region I traversed is not very elevated, since no snow falls there, and ice and hail are rare phenomena; moreover, a great part of the trees preserve their foliage all the year. But a little further westward, this is no longer the case on the more elevated summits. Proceeding towards the highest part of *campos-geraes*, you arrive at the chain of mountains which stretches along their surface, but which cannot be compared with the cordillera of the Andes of Spanish America: they present neither peaks covered with perpetual snows, nor volcanoes. Those regions of South America which are destitute of wood, resemble each other only in respect of animated nature, and differ especially from the steppes of the old continent, in the circumstance that their various aboriginal inhabitants were found by the first European discoverers in the lowest stage of civilization, subsisting entirely by hunting, while those of the old world were nomades, a condition of society which has never existed in America." A large portion of the surface of this prov., notwithstanding its physical advantages of soil and climate, is still a mere wilderness, and overrun with Indian tribes; while the want of roads still renders it impossible to send its produce to market by wheeled carriages. The journey from Ouro-Preto, the capital, to Rio-de-Janeiro, a distance of 200 m., is performed on the backs of mules and horses only, and ordinarily requires 15 days. It nevertheless conducts considerable trade with Rio, Bahia, and São Paulo; and besides the road to the capital, and that by way of San-João-del-Rey to São Paulo, has roads diverging from it by Minas-Novas to Bahia, and by São-Romão and Tejuco to Paracatu, Goyaz, and Matto-Grosso.—Its mineral wealth is indicated by its name, which signifies the 'general' or 'universal mines.' Gold, silver,

copper, iron, and precious stones, occur within it. "On the table-land of Minas-Geraes, near to Villa-Rica, a mica-slate, containing beds of granular limestone, is covered by primitive clay-slate. On this latter rock reposes, in conformable stratification, the chloritous quartz which constitutes the mass of the peak of Itacolomi, 1,000 toises above the level of the sea. This formation of quartz contains alternating beds: 1. of auriferous quartz, white, greenish, or striped, mixed with talc-chlorite; 2. chlorite slate; 3. auriferous quartz mixed with tourmaline; 4. specular iron mixed with auriferous quartz. The beds of chloritous quartz are sometimes 1,000 ft. thick. The whole of this formation is covered with a ferruginous breccia, extremely auriferous. M. d'Eschwege thinks, that it is to the destruction of the beds we have just named, and which are geognostically connected, that the soil which is worked by means of washing should be attributed, containing gold, platina, palladium, and diamonds (Corrego das Lagens), gold and diamonds (Tejuco), and platina and diamonds (Rio Abaite). The decomposed chlorite-slate, from which the topaz is procured, belongs to this formation." [Humboldt.] Its four comarcas or districts, of St-João-del-Rey, Sabará, Villa-Rica, and Cerro-do-Frio, all of which produce gold, and in 1809, according to a calculation of Mawe, the royal fifth yielded by them, amounted to 150 arrobas of 32 lbs. each, equal in value to about £1,100,000. The extraction of diamonds in the 'Distrito Diamantino' was formerly a government monopoly, but has of late years been thrown open to the public.—Kidder reports that this prov. has 182 public schools, with about 8,000 pupils; besides a number of private schools; and that according to official statistics it takes the lead of all the Brazilian provinces in education. In 1833 it was administratively divided into 14 comarcas: viz. Barbacena, Ouro-Preto, Patrocínio, Rio-das-Mortes, Rio-das-Vilhas, Rio-Grande, Rio-Jequitinhonha, Rio-Paracatu, Rio-Parahibuna, Rio-Parana, Rio-Piracaba, Rio-de-São-Francisco, Rio-Sapucahi, and Rio-Cerro. Its chief towns and villages are: Ajuruaça, Araxá, Baependi, Bom-Fim, Cahete, Caldas, Carvello, Desemboque, Diamantina, Gram-Mogor, Formigas, Itabira, Jacuhy, Jagnari, Januária, Lavras-do-Funil, Oliveira, Paracatu, Pitangui, São-João-Baptista, Queluz, Salgado, Santa-Barbara, São-João-Nepomuceno, São-Romão, Sapucahi, Tamandua, Uberaba, and Villanova-da-Formiga. Its militia force is taken at 47,000. It has a provincial council of 30 members; and sends 20 deputies and 10 senators to the Imperial assembly.

MINAS-NOVAS, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The comarca now bears the name of Jequitinhonha (which see). The district is bounded on the N by the districts of Gram-Mogor, and Januária; on the E by that of Formigas; on the S by the district of Serro; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores. Pop. 10,000. The climate is dry and warm, and not insubrious. The culture of cotton forms the chief branch of local industry. Gold and diamonds are found in the district, and it is said also to contain abundant mines of copper. The town, which is also called N. S.-do-Bom-Successo-das-Minas-de-Fanado and São-Pedro-do-Fanado, is 365 m. NNE of Ouro-Preto, and 180 m. NE of Serro, in S. lat. 17° 37'. Pop. 3,000. It stands on a height between the rivers Bom-Successo and Fanado, affluents of the Aracuaí. The three principal streets form the figure of the letter Y, and are broad and well-paved. The houses are built of brick or earth, and most of them have gardens attached. The principal buildings are the ancient intendência, now used as a



town-house, and the churches. It has also several chapels and schools, and an hospital. Agriculture, and the manufacture of a few common fabrics, form its chief branches of industry. Its trade consists chiefly in cotton.

**MINATILLAN**, a town of Mexico, on the W bank of the Huazacualcos river, 34 m. from its mouth, situated upon a cluster of small hills. The river was found to be 780 ft. wide at this place in the month of December 1851, when the American steamer Alabama visited it, and could have proceeded 30 m. further up.

**MINAYA**, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete and partido of La Roda, 60 m. SSW of Cuenca. Pop. 2,312. It has a handsome parish-church, and an elementary school. Coarse mats and common cloth are manufactured here.

**MINCARLO**, one of the Scilly isles, 4 m. W of St. Mary's isle. It comprises an area of about 12 m.

**MIN-CHAN**, or **KIEOU-TING-CHAN**, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, in N lat.  $31^{\circ} 34'$ , and E long.  $108^{\circ} 54'$ . It has 9 summits, which, it is said, are covered with perpetual snow.

**MINCHINHAMPTON**, a parish and town of Gloucestershire, 12 m. SE by S of Gloucester, and 5 m. W of the Cheltenham railway. Area 4,895 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 5,114; in 1851, 4,469.

**MINCHMOOR**, a mountain-ridge running between the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, and the counties respectively of Peebles and Selkirk. Its highest summit has an alt. of 2,285 ft.

**MINCIO**, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which issues in a deep and clear stream from the SE extremity of Lake Garda, at Peschiera, in the deleg. of Mantua; runs S into the deleg. of Verona; then re-enters that of Mantua, and bending E, towards the town of that name, forms a lake the waters of which are enclosed by two dikes. Below the northern of these dikes, the Mincio forms another lake, and then bending SE joins the Po, on the L bank, about 12 m. below Mantua, and after a course of 45 m. Above Mantua this river flows with considerable impetuosity, but below that town its course is tranquil, and its waters are generally embanked like a canal, and frequently inundate the vicinity. The M. gave its name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the deleg. of Mantua.

**MINDANAO**. See **MAGINDANAO**.

**MINDE**, a village of Norway, at the foot of the Mjösen lake, on the W side of the Wermen, or outlet of that beautiful sheet of water.

**MINDEL**, a river of Bavaria, which rises in the principality of Kempten, and falls into the Danube, after a course of 45 m. from S to N.

**MINDELHEIM**, a well-built town of Bavaria, on the Mindel, 27 m. SSW of Augsburg. Pop. 2,000.

**MINDEN**, a *regierungs-bezirk*, or regency, of the Prussian states, comprising the NE part of what has been, since 1815, the prov. of Westphalia, and composed of the former principalities of Minden, Paderborn, Rittberg, and Corvey, the bailiwick of Reckeberg, and the lordship of Rheda. Its area is 95,588 German sq. m.; and had a pop. in 1837 of 412,587; in 1849 of 463,229, of whom 186,835 were Catholics, and 5,894 Jews. It is divided into 10 districts or, as they are officially termed, circles: viz. Minden, Lubbecke, Herford, Bielefeld, Halle, Wiedenbrück, Paderborn, Büren, Warburg, and Höxter; and contains 27 towns, 20 market-towns, 489 villages, and 202 colonies, as they are called. The soil of this prov. is unequal; some spots are barren, but the greater part is fertile in corn, and a large quantity both of hemp and flax is raised. The pasturage is good, and live-stock numerous. Iron, lead, and salt occur within the district. The chief river is the

Weser; and along its banks the trade is of some importance.

**MINDEN**, the capital of the above government, stands in a very pleasant situation on the L bank of the Weser, at the confluence of the Bastan. Pop. in 1837, 7,966. It is one of the oldest towns of Germany; and, while the see of a bishop, formed a petty republic under his protection. It was even then a place of traffic, from its position on the Weser, over which it has a bridge 600 ft. in length. It has 3 Lutheran, a Calvinist, and 2 Catholic churches; an Evangelical gymnasium, an orphan-house, 4 hospitals, and a Lutheran convent. Its manufactures, consisting of woollen, linen, leather, &c., are all on a small scale. The river affords the means of exporting both the corn and timber of the neighbourhood; and in the vicinity is a number of saw-mills. —In 1529, this town embraced the reformation; in 1757 it was taken by the French, and the following year retaken by the Hanoverians. In 1759, the French entered it again; but they were obliged to quit it immediately after their defeat by the British troops on the plain of Todtenhausen. In 1806, it was occupied by the French, and finally ceded to Prussia in 1814; since which its fortifications have been renewed and extended.

**MINDEN**, a township of Montgomery co., New York, U. S., on the S side of the Mohawk, 62 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 3,507. —Also a v. in Claiborne co., Louisiana.

**MINDO**, a settlement of Ecuador, 20 m. NW of Quito.

**MINDORO**, one of the Philippine islands, lying between the parallels of  $12^{\circ} 12'$  and  $13^{\circ} 30'$  N. It is 110 m. in length, by about 25 m. in average breadth, and is situated due S from the SW extremity of the island of Luçon, from which it is separated by a channel 3 leagues wide. It is of a triangular form; high and mountainous in the interior, but sloping towards the coast. The surface is covered with trees, and is well-watered. Pop. in 1837, 29,632. The Spaniards have a few establishments upon it, but the island is otherwise well-inhabited. A part of the adjoining sea, between the island of Borneo and the Sulu archipelago on the S, and the Philippine archipelago on the E, N, and NW, is called the sea of Mindoro.

**MINDTOWN**, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE of Bishop's-Castle. Area 908 acres. Pop. 48.

**MINDURRA**, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 15 m. S of Janagor.

**MINE**, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which, after a course of 70 m., falls into the Illinois, on the N side, about 75 m. from its mouth. It is navigable 40 m. —Also a river of Louisiana, which has its source between the Great Osage and the Kansas, and falls into the Missouri, 200 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi. It is navigable for boats 80 or 90 m., and is about 70 yds. wide at its mouth. It divides into two streams, about 5 leagues from the Missouri; and at the point of junction are some very rich salt springs. The W branch is so strongly impregnated with salt, that for 20 m. the water is not palatable.

**MINE-A-PRETON**, a township in Washington co., in Missouri, U. S. Pop. 994.

**MINE-CREEK**, a township of Hampstead co., in Arkansas, U. S. Pop. 436.

**MINEHEAD**, a borough and parish in Somersetshire, 22 m. W by N of Bridgewater. Area of p. 4,581 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,481; in 1851, 1,542. —The town is situated on the Bristol channel; and has a harbour of easy access, with an excellent quay and pier. The town consists of three divisions, or distinct assemblages of houses, arranged in the form

of a triangle. The upper town comprises some irregular streets, on the E declivity of a steep hill called Minehead-point. The lower or middle town, about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the sea, is the principal part; and possesses some good houses. The third division is the quay-town, or part close to the water-side, where there is a custom-house. About the beginning of last cent. the trade of this port rose rapidly, and it had numerous vessels trading to Ireland, America, and the Mediterranean; since that period, however, it has declined. At present its commerce is chiefly carried on coastwise. Possessing a fine sandy beach, and a neighbourhood remarkable for the variety and the beauty of its scenery, with great salubrity of climate, M. has become a place of resort for fashionable valetudinarians during the summer months. It formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform act.

**MINEHEAD**, a cape on the SE coast of co. Waterford, 4 m. SSW of Helwick-head.

**MINEO**, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, situated on a hill in a fertile country, 32 m. NW of Syracuse. Pop. 8,000. It probably marks the site of the ancient *Mene*.

**MINERA**, a chapel in the p. of Wrexham, Denbighshire, about 3 m. NW of Wrexham. Pop. 771.

**MINERAL LAKE**. See **MINI-WAKAN**.

**MINERAL-POINT**, the capital of Iowa co., in Wisconsin, 52 m. WSW of Madison. Pop. 700.

**MINERSVILLE**, a village in Schuylkill co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 66 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 600. Anthracite coal is extensively wrought in the vicinity.—Also a v. in Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, 2 m. E of Pittsburgh.

**MINERVA**, a village of Mason co., Kentucky, U. S., 13 m. from Washington.—Also a village in Stark co., in Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canals.—Also a township in Essex co., in New York, 94 m. N of Albany. Pop. 455.

**MINERVE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. of Olonzac, on the Cesse. Pop. 1,253.

**MINERVINO**, a town of Naples, in the Terra di-Bari, situated on the declivity of the Apennines, 85 m. E of Naples. Pop. 900.

**MINETT**, a parish partly in the co. of Gloucester, partly in Wilts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Malmesbury, and crossed by the Great Western railway. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 585; in 1851, 775.

**MINEWITHEEN**, one of the Scilly islands, situated a little to the NE of St. Mary's. It contains about 16 acres of land.

**MINGALA**, or **MENGALAY**, an island of Scotland, nearly at the S extremity of the Outer Hebrides, or archipelago of Long Island, 9 m. SW of Barra, and separated from Pabbra on the NE by the sound of Mingala, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide. Its extreme length is 24 m. from NE to SW; its extreme breadth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. The highest ground on the island appears to be short of 1,000 ft. above sea-level; and the general surface is pastoral, yet such as to maintain a pop. of about 50.

**MINGAN-ISLANDS**, a cluster of low limestone islands, near the S coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 m. N of Anticosti, in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 15'$ . These islands are 29 in number, and extend in a line parallel to the coast about 45 m. They possess little soil, but nevertheless are thickly wooded with spruce, birch, and poplar. They abound in wild fowl and seals.

**MINGELSHEIM**, a town of Baden, 6 m. N of Bruchsal. Pop. 1,500.

**MING-KEANG-CHU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Tachung-fu, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 3'$ , E long.  $106^{\circ} 55'$ .

**MINGLANILLA (La)**, a town of Spain, in the

prov. and 50 m. SSK of Cuenca. Pop. 1,800. Rock-salt is mined in the vicinity.

**MING-NAN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Shan-chu.

**MINGONIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. NNE of Avila, on the r. bank of the Adgja. Pop. 1,000.

**MINGRELIA**, a province of Asiatic Russia, bounded on the N by the Circassian districts; on the E by Imeritia Proper; on the S by Gurieh; on the SW by the Black sea; and on the NW by the territory of the Abasces. The Rioni is its principal river. It has an area of 2,365 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000. They are in general inferior in personal appearance and physical strength to the mountaineers of the Caucasus, but obedient and faithful to their feudal chiefs. It is a mountainous region, intersected by deep valleys, "still as damp, hot, and subject to fevers as when Hippocrates described it under the name of *Colchis*." The most fertile tracts lie waste, only poisoning the atmosphere with the effluvia of their decomposed herbage. Vegetation is rapid, and fruits are produced without the care of grafting; but their flavour is not always the finest. The wine is good; and tobacco, rice, millet, and *gomi* are grown. The Mingrelians do not now cultivate flax, which in the time of Herodotus and of Strabo furnished the Colchians with the means of an important manufacture. The only object to which they appear to give any attention is the management of bees, and, in the district of Ledzami, the rearing of the silk-worm. The honey of some cantons, where the *Azalea pontica* abounds, is bitter. It was beyond the Phasis that Xenophon found a kind of honey which caused a species of delirium in those who eat of it,—an effect which Pliny attributes to the rhododendron, a shrub which abounds in the forests where the bees swarm. The rivers of this fine prov. are without bridges, the country without roads, and its aspect is altogether savage and deserted. The prince of M., who resides in the town of Zuldidi, assumes the title of *dadian*, or 'master of the sea,' though he possesses not even a fishing-boat. The nobility of M. are addicted to the chase, and are acquainted with the art of training birds of prey to kill game. According to a Mingrelian proverb, a good horse, a good dog, and a good falcon, are three indispensable things for human happiness. The dominant religion is that of the Greek church, and the prov. is divided into 3 dioceses. On the W coast of this prov. the Russians have the forts of Redout-Kaleh and Anaklia.

**MING-SHAN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ya-chu-fu, in N lat.  $30^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $103^{\circ} 11'$ .

**MINHO**, or **MISO**, a river which has its source in Spain, in the Sierra-de-Mondonedo, in Galicia, in the prov. of Lugo, 9 m. S of Mondonedo; passes Lugo; enters the prov. of Orense; passes the town of that name; forms the line of separation between the prov. of Vigo and the Portuguese prov. of Minho; and throws itself into the Atlantic at La Guardia, 42 m. SSW of Vigo, and 51 m. N of the embouchure of the Duero, after a course, in a generally SW direction, of 180 m. At its mouth it divides into two arms, and forms a small island. Its principal affluents are the Sil on the L., and on the r. the Avia and Tez. At the junction of the Sil its waters become nearly double in volume, and the locality through which it passes, and in the centre of which Orense now stands, is supposed to have formerly been the bed of a lake. On reaching Bibadavia it is confined by lofty mountains which run along the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, and becomes impetuous in its course to the sea. It is navigable for only a short

distance from its mouth, and is considerably obstructed by sand-banks. The chief towns on its banks are Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, in Spain; and in Portugal Melgazo, Monzon, Valencia, Villanova-de-Cerveira, and Caminha. It is said to derive its name from the vermilion (minium) found on its banks.

**MINHO.** See **ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO.**

**MINIAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 1 m. S of Becherel, and 11 m. N. of Montfort.

**MINIAC-MORVAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Chateaufort-en-Bretagne, and 12 m. SSE of St. Malo. Pop. 3,041.

**MINIAK-TCHOU**, a name by which the river Ya-lung-keang is distinguished in its passage through Tibet.

**MINIANAK**, a Shilluk village on the l. bank of the White Nile, in N lat. 10° 5'.

**MINIATO (SAN)**, **SAMINIATO**, or **SAMMINIATO-AL-TEDESCO**, a town of Tuscany, cap. of a commune, in the emp. or prov. and 20 m. WSW of Florence, and 21 m. ESE of Pisa, on a hill. Pop. 2,383. It has a fine cathedral, several churches, a foundling hospital, a lyceum, and a savings' bank. This town is said to have been the original seat of the Bonaparte family.

**MINICOY.** See **MALICOY.**

**MINIEH**, **MENYEH**, or **MENIEH**, a prefecture or province in the S part of Middle Egypt. It extends along the l. bank of the Nile, between the prov. of Beni-suef on the N, and that of Siut on the S and SE, the prov. of Atfieh on the NE, and the Libyan on the W. Pop. 154,256. It is about 66 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in medium breadth, comprising a total superficies of 201 m. It is intersected by several canals which communicate with the Nile, and is very fertile. Its principal produce is sugar. Its chief town bears the same name.

**MINIEH**, **MINTEH**, or **MINIET-EBN-KHASIB**, a town of Middle Egypt, cap. of the prov. of the same name, 141 m. SSW of Cairo, and 75 m. NNW of Siut, on the l. bank of the Nile. It occupies a strong position, and, in comparison with other towns in Middle Egypt, is large and handsome. It has manufactures of a species of earthenware vessel locally named *bardak*, and a cotton factory. In the environs are numerous gardens. M. is supposed to occupy the place of the ancient *Cynopolis*.

**MINIET-DASHUR**, a village of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Ghizeh, on the Western canal. In its vicinity are 4 pyramids.

**MININGSBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. W by S of Spilsby. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 492.

**MINIS**, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 32'.

**MINISH**, an island of the Atlantic, off the coast of Galway, 3 m. W of Kilkerran bay. It is 2 m. in length. Pop. about 500.

**MINISINSK**, a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 120 m. SSW of Albany. It is low, and overspread by the waters of the Wallkill in the E, but is hilly in the W. Pop. 5,093.

**MINISKA**, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, which joins the Oder between Breslau and Brieg.

**MINI-WAKAN**, or **MINERAL LAKE**, a lake of North America, in the valley of the Upper Missouri, on the plateau of the Shayan-Oju, supposed to be 40 m. in extent, with an average breadth of 15 m. It is bordered by hills varying in height from 20 to 250 ft., and so filled up with islands and promontories that it is difficult to get a glimpse of its full expanse. Its waters, which are brackish, and of a deep green colour, appear to be the drainings of the surrounding

hills, and contain sulphates and hydrochlorates of soda and magnesia. Nicollet calls this lake **DEVIL'S LAKE**. It does not appear to have any outlet; or if any, it must be into the Shayan-Oju.

**MIN-KEANG**, a river of China, in the prov. of Fo-kien, which has its sources in the mountains of Vuye, on the NW frontier of the prov., and in the Bohea tea district, and flows in a generally SE direction to Hoe-sieu bay, which it enters by a considerable embouchure, about 25 m. below Fuh-chu-fu, and in N lat. 26°, E long. 119° 35'. Its principal affluents are the Si or Tsi, Si-ki, and Theen-tchou. The chief towns on its banks are Keen-ning-fu, Yeu-ping-fu, and Fuh-chu-fu. At the latter town it is crossed by a substantial stone bridge, 150 rods in length, and 1½ in breadth, and supported on huge stone pillars. This river is navigable for vessels of considerable burden.

**MINKOVITZY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 23 m. NNW of Ouchitza, and on the r. bank of the river of that name.

**MINKRAVORA**, a village of Afghanistan, in the valley of Suwat, near a river of the same name.

**MINNA-EL-DAHAB.** See **DAHAB.**

**MINNIEHIVE**, a village of Dumfries-shire, in the p. of Glencairn, 16½ m. NW of Dumfries. Pop. 667.

**MINNIGAFF**, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, containing part of the town of Newton-Stewart. Pop. in 1831, 1,885; in 1851, 2,054.

**MINO.** See **MINHO.**

**MINO**, a province of Japan, in the central part of the island of Nifon, to the N of the prov. of Ysse, and E of that of Oumi, and comprising 18 districts. It is intersected by a range of lofty mountains in the W, but is in other parts fertile, producing rice, corn, barley, and cotton, in great abundance.—Also a district of the same island, in the prov. of Ivami.—Also a district of the island of Sikokf, in the prov. of Sanokf.—Also an island of the N. Pacific, in the Philippine archipelago, to the NE of the island of Bohol, in N lat. 10° 12', E long. 124° 20'. It is about 6 m. in length.

**MINO**, a township of Mifflin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 974.

**MINOKE**, a village of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Oumi. It has an extensive trade in drugs.

**MINOLA.** See **MANILLA.**

**MINORCA**, or **MENORCA**, [i. e. 'the Smaller,' as compared with Majorca,] an island of the Mediterranean, the second of the Balearic isles in point of importance, situated in 40° N lat., and 30° 45' E long., about 22 m. NE of Majorca, and 120 m. from the E coast of Spain. It is of a long, narrow shape, extending WNW and ESE, circular in outline towards the N, and concave on the S coast; about 32 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. Its area has been estimated at 260 sq. m.—At the distance of 1 m. from its SE extremity is Isle Ayre, ½ m. in length.—The island is generally flat in its surface, particularly on the S coast; the soil, though rocky or thin, is in most respects tolerably productive. It is much exposed to the N winds, which greatly injure the growth of the trees on that quarter; but snow is seldom seen in the winter-season, and the climate during spring is mild and salubrious. In autumn the rains are extremely heavy; and in summer the heat and drought are most oppressive. The principal mountain, Mount Toro, rises nearly in the centre of the island, to an alt. of 4,793 ft. It is steep and conical, with a flat summit on which is built a monastery, to which penitents and pilgrims ascend barefooted. Iron and lead ores abound, and marble of various qualities and colours is wrought. Lime-



stone, full of petrified shell-fish, is very abundant, besides a fine blue slate, and an excellent soft white stone which hardens by exposure to the air. Red coral is found in great quantities on the shores, and sometimes the fishers bring up large pieces of white coral in their nets.—The wild animals of the island are chiefly hares, rabbits, and hedgehogs; but birds of different species are very numerous. The fish around the coast are abundant in all seasons, and of excellent quality; oysters and other kinds of shell-fish are also plentiful and good, and excellent mullet are reared in the small lakes. Mules and asses are chiefly used in riding. The mules are handsome; the ass is also of a large breed, and by good management is rendered a very tractable animal. The other domestic animals are horned cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, of which last considerable numbers are reared in the island.—The principal crops are wheat, barley, and a little maize; but fruit of every kind is very plentiful. The olive grows spontaneously, but the fruit is used more for pickles than for making oil. Both red and white wines are made. Excepting a few evergreen oaks, M. is almost destitute of trees.—The inhabitants of M. have no manufactures or articles of commerce, but might easily produce for exportation as well as for their own use, cotton, flax, oil, saffron, and quantities of excellent fruit. Their exports consist chiefly of a little wool and cheese, to the value of £2,500 per ann.; lead, wax, wine, saffron, capers, honey, cheese, and salt, to the annual value of £17,000. The imports are corn, rice, sugar, coffee, brandy, tobacco, spices, linen, fine cloths, pitch, cordage, and articles of furniture.

The island is provided with the finest harbours in the world, particularly those of Fornella and Port-Mahon, which are capable of containing the largest fleets. It is divided into 4 *terminos* or districts; and the principal towns are Ciudadella, Port-Mahon, Alayor, Femarias, and Mercadel. Ciudadella, the cap., situated to the NW, with a small harbour, is a very ancient place, and tolerably fortified. Port-Mahon, which is now the principal town, is situated on a rocky promontory of difficult access from the land-side, and defended by Fort St. Philip. Alayor, about half-way between Mahon and Ciudadella, is tolerably well-built. The other two towns are mean villages in the central district of the island.

The pop. of the island is estimated at 44,000. The inhabitants are a quiet race, and still preserve among them the skillful use of the sling, for which their ancestors were renowned. They are remarkably attached to religious ceremonies, and delight in pilgrimages and processions. The dress of the men resembles that of Majorca, but that of the women is rather peculiar.

*History.* M., the *Balearis Minor* of the ancients, has been successively possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Moors, Aragonese, and Castilians; and has fallen by turns into the hands of the Austrians, British, French, and Spaniards. Various antiquities are still discernible, or are occasionally discovered in the island, which indicate its former possessors. The English, desirous of a naval station farther up the Mediterranean than Gibraltar, took possession of it in 1706. It was confirmed to the British by the peace of Utrecht, and remained in their possession until 1763, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army, after the failure of an attempt to relieve it, which led to the sentence of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. At the peace of 1763, M. was restored to Britain, but in 1782 it was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

**MINORCA, or BAJOLI (CAPE)**, a headland of the island of Minorca, on the W coast, in N lat. 40° 3', E long. 3° 50'.

**MINORI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. WSW of Salerno, cant. and 2 m. E of Scala, near the gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

**MINOT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Aignay.

**MINOT**, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 46 m. SW of Augusta, bordered on the E by Androscoggin river, and on the S by Little Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 3,550.

**MINOUSINSK**, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk. The district occupies the S part of the gov., and is considered its most fertile portion. It is well cultivated. The town is 165 m. SSW of Krasnoïarsk, on an arm of the Yenisei, at the junction of the Minousinska. Pop. in 1831, 1,152. Its trade consists chiefly in skins.

**MINOZZO**, a town of the duchy and 33 m. SW of Modena, district and 23 m. SSW of Reggio.

**MINPURY, or MINAPURI**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, the modern capital of the Etawah district, in the prov. and 66 m. E of Agra, near the r. bank of the Issa, in the midst of the fertile plains of the Doab. It has a considerable pop.; and its old fortress has been for centuries the stronghold of the rajahs of M., Chohans whose ancient blood, descending from the great Pirthea Raj and the regal stem of Nim-rana, represents *la crème de la crème* of Ranjut aristocracy. "Here, when a son, a nephew, a grandson, was born to the reigning chief, the event was announced to the neighbouring city by the loud discharge of wall-pieces and matchlocks; but centuries had passed away, and no infant daughter had been known to smile within those walls. In 1845, however, thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Unwin, a little grand-daughter was preserved by the rajah of that day. The fact was duly notified to the government, and a letter of congratulation and a dress of honour were at once despatched from head-quarters to the rajah. The giving a robe of honour to a man because he did not destroy his grand-daughter, was very far from being a ridiculous incident. The very next year after the investiture of the rajah, the number of female infants preserved in the district was trebled." Such is the effect of local influence supported by the government in this part of India, scarcely assisted by legal sanction, that it has almost entirely put an end to the practice of female infanticide. In 1843, not a single female Chohan infant was to be found in the district; there are now 1,400 living, between the ages of 1 and 6. The salutary reform commenced in M. has extended to other places.

**MINSSEN**, a village of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and 11 m. NNE of Jever.

**MINSH (THE)**, the broad sound which separates the N part of the Long Island group of the Hebrides from the continent of Scotland, and at its S end becomes split into two straits by the Isle of Skye. Its mean breadth is about 35 m. A packet sails once a week across the M. from Port-Edwards to Stormway, and is partially maintained by a contribution of £130 a year from government. Generally throughout the year, and invariably during the four winter-months, the wind in the M. veers round to the W and SW at noon. The meaning of the name is 'the stormy sea.'

**MINSH (THE LITTLE)**, that sound which separates the central part of Long Island from the Isle of Skye. Its breadth is tolerably uniform, and probably averages 16 or 17 m.

**MINSHULL-CHURCH**, a parish in Cheshire, 5 m. N of Nantwich, on the Weaver, and crossed by the Birmingham Grand Junction railway. Area 2,286 acres. Pop. in 1831, 468; in 1851, 380.

**MINSHULL-VERNON**, a township in Cheshire, in the p. and 4½ m. S by W of Middlewich, on the E bank of the Weaver, and crossed by the Middlewich branch of the Birmingham railway. Area 2,753 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 375.

**MINSK**, an extensive government of European Russia, comprehending that part of Lithuania which corresponds to the old palatinate of Minsk, as well as portions of the palatinates of Polotsk, Wilna, and Novogrodek. It extends from the Dwina on the N,

to the frontiers of Volhynia on the S, between the parallels of  $51^{\circ} 30'$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. Its general outline is triangular, having its apex on the Dwina and its base on the Pripet. The governments of Vitebsk, Moghilev, and Chernigov, stretch along its E side; on the S it borders on Kiev and Volhynia; and on the W it is skirted by Grodno and Vilna. Its area is 78,500 sq. versts, or 34,457 sq. m. Its pop. in 1838 was 1,034,800, of whom 100,000 were Jews; in 1846, it was 1,046,400. Like the rest of Lithuania, this prov. is little better than a dead flat, of great productiveness wherever the natural fertility of the soil is called into operation by culture; but in great part, particularly in the S, overrun with marshes, and in other places shrouded with extensive forests. The soil is alluvial. A low chain of hills which crosses this prov. between the parallels of  $54^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$ , rising a little to the N of the city of Minsk, separates the waters flowing to the Black sea from those which fall into the Baltic. The rivers are numerous, and some are of considerable size, though they acquire a much larger volume after leaving this prov. The chief are the Dwina, which skirts it for a brief distance on the N, and its affluents the Dina; the Beresina, which waters its E section, and falls into the Dnieper on the r. bank; the Dnieper, which forms the SE boundary of the gov. from the point of confluence with the Beresina, to a little above the junction of the Pripet; and the Pripet, with its numerous tributaries from S and N, which water the whole S part, comprising above one-half of the superficies of this prov. The Niemen and the Vilna have their head-streams in the NW part of this gov. Of all these rivers, the Beresina is best known, as having been the scene of many a struggle on its banks between the Russians and the French, in the disastrous retreat from Moscow.—Wood, potash, hemp, flax, rye, leather, oxen, and horses, are the chief articles of export. A little iron is mined. The principal branches of domestic industry are linen and woollen weaving, distilling, tanning, and glass-making; but upon the whole, this gov. is one of the poorest and most backward of the empire. The inhabitants are a mixture of Poles, Lithuanians, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and Gypsies.

**MINSK**, the cap. of the above gov., is situated on the river Swisloetz, 154 m. ENE of Grodno. Pop. in 1846, 20,000. It is an ancient town, the see of a Greek archb. of Lithuania, and of a Roman Catholic bishop; and has several churches, a synagogue, several Tartar mesheds or mosques, and a gymnasium. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and its houses mostly of wood.

**MINSK**, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, 25 m. E by S of Warsaw.—Also a town of Poland, capital of the obwod and 8 m. S of Stanislawow, in the gub. of Masow, and 24 m. ESE of Warsaw. Pop. 375.

**MINSKEP**, a township in the p. of Aldborough, Yorkshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Boroughbridge. Area 1,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1851, 230.

**MINSTEAD**, a parish in Hants, 22 m. N by W of Lyndhurst. Area 12,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,074; in 1851, 1,054. A triangular stone in this p. marks the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

**MINSTER**, a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. N by E of Camelford. Area 3,222 acres. Pop. in 1831, 497; in 1851, 479.—Also a parish in Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Ramsgate. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1851, 1,502. Near the borders of Minster-level, in the SE part of the p., is Ebbsfleet, remarkable as the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa, on their first visit to Britain.

**MINSTER-IN-SHEPPY**, a parish in the isle of

Sheppy, Kent, 22 m. ESE of Sheerness, including the ville of Sheerness. Area 11,035 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,561; in 1831, 7,983; in 1851, 11,082.

**MINSTER-LOVELL**, a parish in Oxfordshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Witney, on the river Windrush. Area 1,938 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 450.

**MINSTERLEY**, a chapelry in the p. of Westbury, Salop, 9 m. SW of Shrewsbury, on the river Rea. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1851, 988.

**MINSTER SOUTH**, or **SOUTHMINSTER**, a parish in Essex, 22 m. N by E of Burnham. Area 7,701 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,128; in 1851, 1,482.

**MINSTERWORTH**, a parish in Gloucestershire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Gloucester, on the N bank of the Severn. Area 1,938 acres. Pop. in 1851, 434.

**MINTAO**. See **BATU**.

**MINTERN-MAGNA**, a parish of Dorset,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Dorchester, at the source of the Frome. Area 2,064 acres. Pop. in 1851, 396.

**MINTING**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 13 m. E by N of Lincoln, on a branch of the Witham. Area 2,542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 301; in 1851, 408.

**MINTLYN**, a parish in Norfolk, 22 m. E by S of King's Lynn. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 31; in 1851, 44.

**MINTO**, a parish in Roxburghshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Hawick. Pop. in 1831, 481; in 1851, 467.

**MINTO**, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by Howick and Beaufort counties; on the S by Peel co.; and on the W by Grantham co. At its NW corner is County Peak.—Also an original district of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E and SE by George's river and Bunburycurran creek.—Also a parish in the same co. Pop. 503.

**MINTOW**, a town on the W coast of the island of Banka, in the Asiatic archipelago, at the mouth of a small river, at the foot of a mountain named Monapin. Pop. in 1822, about 2,000, of whom 1,580 were Malays, 266 Chinese, and 126 slaves. It is the chief seat of the tin trade. It is very unhealthy, and suffered extensively in 1824 from a fire. In its vicinity is a Dutch fort.

**MINUANOS**, a tribe of Indians of the Tapes family, in Brazil, in the prov. of Sao-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. They originally inhabited the N and W banks of Lakes Mirim and Pares, but retired on the advance of the Portuguese to the banks of the Rio Cazique, Batuvi, and Vacacali. They are governed by a chief. They acknowledge a supreme Being, whom they call Tupá, but do not appear to offer him any species of worship. They inter with the dead a piece of bread, and the arms and other implements which they had used in life. They are well-formed, and are good horsemen. In character they are said to be generous and energetic. Their dwellings are formed of mats, and covered with skins.

**MINUCCIANO**, a town of the duchy and 29 m. NNW of Lucca, district and 21 m. NW of Borgo-a-Mozzano. Pop. 2,200. It lies in a small territory of the same name, 6 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth, enclosed by the duchy of Modena on the E, and on the W by the enclave of Fivizzano.

**MINUMURRA**, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden. It flows into the sea 3 m. N of Kiama.

**MINVER (SAINT)**, a parish of Cornwall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Wadebridge. Area 8,683 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,110; in 1851, 1,223.

**MINWORTH**, a township in the p. of Cudworth, Warwickshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Coleshill, intersected by the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1851, 342.

**MINYEH**. See **MINTEH**.

**MINZIER**, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy and prov. of Carange, mand. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of St. Julien, and 5 m. SW of Geneva. In the vicinity is the ancient castle of Noverry.

**MIOES-VAND**, a lake of Norway, in the dio. of

Christiansand, and N part of the bail. of Bradsberg, between the Tind, Tango, and Gousta Field. It is 24 m. in length from N to S, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. It receives the Qvoenna-elv, and empties itself by the Maan-elv into the Tindsöe.

**MIO-FIORD**, a bay on the NE coast of Iceland, in N lat.  $66^{\circ} 4'$ , between Finna-fiord and Sandvik.

**MIOGLIA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Alexandria, prov. and 17 m. S of Acqui, mand. and 4 m. NE of Dego. Pop. 1,150.

**MIOS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 6 m. SE of Audence, on the r. bank of the Leyre. Pop. 2,284.

**MIOSEN**, or **MIOS LAKE**, a fine lake in the central and best cultivated part of Norway, 63 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 1 to 5 m.; at an alt. of 426 ft. above sea-level at Christiania. [Von Buch.] It may be regarded as an expansion of the Lougen river, or Louven-elv, commencing at Lillehammer, at the S end of the well-cultivated Guldebrandsdal, and terminating at Minde. It discharges itself by the Wormen, which issuing from its SE extremity, falls into the Glommen. On its E side it sends off several small arms, the largest of which is opposite to the island of Helgö. The scenery towards the head of the lake is very beautiful, though the breadth of the lake does not for the first 10 m. exceed 1 m. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; and it here bears resemblance to a broad river confined between high wooded hills. Towards its lower end, the mountains descend into it by gentle, green, and wooded slopes clothed with fir, alder, birch, mountain-ash, hazel, and poplar. Laing says the scenery of the M. is pastoral or beautiful rather than sublime. "Its shores are well-cultivated, and, with the exception of a few rough promontories dipping into the lake, the slopes are easy, and the back-country in view not strikingly high." The cultivation reaches far back among the hills, and over the summits of the lower heights, and the crops of oats, bere, rye, and potatoes here reared are very good. The outlet of the M. seems very small for so large a body of water. It is crossed by a ferry-boat and a rope stretched across; but it is stated to be 80 ft. in depth. The lake itself is often clear of ice, while the fiord of Christiania is quite frozen up. At the time of the great Lisbon earthquake, the waters of the M. suddenly rose 20 ft., and as suddenly retreated.—A railway has been projected to connect Christiania with the S extremity of this lake, on which steamers now ply regularly. The capital required for this undertaking is £450,000, one-half of which is to be furnished by the government. From the port of Christiania the line extends a distance of 42 m., through the most populated districts, to the lakes of Ojern and Miosen. The traffic is estimated at 6 per cent., without allowing for any increase consequent upon the introduction of a new system. Three-fourths of the work are already constructed, and the entire line is to be finished before the end of 1854. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. is to be paid to the subscribers until the opening, and thenceforth the conditions are that the whole profits of the road shall be applied, first, to insure a payment to them of 5 per cent., after which the government are to take all that may accrue between 5 and 9 per cent., while any surplus beyond 9 per cent. is to be shared equally by both. The grant is for 100 years, at the end of which time the government may take possession upon payment of the £225,000 expended by the company; and during its continuance it gives freedom from all taxes and local dues, as well as the privilege of importing the necessary working materials, including coals, duty free.

**MIOSI**, a district of Japan, in the island of Sikok, and prov. of Ava.

**MIOUS**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of the same name. It has its source a little to the NW of Grabovaia, on the confines of the gov. of Yekaterinöslav; runs first E, then S; traces the W boundary of the district of Rostov, in the gov. last named; and, after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the sea of Azof, 27 m. SW of Taganrog. Its principal affluent is the Krynka, which it receives on the r. Its banks are covered with fine forests of oak and fir.

**MIOUS**, or **MIOUSKOE'-NATCHALTSYO**, a district of Russia in Europe, in the SW part of the gov. of the Don Cossacks. It derives its name from a river by which it is intersected. Ysaeva is one of its chief towns.

**MIPIBU**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, pleasantly situated on Lake Papari and a river of the same name, 50 m. SSW of Natal, and 15 m. from the sea. Pop., consisting chiefly of Brazilians and Indians, 2,000. It has a parish-church and an elementary school. The surrounding district produces rice, millet, mandioc, and tobacco, in great abundance, and in small quantities sugar. The woods abound with fruit-trees, and the rivers with fish. The Mipibu flows into Lake Gro-abiras.

**MIQUELON**, an island of the Atlantic, near the S coast of Newfoundland, and to the SW of Fortune Bay, and NNW of the island of St. Pierre, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 4'$ , and W long.  $56^{\circ} 20'$ . To the S of and connected by a causeway of sand with Miquelon, is Langlade, or Little Miquelon island. Their united superficies amounts to about 42 m., and they form one parish. Pop. in 1842, 475. M. terminates in the N in a cape of the same name, and near that cape is an extensive roadstead also bearing the name of Miquelon. To the SE is Dunn harbour. This island is better provided with wood than that of St. Pierre, and it has also better pasturage. The inhabitants, who are few in number, live chiefly on the coasts, and in common with the inhabitants of the other islands in the group, employ themselves chiefly in fishing. Little Miquelon, or Langlade, terminates in the S in Cape Langlade, and on the NW has a fine bay. It abounds in wood, has fine meadows, and has also some good arable ground. The two islands of Miquelon form, with St. Pierre, a French colony, under the government of a functionary who has the titles of commandant and administrator. See SAINT-PIERRE.

**MIQUELON (LITTLE), OF LANGLADE**. See MIQUELON.

**MIQUINDANY**, or **MIKINDANI**, a village and port of East Africa, in Zanguebar, in the gov. of Quiloa, a little to the SE of Mongallo, in S lat.  $10^{\circ} 10'$ .

**MIR**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 30 m. ESE of Novogrodek, and 60 m. NE of Slonim. It has a fortress.

**MIRA**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 11 m. W of Venice, district and 6 m. ENE of Dolo, on the Brenta-Morta, below the junction of the canals of Mirano and Brenta-Novissima. Pop. 2,000.

**MIRA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 21 m. NW of Coimbra, and 18 m. S of Aveira, on a small island of the Atlantic. Pop. 6,000.—Also a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Cuencra, at the foot of a high mountain, on the Moya. Pop. 1,598. It has a parish-church, several convents, and a public granary, and contains manufactories of pottery, coarse cloth, and linen, and a fulling-mill.

**MIRA**, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, in the prov. of Imbabura runs NW, and falls by several mouths into the Pacific. At



some distance from its r. bank, and near its source, is a town of the same name, 65 m. NE of Quito.

**MIRABEAU**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 8 m. E of Pertuis, near the r. bank of the Darance. Pop. 600. It was formerly a seignory, from which the family took its name.

**MIRABECHE**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. NE of Burgos, and partido of Miranda-de-Ebro, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 400.

**MIRABEEL**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn and Garonne, cant. and 6 m. W of Caussade, and 10 m. NNE of Montauban. Pop. 1,670.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Villeneuve-de-Berg. Pop. 534.

**MIRABEL**, or **MIRAVEL**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 39 m. NNE of Cáceres, partido and 16 m. SSW of Plasencia, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a fortress. Pop. 1,207. It has an oil and several spinning mills.

**MIRABEL (BAY)**, an indentation of the N coast of the island of Candia, in N lat. 35° 12', and E long. 25° 50'. It is 12 m. in depth, and has a breadth at the entrance, between Cape St. John and Point Psyra, of about 11 m. It contains, on the NW, the port of Spina-Longa, and in the SW is the ruinous fort of the same name.

**MIRABELLA**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 10 m. SE of Benevento. Pop. 5,800.—Also a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Catania, district of Calatagironne.

**MIRABELLO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 3 m. S of Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of Austrian-Lombardy, 2 m. N of Pavia. Pop. 900.

**MIRA-BUENA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Guadalajara. Pop. 516.

**MIRACA**, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 12 m. E of Pyrgos, on the r. bank of the Ruffa.

**MIRADOUX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, 7 m. NE of Lectoure. Pop. 1,750.

**MIRA-EL-RIO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Guadalajara, near the Bornoba.

**MIRAFLORES**, a town of Peru, 8 m. S of Lima.—Also a town of the Plata confederation, in the prov. of Tucuman, on the Salado.—Also a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja; and another in the prov. of Popayan.

**MIRAFLORES-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Madrid. Pop. 2,000.

**MIRAGAMICHI**, a harbour on the NE coast of Nova Scotia, to the SE of Pictou harbour, and 6 m. NE of New Glasgow.

**MIRAGE**, a natural phenomenon occurring in almost every country situated between the Tropics, and frequently noticed by travellers, especially in the East, the *siroob* or 'Water of the Desert' of the Persians, and *chitrām* of Western India. It is chiefly to be observed when the atmosphere is most clear, and when the sun is at its height, and consists of a sudden appearance on the horizon of trees, palaces, gardens, lakes, ships, and other objects. Monge was the first person who gave any scientific explanation of it. Forming a part of the French expedition to Egypt, he was, for a moment, the dupe of an illusion which deceived the entire army; but it was only for a moment, and he speedily detected the causes of his error. When the ground is intensely heated by the sun, and the weather calm, experience proves that the lower strata of air are dilated by the heat of the earth; and that, commencing from a certain height, they are less dense in proportion as they approach the soil. In that case, it happens, that the rays of light passing from objects placed above the horizon towards the earth, having to traverse layers of air of different densities, are refracted; and that finally, presenting themselves very obliquely to enter into a new stratum, they fail to penetrate it, and are reflected. Then, if a spectator be so placed as to receive, at once, the rays of light which proceed from objects directly to himself, and those which, passing from the same objects towards the ground, are reflected, that spectator will see both the objects themselves, and their images reversed beneath them. Now if

the same spectator be placed in the midst of a plain so level and extensive that those rays, projected from that portion of the sky which touches the horizon in the direction of the ground, present themselves to the expanded strata of air in a direction so oblique to their surface that those rays are reflected, then the spectator in question will see on the earth the image of the sky; and this image it is which has to his eyes the perfect aspect of a sheet of limpid water. All the varieties of this illusion depend on the irregular refraction of the rays of light. The term *mirage* properly means 'suspension,' for at sea ships and other objects frequently appear not only inverted but suspended in the clouds, in consequence of irregular refraction. A form of mirage, occurring at Reggio in the straits of Messina, has received the name of the *Fata Morgana*.

**MIRAGOANE**, a town of the island of Hayti, on the NW coast, 31 leagues E by S of Port-au-Prince, on the gulf of Leogane.

**MIR-ALLAH**, a caravanserai in Afghanistan, 42 m. S of Herat, on the road thence to Candahar, in a fertile and well-watered locality. It is now in a ruinous condition.

**MIRAMBEAU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inférieure, 12 m. S of Pons. Pop. 2,414.

**MIRAMBEL**, a walled town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Teruel. Pop. 900.

**MIRAMICHI**, a port, bay, and river, on the NE coast of New Brunswick, and co. of Northumberland, in N lat. 47° 10'. The entrance into the bay has Point-Portage for its N point; its S side is formed by Escuminax point, which is 53 m. NE of Shediac harbour, and 34 m. SE of the mouth of the Nipisicquit river which empties into Chaleur bay. The river, which is the second in the prov. in importance, rises in Carleton, and its heads communicate by easy portages with the St. John. About 50 m. from the ocean, the two main head-streams unite in forming its main body, which is navigable for 50 m. by large vessels. It derives its chief importance from the immense forests of red and white pine which clothe its banks. At the mouth of the river, on each side, are landing-places where a few cargoes are loaded, but the chief seats of business are 20 m. up the river, at Chatham, Douglas, Nelson, and Newcastle, at all which places are wharfs, warehouses, and saw-mills; there are also important establishments as high up as the division of the stream into its NW and SW head-branches. The earliest traffic carried on on this river was in furs and fish; the lumber-trade took its rise about the year 1814. In October 1825 the whole northern borders of the M. were devastated by a fire which reduced the forests to a mass of charred timber, and destroyed all the towns and villages on that side. The conflagration travelled 85 m. in 9 hours, and was in some places 25 m. in breadth, and the cinders and smoke occasioned by it were observed at Quebec, and even as far as the Bermudas. Since the fire, hardwood, chiefly poplar and white birch, with a sprinkling of maples, has taken the place of the pines; but the background in the rear of the settlements on the river has still a very desolate appearance.

**MIRAMONT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. NE of Marmande. Pop. 1,636.—Also a commune in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,676.—Also a town in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Bourg-de-Nizac. Pop. 550.

**MIRANDA**. See *Ec*.

**MIRANDA-DE-ARGA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSE of Pampeluna, on the L bank of the Arga. Pop. 1,650.

**MIRANDA-DEL-CASTANAR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 1,760.

**MIRANDA-DO-CORVO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the river Duela, 12 m. SE of Coimbra. Pop. 3,880.

**MIRANDA-DE-DOURO**, a town of Portugal, in

the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, on the r. bank of the Douro. 28 m. SE of Braganza. Pop. 4,840.

**MIRANDA-DO-EBRO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, on the r. bank of the river Ebro, 32 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 2,390.

**MIRANDE**, a walled town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Bayse, 11 m. SW of Auch. Pop. 2,706. It has tanneries and distilleries. The arrond. of M. has an area of 171,360 hect.; and comprises 8 cant.

**MIRANDELA**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 32 m. WSW of Braganza, on the l. bank of the Taa, opposite Golfeira. Pop. 1,700.

**MIRANDOL**, a village in the S of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 14 m. N of Alby. Pop. 2,059.

**MIRANDOLA**, or **LA MIRANDOLE**, a considerable inland town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated on the Burana, 16 m. NNE of Modena. Pop. 4,600. It is regularly fortified, and defended by a citadel and castle called La Rocca. It has manufactures of silk and linen.

**MIRANHAS**, a tribe of Indians in South America, who live on the banks of the Japura, above the cataracts of Cupati. They are regarded as occupying almost the lowest point in the scale of civilization, scarcely recognising the domestic relations, freely practising cannibalism, and apparently destitute of any idea of a superior being.

**MIRANO**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Venice, situated 10 m. NE of Padua, on a spot insulated by the river Musone, and at the commencement of a canal, which, running S, joins the Musone to the Brenta-Morta. Pop. 5,500.

**MIRANPUR**, a village of Northern India, in the Punjab, in N lat. 29° 41'.

**MIRANZI**, a valley of Northern India, to the W of Kohat, and adjoining Hungu. It contains a few villages, which are now regarded as under British protection.

**MIRAPORVOS**, a rocky islet among the Bahamas, near the SW coast of Crooked island, in N lat. 21° 55'.

**MIRAT**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 43 m. NW of Ajmir.

**MIRAU**, **MURAU**, or **MIROW**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldbg. of Brunn, circle and 24 m. NW of Olmutz, near the Muglitz. Pop. 690.

**MIRAUMONT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Albert, and 18 m. NNW of Peronne, at the source of a small river of the same name, which waters Albert; flows SW; and, after a course of about 27 m., throws itself into the Somme, by the r. bank, at Corbie. Pop. 1,120.

**MIRAVAL-CABARDES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW of Mas-Cabardes, and 12 m. N of Carcassone, on the Durviel. Pop. 1,018. It has several fulling-mills.

**MIRAVALLS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya, and partido of Valmaseda, 8 m. SSW of Bilbao, and 7 m. N of Orozo, on the l. bank of the Nerpio, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 400. It has an hospital, and several iron-works.—Also a volcano of Guatemala, in the state of Nicaragua.

**MIRAVAU**. See **MIREVALS**.

**MIRAVET**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 32 m. W of Tarragona, and partido of Gandesa, near the Ebro. Pop. 1,726. It is situated between hills, on the summit of one of which are the ruins of a fortress which belonged to the Templars, and contains a parish-church and a custom-house.

**MIRAVETE-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Aragon, and partido of Aliaga. It is intersected by the Gua-

dalope, which is here crossed by a bridge, and is commanded by an old castle. It contains an hospital, and has manufactories of varieties of woollen fabrics.

**MIRAY BAY**, an arm of the Atlantic, on the E coast of Cape Breton, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 46°, W long. 59° 50'. It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth. The river, consisting to a great extent of a series of lakes, has its source about 40 m. in the interior. Its entrance is obstructed by a bar, by which its navigation is considerably impeded. The soil on its banks is light, but generally fertile. It has a village of the same name on its banks.

**MIRBUL**, a pass over the Snowy Panjal, on the E frontier of Cashmere, leading from the valley of Burengo on the W, to that of Kishitewar on the E, in N lat. 33° 20'. It has an alt. of 11,500 ft. above sea-level.

**MIRCUT**, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, in N lat. 33° 31'.

**MIRDAI**, or **KACH-TACH**, a mountain of Chinese Turkistan, one of the loftiest in the chain of the Thsoung-ling mountains, about 200 m. SE of Yarkand. It consists entirely of jades. It is crossed by the road from Yarkand to India.

**MIRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. N of Chateaufort, and 20 m. ENE of Segre. Pop. 860.

**MIREBALAIS**, an ancient district of France, in Haut-Poitou, now comprised in the W part of the dep. of the Vienne. It derived its name from its cap., Mirabeau.

**MIREBALAIS (LE)**, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of the West, 32 m. NNE of Port-au-Prince, on the l. bank of the Artibonite.

**MIREBEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,002; in 1841, 8,475. The town is 17 m. NNW of Poitiers. Pop. in 1841, 2,556. It has a considerable trade in sheep, grain, wine, and wool. This town was formerly capital of the ancient territory of Mirebalais, in Haut-Poitou. It was built by Foulques-de-Nera, count of Anjou. It had a castle, which was destroyed in the 17th cent.

**MIREBEAU-SUR-BEZE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 22 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,935; in 1841, 9,344. The town is 15 m. ENE of Dijon, on the Beze, an affluent of the Saone. Pop. 1,227. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of serge, druggets, hats, and pottery.

**MIRECOURT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, on the l. bank of the small river Madon, 30 m. S of Nancy. Pop. in 1841, 5,577. It has manufactories of lace and of musical instruments, and some commerce in the light wines of the neighbourhood, and in coal, which is wrought in the vicinity.—The arrond. has an area of 106,980 hect., and comprises 6 cantons.

**MIREFLEUR**, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. SE of Clermont. Pop. 1,324.

**MIREMONT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 23 m. W of Riom, on the l. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 1,324.—Also a town in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 12 m. NE of Rieux.—Also a small town in the dep. of Dordogne, 10 m. SW of Montignac.

**MIRENI**, a small town of Wallachia, on the Argis, 30 m. S of Bucharest.

**MIREPOIX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, on the Lers, 18 m. NE of Tarascon. Pop. 4,160. It has woollen factories; and trades in cattle, wool, iron, and grain.

**MIREVAIL**, or **MIREVAL-LAURAGAIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. S of Castelnaudry. Pop. 570.

**MIREVALS**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. NE of Frontignan. Pop. 300.

**MIRFIELD**, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Huddersfield, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. 6,966.

**MIRGOROD**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. NW of Poltova, on the l. bank of the Khorol. Pop. 5,900. It has 3 churches, and carries on a considerable trade in earthenware.

**MIRIBEL**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Montluel, and 8 m. NE of Lyons, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 2,400.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Isère, and cant. of Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, 21 m. N of Grenoble. Pop. 2,711.—Also a village in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 12 m. N of Romans, near the r. bank of the Herbasse. Pop. 600.

**MIRIK (CAPE)**, a headland of the Sahara, on the Atlantic, to the S of the embouchure of St. John's river, and 114 m. SE of Cape Blanco, in N lat. 19° 22' 14", W long. 16° 31' 21".

**MIRIM**, or **MERIM (LAKE)**, a lake of South America, between the parallels of 32° and 33° 40', occupying a kind of debatable ground on the E frontier of the Banda-Oriental, and the S extremity of Brazil. It is of very irregular outline, but has a length of upwards of 100 m., with a breadth varying from 5 to 25 m. It receives the rivers Yaguarron, Tacuari, and Cebollati, on its W side, and discharges itself into the Lago-dos-Patos by the San-Gonzales river. It is very shallow, and in the rainy season widely extends its borders. Vessels of from 50 to 70 tons burthen ascend by the Gonzales into Lake M., and thence ascend the larger rivers which flow into it. By the convention of 6th May 1852, Brazil abandoned the line of frontier which the treaties of Oct. 1851 accorded to her, along the banks of the rivers Cebollati and Tacuari, and the cession of the right of free navigation on Lake M. to the Oriental flag.

**MIRIRIPE**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, which runs E, and falls into the bay of Lucena, to the N of the point of the same name.

**MIRITI**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, on a river of the same name, and on the road thence to Barbacena, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. Pop. 3,000. It has several churches. In the surrounding country sugar, rice, coffee, and millet, are cultivated to a considerable extent. The river M. runs from W to E, and throws itself into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.

**MIRITIBA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Brejo, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Parnahiba.

**MIRJAOW**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara. It stands upon an inlet of the sea, and is supposed to have been the *Misiria* of the ancients. It was nearly destroyed by Hyder Ali in 1773. The neighbouring forests abound with teak timber, and black pepper grows spontaneously on the hills.

**MIRKA-SERAI**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong, in N lat. 26° 35'.

**MIRLONDAINE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ampsin. Pop. 113.

**MIRMANDE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 4 m. S of Loriol, and 18 m. S of Valence, on a steep hill. Pop. 2,166. It has several silk-spinning mills, and tile and lime-kilns.

**MIROIR**, a summit of the Jura chain, in the dep. of the Ain, and cant. of Collongue. It has an alt. of 4,060 ft. above the lake of Geneva.

**MIRON (EL)**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila, partido and 7 m. NNW of Pied-

rahita. Pop. 270. It contains an old castle, and has a manufactory of coarse cloth. Its trade consists chiefly in woollen yarn.

**MIROPOLE (Nov.)**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 39 m. SSE of Novograd-Volynsk, and 36 m. NE of Staro-Konstantinow, on the r. bank of the Stuez.

**MIRPOLIE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk, district and 12 m. S of Sadja, on the l. bank of the Psiol, at the junction of the Kudava and Studenek. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by ramparts of earth and a ditch, and contains 7 churches. It has several distilleries.

**MIROSLAW**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Angustowo, obwod and 30 m. NE of Segny, and 45 m. ENE of Suwalki. Pop. 220.

**MIROTTITZ**, a small town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 10 m. NNW of Pisek, on the Lomitz. Pop. 1,253.

**MIROW**, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 m. WSW of New-Strelitz. Pop. 1,378, of whom 52 are Jews. It has a normal school, and contains manufactories of sponges and of tobacco, a brewery, and a spinning-mill. See also **MIRAU**.

**MIROWITZ**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 15 m. NNW of Pisek, and 33 m. S of Beraun, on the l. bank of the Rziezka. Pop. 475. It has several large breweries.

**MIRWAERT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Awenne. Pop. 215.

**MIRWANAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 26 m. W of Kurmaue.

**MIRZA-MOMBAROK**, a port of Abyssinia, on the Red sea, 60 m. NW of Massouah. It is frequented by the Bedouins.

**MIRZANAGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and dist. of Jessore, 53 m. NE of Calcutta.

**MIRZAPORE**, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Benares. Area 3,650 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the foot of a range of hills, and on the S bank of the river Ganges, 30 m. WSW of Benares, in N lat. 25° 10'. Its pop. was 50,000 in 1801; and has recently been estimated at 150,000. It is a civil and military station; and also a flourishing trading-town, being the chief mart for silk and cotton, and all the productions of the territories lying to the westward. It has also an extensive manufactory of carpets, and some iron-works. Several opulent merchants and indigo-planters, both native and European, reside in the town or vicinity; and their bungalows add much to the appearance of the place, intermixed with Hindu temples, and flights of ghauts or stone stairs leading to the river. It has been proposed to connect M. with Calcutta by a direct line to Burdwan Shirogotty, and Chunar, a distance of 450 m.; or, according to another plan, by a railway running up the valley of the Ganges, by Rajmahl, Monghyr, Patna, and Benares, 549 m. in length. The river winds greatly above and below M.; and the stream, being confined between high banks, is in consequence deep.—Also a town of the prov. of Berar, formerly the cap. of the dist. of Corair, belonging to the Chohan rajah, a tributary of the Mahrattas.—Also a village in the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, 20 m. S of Multan.—There are several other places of the same name in India, but none of consequence.

**MIS**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, which has its source 30 m. W of Alt-Zelburg; runs NW, and then SW; and flows into the Eckau, on the r. bank, 4 m. NE of Mitau, after a course of 60 m.

**MISAKI (CAPE)**, a long promontory forming the



extreme W point of the Japanese island of Stikof, at the entrance to the Swoonda sea by the Bungo channel, in N lat. 33° 22', E long. 132° 18'. It approaches within 10 m. of a projecting headland on the E coast of Kiu-siu.

**MISAMIS**, a district and fortress of the island of Mindanão, in the Philippine archipelago. The district contains about 18,500 inhabitants. The fortress is on the N coast of the island, on the bay of Panguil, 165 m. ENE of Zamboanga.

**MISAVA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and prov. of Mouts.

**MISCHEK**, or **MNISSEK**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 11 m. SE of Beraun, and 18 m. SW of Prague. Pop. 650.

**MISCOM**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Kersbeek-Miscom. Pop. 314.

**MISCOU**, an island of New Brunswick, on the S side of the entrance to the bay of Chaleurs. It is 20 m. in circumf., and is an important resort of fishing-craft.

**MISELAR**, or **MANSELAR**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the bay of Tappanuly, on the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 39°, E long. 98° 30'. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and rises to a considerable height.

**MISENE**, or **MISENO (CAPE)**, a headland of Naples, in the prov. and 11 m. SW of the town of that name, district and 5 m. SSW of Pouzzuoli, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, in N lat. 40° 46' 15", E long. 14° 5' 0". It is composed of a block of tufa or limestone of considerable height. In its vicinity, to the N, are the remains of the ancient town and port of *Misenum*.

**MISERDON**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. NE of Stroud. Area 2,434 acres. Pop. 489.

**MISERIE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Beernem. Pop. 200.

**MISERY (MOUNT)**, a summit of the island of Saint Christopher, in the W. Indies, 8 m. WNW of Basse-Terre. It has an alt. of 3,711 ft. above sea-level, and is an extinct volcano. See article **CHRISTOPHER'S (SAINT)**.

**MISHKINYA**, a village of Afghanistan, in the range of the Suliman mountains, 60 m. WNW of Dera Ismail Khan, on the road thence through the Gomal pass.

**MISILLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. WSW of St. Gildas-des-Bois, and 15 m. NW of Savenay. Pop. 2,615.

**MISILMERI**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 8 m. SSE of Palermo, on the l. bank of the Bagaria.

**MISIMBATY**, a small island of the Mozambique channel, off the coast of Zanguebar, and of the state of Quiloa, and to the N of the Querimba archipelago, in S lat. 10° 12'.

**MISINABE**, a lake of Upper Canada, about 45 m. NE of Lake Superior. It is about 24 m. in length from N to S, and discharges itself by Moose river, which issues from its N extremity, into James bay. It has a trading establishment of the same name on its NE bank.

**MISTRÀ**, **MISTRÀ**, or **MISTRAS**, a town of Greece, in the SE part of the Morea, 28 m. SSE of Tripolizza, on the declivity of an insulated rock, at the foot of Mount Taygetus. From a distance it has a fine appearance, the houses being interspersed with gardens, cypresses, and orange-trees; and it was at one time one of the strongest places in the Morea; the interior, however, presents many marks of decay. A citadel, built on an elevated position, commands a fine view of the plains of Laconia, the site of Sparta, the vale of the Eurotas, and the snow-crested

Paximadi, one of the five summits of Taygetus. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; and many of the houses are of wood, and only one story high. It is the see of a Greek bishop. Before the Russian invasion of the Morea in 1769, its pop. was estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000; in 1806 it contained nearly 7,000 inhabitants; at present, however, its pop. does not exceed 4,000. It was sacked and burned by Ibrahim Pasha in 1825. The country in the vicinity is fertile and well-cultivated; at one time the district of M. produced annually not less than 75,000 lbs. of silk, and the olive-plantations produced in good years 2,400,000 oke of oil. Among the ruins of M. are several fragments of relics of the famous Sparta. The spot on which that city stood is, however, 3 m. SE of M.

**MISKATENU**, an oasis and wells in the Sahara, on the road from Murzuk to Kouka, at the S extremity of Wady Kawass, and 15 m. S of Bilma.

**MISKE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 22 m. E of Georgenburg, and 29 m. ESE of Güns. Pop. 422.

**MISKHEL**, a village of Afghanistan, 40 m. SE of Ghuzni.

**MISKISK**, or **SLIEVE-MISKISK**, a range of mountains in co. Cork, running S between the Kemmare estuary and Bantry bay.

**MISKOLCZ**, a town of Hungary, capital of the gop. of Borsod, 51 m. SSW of Kaschau, and 42 m. SSE of Rosenau, on the l. bank of the Sinwa, in N lat. 48° 5' 56", E long. 16° 25' 2". Pop. in 1843, 28,000, chiefly Protestants. It is large and well-built, and contains numerous Lutheran, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, several gymnasias, a Greek national school, a Catholic high school, and a convent. Wine and melons are extensively cultivated in the environs. The former, and the produce of the neighbouring iron-mines, constitute its chief articles of trade.

**MISLAREUTH**, a village of Saxony, in Voigtland, SW of Plauen. Pop. 370.

**MISLIBERSITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 16 m. NNW of Znaim, and 9 m. ENE of Budwitz. Pop. in 1834, 701.

**MISLING**, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and NW of Cilly. Pop. 660.

**MISLITZ**, or **MIROSLAW**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. ENE of Znaim, between two mountains. Pop. in 1834, 795.

**MISLOWITZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Beuthen, on the Brzemsä. Pop. 700. It has a custom-house. Coal and zinc are found in the environs.

**MISNIA**. See **MEISSEN**.

**MISON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 8 m. NW of Sisteron. Pop. 1,411.

**MISOX**, or **MESOCOCO**, a jurisdiction and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in a valley of the same name, and on the r. bank of the Moesa, 33 m. SSW of Coire, and 18 m. NE of Bellinzona. Pop. (Cath.) 1,182. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress. The valley extends southwards from Mount St. Bernardin, and is 27 m. in length. It is watered by the Moesa, and is very fertile. The jurisdiction contains about 6,200 inhabitants. They are Catholics, and speak a corruption of the Italian language, or a dialect of the Rhetian tongue.

**MISPILLON**, a hundred of Kent co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 3,069.

**MISSAGLIA**, a district and market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Coma. The district contains 24 coms., and 14,447 inhabitants. The town is 15 m. SE of Como, and 20 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. 2,100.

**MISSAH**, or **OBOE**, an island in the sea of Babel-Mandeh, at the mouth of the Anazo, in Abyssinia.

**MISSAO-DO-JACUHIPE**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Jacuhipe. Pop. in 1832, 800. Its inhabitants are Indians of the Cabanos tribe.

**MISSAO-DE-SAO-JOAO-DE-CORTES**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the Jacaruana.

**MISSAO-DE-JOAZEIRO**, an old missionary establishment, and now a parish, in the prov. of Bahia, on the Rio São Francisco.

**MISSAO-NOVA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Ico, inhabited by Indians of the Cairiris-Novas tribe.

**MISSAO-DA-PALMEIRA**, a modern missionary settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Palmeira-dos-Indios. Pop. in 1841, 444.

**MISSAO-DO-RIO-DA-CORDA**, a missionary settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the junction of the Corda and Mearim rivers, and about 320 m. S of São-Luiz. It was founded in 1841.

**MISSAO-DO-SAHL**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 10 m. from Villanova-da-Rainha. The surrounding district is fertile and well-watered, and produces rice, millet, and mandioc.

**MISSAO-VELHA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, district and 40 m. ESE of Crato. Its inhabitants are chiefly of European extraction. They employ themselves chiefly in the chase, fishing, and the culture of a few ordinary articles of provision.

**MISSEGRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ande, cant. and 8 m. NE of Coniza. Pop. 187. It has quarries of marble.

**MISSELAD**. See **OM-TETMAN**.

**MISSEN**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, SW of Kempten. Pop. 140.

**MISSENDEN (GREAT)**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 4½ m. NW of Amersham. Area 5,731 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,827; in 1851, 2,097.

**MISSENDEN (LITTLE)**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. WNW of Amersham. Area 3,173 acres. Pop. in 1831, 937; in 1851, 1,142.

**MISSIGUINIPI**, a lake of Lower Canada, to the NE of Lake St. John. It empties itself on the S into the Grande-Decharge, a tributary to the Saguenay. A little to the E of this lake is Little Missiguinipe, which discharges itself into the Saguenay.

**MISSIMA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsougo.—Also a town in the same island, in the prov. of Nagato, 240 m. W of Menco, on the strait of Corea.

**MISSINIPPL**. See **CHURCHILL**.

**MISSIONARY STATION**, a settlement of Floyd's co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 179 m. NW of Milledgeville, on Coosa river.

**MISSIONES**, a prov. of La Plata, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Brazil, from which it is separated by the Parana, and its affluent the Yguazu or Grande Curitiba; on the E and SE by Brazil, from which it is separated by the Uruguay; and on the W by the prov. of Corrientes, with which it is now identified. It takes its name from the once-famed missions of the Jesuits, the greater part of which were situated on the Parana and the Uruguay.

**MISSQUASH**, a river which has its source in New Brunswick, about 5 m. from Verte Bay; runs SW; and throws itself into Cumberland basin, an arm of Fundy bay, between Forts Cumberland and Lawrence, and after a course of about 18 m.

**MISSISQUE**, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., which has its source in Orleans co.; runs NE into Canada; re-enters Vermont; directs its course first SW, then W; and falls into Missisque bay, a branch of Lake Champlain, in Highgate, near the

Canada line, and after a course of 75 m. It is navigable a distance of 6 m. for vessels of 50 tons.

**MISSISSINEWA**, a river of the state of Indiana, U. S., which has its source in the state of Ohio; runs NW; and falls into the Wabash, a little above Peru.—Also a township of Darke co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 127.

**MISSISSIPPI**, a magnificent river of the United States, 3,260 m. in length, which gathers its waters from the whole region lying between the Rocky mountains on the W, and the Alleghanies on the E, and stretching from the parallel of 47° 10' N to the N shore of the gulf of Mexico, or from above a seventh part of the N. American continent; and forms the chief stream of that continent, whether we regard the continuity of its course, the velocity of its current, the immense volume of its waters, the number and magnitude of its tributary streams, the vast extent of its inland navigation, or the broad expanse of its periodical floods. In length of course it is only excelled, as far as our geographical knowledge extends, by the Marañon or Amazon of S. America. In velocity of current it greatly exceeds the Amazon, or the vast Hoang-ho of Northern China, which last it also resembles in the yellowish tinge of its waters. In extent of inland navigation, and extent of surface drained by its streams, it is excelled only by the great S. American river. The M. runs through 19 deg. of lat. At its source, the winters have the rigours of those of Norway; at its mouth, the seasons are those of Spain. The fir and the birch grow about its northern springs; and the palm, the live oak, and orange at the Balize. It is closed by ice in November, in its northern course, which is melted early in the spring, before it has floated many hundreds of miles of its mouth: 'lone, wandering, but not lost,' it flows for the first 400 m. through a high prairie-like country, until it is precipitated over the falls; then having descended from the high shelf of land it has lately watered, it flows for the next 700 m. through one of the most beautiful regions inhabited by man. 'The M.," says Banvard, "commences in many branches that rise for the most part in wild rice lakes; but it traverses no great distance before it has become a broad stream. Sometimes in its beginnings it moves a wide expanse of waters, with a current scarcely perceptible, along a marshy bed. At others, its fishes are seen darting over a white sand, in waters almost as transparent as air. At other times it is compressed to a narrow and rapid current between ancient and hoary limestone bluffs. Having acquired, in a length of course, following its meanders, of 300 m., a width of half-a-mile, and having formed its distinctive character, it precipitates its waters down the falls of St. Anthony. Thence it glides alternately through beautiful meadows and deep forests, swelling in its advancing march with the tributes of a hundred streams. In its progress it receives a tributary which of itself has a course of more than a thousand leagues. Thence it rolls its accumulated, turbid, and sweeping mass of waters through continued forests, only broken here and there by the axe, in lonely grandeur to the sea. The hundred shores laved by its waters; the long course of its tributaries, some of which are already the abodes of cultivation, and others pursuing an immense course without a solitary dwelling of civilized man being seen on its banks; the numerous tribes of savages that now roam upon its borders; the affecting and imperishable traces of generations that are gone, leaving no other memorials of their existence, or materials for their history, than their tombs, that rise at frequent intervals along its banks; the dim, but glorious anticipations of the future—these are subjects of contemplation that cannot but asso-

ciate themselves with the view of this river." After the junction of the M. with the Missouri, the character of the river changes; it loses its majestic calmness, and rolls onward with a wild impetuosity. From this point to Balize, it is a wild, furious, whirling river, never navigated safely, except with great caution.—From the days of Father Hennepin, this mighty river has been called the *Mississippi*—or *Mechasipi* as it was always spelled by that father—a term derived from the savages of the Illinois, and signifying in their language 'the Great river.' Du Pratz, in his history of Louisiana, says, that the word *Mississippi* is a contraction of the savage appellation *Meacthasipi*, which literally denotes 'the ancient father of rivers.' In the history of the adventures of Hernand Soto and his Spanish companions, who explored this country in 1541, the M. is termed the *Rio Grande*. But while, in point of fact, this great river-system has been hitherto denominated the Mississippi, it ought, in point of right, to have borne that of the Missouri. It was known long before the voyages of Clarke and Lewis, that the latter was the larger and longer stream: giving in fact a length of 4,424 m. to the great river of N. America, while the M. gives only 3,267 m. Like the Amazon, the Saint Lawrence, the Hoang-ho, and the Bahr-el-Abiad, the Missouri is a white, or rather yellowish muddy stream; while, like the Rio Negro which falls into the Amazon, or the Abyssinian Nile which falls into the Bahr-el-Abiad, the M. is a clear and transparent stream. At the confluence of the two sister-streams, the Missouri rushes triumphantly across the M., its turbid waters seeming to disdain a connection so inferior. In fact, from the junction down to the sea, the muddy waters of the Missouri completely discolour the stream; and every peculiar characteristic of the M., as a distinct river, is lost in the majestic volume of the Missouri. Therefore, in classifying the numerous streams composing that immense mass of waters which, below New Orleans, discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico, geographers might in strict justice assign the first rank to the Missouri; the M., the Ohio, the Arkansas, and the Red river, being considered as in fact four great subordinate branches of the Missouri.

*Mouth.* On account of the extreme flatness of the coast, and the many openings made by inlets, lakes, and marshes, it was long very difficult to discover the mouth of the M.; and it would be equally difficult still, were it not for the houses at the pilot-stations known as the Old and New Balize, and the flag-staff at the former, which are discernible some distance at sea. The white clayey colour of the river-water remaining unmixed on the surface for many miles out at sea, is another indication that the mouth of the M. is not far distant. The principal stream is divided for a few miles above its mouth into four channels, each of which is called a *pass*, and has a sand-bar at its entrance. These sand-bars are subject to continual shiftings on account of the rapidity of the current, its change of direction, and the constant accumulation of alluvial matter. Their distance from the entrance of the river—which is generally about 2 m.—depends much on the winds being accidentally with or against the tides. When these bars have accumulated sufficiently to resist the tides and the current of the river, they form numerous small islands, which, constantly increasing, join each other, and at last reach the continent. "Too much cannot be said of the extreme muddiness and ugliness of this celebrated river, a few miles from its mouth. Its fogs 'whip' those of our Thames. By degrees, however, the scenery improves, the woods are thicker; still, the timber is not of large growth, though the late autumn-colours of the leaves

render them very varied and beautiful. The most common tree is the cypress, not quite the same as ours of the same name, but nearly so; the brilliant crimson of its seed-pods contrasts finely with the brown and changing leaves. As we advance up the river the trees are of a more considerable size, and there is much more variety in their foliage: ilex and the live oak are very frequent. There is a peculiarity in the appearance of the woods, owing to the trees being almost universally covered with the long drooping Spanish moss. This parasitical plant hangs from every branch and twig, descending in long weeping clusters; these dependants often grow to the length of six or eight feet, and are of a greyish colour; they give a sombre hue to the forests, and render their appearance somewhat monotonous. The shores increase in beauty as we proceed, being diversified with splendid magnolias and cotton-wood trees. Occasionally we see extensive clearings, on which are temporary wooden houses erected near the river-side; they are occupied by the wood-cutters, who are employed in felling and stacking the wood for the innumerable steamers which work up and down the river." [Houston's Texas.]

*Course from confluence with the Missouri.* From the point where the Missouri unites with the M., in 38° 55' N lat., and 89° 57' W long., to the Balize, the united stream has a total length of 1,300 m. The city of New Orleans, in 29° 57' N lat., being within 4' of the same parallel of longitude with the junction of the two rivers, the bearing between these two points is almost due N and S, 622 m. of direct distance, and 1,194 m. by water. Within this space, the point where it receives the Ohio, is the most eastern, being in 88° 40' W long., and 36° 57' N lat.; or 1° 17' W, and 1° 58' S, of the junction of the Missouri and M., and 186 m. SE by water. From this last point, the river assumes a SW course, till it receives the Arkansas, in 91° 10' W long., and 33° 45' N lat. For 411 m. by water, to the point where the Red river enters the M., in 91° 33' W long., and 31° 1' 15" N lat., the course of the M. is almost due S. Thence the remainder of its course is 336 m. SE as far as the English turn, 18 m. below New Orleans; and thence it is pretty straight to the sea. Besides the Red river, the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the Missouri, which the M. has received within the above space of 1,300 m., it also receives many other streams. Among these is the White river, which falls in from the W after a course of 600 m., 22 m. above the mouth of the Arkansas. The St. Francis, after a SE course of 350 m., joins the M. by a mouth 200 yds. wide, in 34° 45' N lat., 111 m. above the outlet of the Arkansas. The Maramee, after running 150 m. NE, falls into the M. below St. Louis. It is a large stream, 200 yds. broad, and famous for the lead-mines on its banks, which being believed to be silver, gave rise to the famous Mississippi scheme, in France, in 1720. The Homochitto, Big Black, Yazoo, Wolf, Hatchee, Obion, Forked Deer, Reelfoot, and other minor streams, fall in on the E side.—The delta of the M. may be defined as that part of the great alluvial plain which lies below or to the S of the branching-off of the highest arm of the river, called the Atchafalaya. This delta is about 13,600 sq. m. in area, and elevated from a few inches to 10 ft. above the level of the sea. The greater part of it protrudes into the gulf of Mexico, beyond the general coast-line. The level plain to the N, as far as Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, above the junction of the Ohio, is of the same character, including, according to Mr. Forshey, an area of about 16,000 sq. m., and is therefore larger than the delta. It is very variable in width from E to W, being near its N extremity, or at the



mouth of the Ohio, 50 m. wide; at Memphis 30 m.; at the mouth of the White river 80 m.; and contracting again farther S, at Grand gulf, to 33 m. The delta and alluvial plain rise by so gradual a slope from the sea as to attain, at the junction of the Ohio, a distance of 800 m. by the river, an elevation of only 200 ft. above the gulf of Mexico.

*Tributaries above the Missouri.]* About 18 m. above the confluence of the Missouri, the M. receives the Illinois from the NE. The Illinois is 450 yds. wide at its junction with the M.; and as above the point of confluence it makes a sudden bend to the W, the Illinois might be taken for the principal stream. Beyond this the Buffalo river, 100 yds. wide, enters the M., which, 5 m. above, expands to a breadth of nearly 2 m. About 100 m. above the mouth of the Illinois, Salt river, 120 yds. wide, and navigable for at least 200 m. in high water, joins the M. Nearly 230 m. up the M., the Moingoma falls into it from the NW, after a course of 350 m. in direct distance. Above the mouth of the Moingoma, a series of difficult rapids, 11 m. in length, impede the navigation of the stream. The Iowa, 300 yds. wide, after a SE course, enters the Mississippi 61 m. above the rapids; and 50 m. above the Iowa is the mouth of Rocky river, 300 yds. wide. This stream has its source near Green bay, upwards of 450 m. from its mouth, and is navigable for 300 m. Above the junction of Rocky river another series of rapids present themselves in a continued chain of rocks for 18 m., in some places reaching from shore to shore, and which though containing more water than the rapids above the Moingoma, are yet much more difficult to pass. In N lat.  $43^{\circ} 44'$ , and W long.  $92^{\circ}$ , is the mouth of the Wisconsin river, nearly half-a-mile wide. This river is the grand source of communication between the great lakes and the M.; and is the route by which all the traders of Michillimackinack convey their goods for the trade of the M., from St. Louis to the Crow river, and the confluent streams which are in those boundaries. From the mouth of the Wisconsin to the portage is 60 leagues. The portage is only 2 m. to the forks of Fox river, which falls into the bottom of the bay of Puans or Green bay. The Fox river, at these forks, is navigable for boats of 4 tons weight all the way, for 57 leagues, to its mouth, where it is 200 yds. wide. At the above portage the waters in the dry season separate, part going to the M. and the gulf of Mexico, and part to Lake Michigan, the Saint-Lawrence, and the Atlantic. But in the wet season, when the waters are high, canoes and loaded boats pass over the portage; and a canal might easily be cut so as to admit of a water-communication at all times between the M. and the lakes by means of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Beyond the mouth of the Wisconsin, Black river enters the M. on the E side. In N lat.  $44^{\circ} 50'$ , about 770 m. above the junction of the Missouri, the Chippeway falls in from the N, in a deep majestic stream, at least half-a-mile wide. This river communicates by a short portage with Montreal river, which falls into Lake Superior. Lake Pepin, below which is the mouth of the Chippeway, is merely an expansion of the river, 22 m. long, and from 4 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. The St. Peter's falls into the M. on the SW side, 9 m. below the rapids, at the foot of the falls of St. Anthony. This is a deep and beautiful river, running through a delightful country. From the St. Peter's to the falls of St. Anthony, the river is contracted within high hills, and is one continued rapid or fall, the bottom being covered with limestone rocks, which in low water are some feet above the surface, with narrow channels between them. The fall of the stream between the place of unloading and reloading is 58 ft.; the perpendicular fall of

the shoot,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; the width of the river above the fall, 627 yds., and below, 209 yds. Beyond these falls, which are 1,029 m. from its extreme source, the navigation becomes extremely difficult. Above the mouth of Pine river are three successive settlements of the North-West company; and 15 m. beyond the third settlement are the falls of Peckagama, 20 ft. in height, and next to the falls of St. Anthony the greatest impediment to the navigation of the Upper M. Here the river is a quarter of a mile broad below the falls; but immediately above it is only 20 yds. wide. About 45 m. beyond is Little Lake Winnipeg, 36 m. in circumf., communicating with Cedar or Cass lake by a water-course or strait of 15 m. Leech lake branch, or the SW head-stream, was long reckoned the main source of the M.; but the Winnipeg branch is navigable the greatest distance. Cass lake is united to Travers lake by a stream flowing from W to E; and the latter lake, which is 10 m. by 5 m. in extent, receives a stream flowing in a N direction, and 20 ft. wide by 2 ft. deep, from Lake La Biche or Itasca, the fountain-head of the M. See ITASCA. About Leech lake and Itasca lake, the whole face of the country has the appearance of an impenetrable morass or boundless savannah.

*Velocity of current.]* Three remarkable peculiarities distinguish the M. from all other North American rivers, namely, its velocity,—the sinuosity of its course,—and the vast number of islands and sand-bars in its bed. Nothing, however, can be more discordant than the accounts given by travellers respecting the first particular, as far as regards the course of the stream below the confluence with the Missouri: while some represent the current as rapid and strong, others affirm that it is gentle and slow. These differences of observation evidently arise from the different seasons at which travellers have made them. The motion of the stream is of course much slower in the dry season than at the time of its periodical floods; and while some will have its mean motion in the dry season to be 2 m., and others little more than 1 m. per hour, others make the mean rate to be from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 m. an hour during the dry season. We rather incline to believe the last statement, as it is admitted on all hands that however the motion of the stream be accelerated during the inundations—which commence in March and subside in July—yet the uniform rapidity of the current is so great that there is no tide in the river, and ships cannot ascend higher than New Orleans, the velocity increasing as it is ascended. The reason of this is that below the confluence of the Red river the delta of the M. commences. The river continually sending off new branches as it approaches the sea, this delta increases in size as the main stream diminishes in volume, strength, and rapidity. Above the head or apex of the delta, or 3 m. below the mouth of the Red river, the whole of the confluent waters being united in one channel, the strength and velocity of the current are consequently much greater than below. As a proof that velocity of the current depends as much or even more upon quantity of volume than on degree of declivity, it may be remarked that the degree of descent is comparatively small in the great valley of the M. from the junction of the Missouri to the sea; and that in the periodical floods, when the volume of water is at least three times more than in the dry season, the velocity is accelerated in proportion,—the motion being increased threefold according to Hutchins, or at least double according to others, though on the same degree of declivity. It is, then, to the impetus or propelling force, originating at the place where adventitious waters are poured in, and successively communicated to every part of the

stream, that we are principally to attribute the increase of velocity in the main stream, which is greater or less according to the quantity poured in; on the other hand, where the waters are continually draining off as they approach the sea, by an increasing number of new channels, the velocity and strength of the main stream are gradually diminishing. From the confluence of the Missouri as far as the mouth of the Kansas, a distance of 334 m., the velocity of that stream is from 5 to 7 m. an hour; from this to the mouth of the Platte, it is 6 m. an hour; and a little below the mouth of that river, 10 m. This is a velocity very far beyond what we are accustomed to observe in rivers in our part of the world. So great is the general flatness of the N. American continent, between the Rocky mountains on the W, and the Alleghanies on the E,—between the gulf of Mexico on the S. and the northern upland that separates the sources of the M. from those of Red river and the St. Lawrence,—that the degree of slope on which the various branches of the M. and even that river itself run is extremely small. The source of the M. is not more, probably, than 1,500 ft. above the level of the gulf of Mexico, into which it falls—which, on a slope of 2,750 m. by the course of the stream, does not exceed 6.75 inches per mile, even including the falls of St. Anthony and Packagama, amounting together to 78 ft. The confluence of the M. and Missouri does not exceed 400 ft. above the level of the Mexican gulf; so that the slope of the combined stream is still less than 4 in. per mile. On the line of the Ohio, the slope is equally small. At Cincinnati, 1,618 m. by water from the sea, the bed of the river is only 430 ft. above the sea; so that the degree of slope is only  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. per m. Even at Pittsburg itself, the level of the Ohio does not exceed 750 ft. above the sea; so that the degree of slope on 2,061 m. of descent to the sea, is not more than  $\frac{4}{5}$  in. per m.; and the source of the Ohio itself is not 1,000 ft. above the sea. This extreme flatness, however, of the great basin of the M. is exceedingly favourable for navigation, and particularly so for internal water communication by canals.

*Navigation.*] The second peculiarity of the M. is the vast quantity of sand carried down by its stream, and by all the rivers which run into it above the confluence. Not only are great quantities of rolling sand continually coming down, and forming shifting sand-bars, but the banks also, being continually undermined by the direction and violence of the current, are constantly falling into the river, while the bed itself is thus changing. "This great, this magnificent M., held out as a land of promise,—says Volney,—is a very bad neighbour. Strong in a body of yellowish muddy water, 2,000 or 3,000 yds. broad, which it annually rolls to the height of 25 ft. over its banks, it urges this immense mass of loose sand and clay,—forms islands and destroys them,—floats along trees, which it afterwards overturns,—varies its course through the obstructions it creates for itself, and at length reaches you at a distance where you would have supposed yourself perfectly safe,—similar in this to most of the grand agents of nature, as volcanoes, hurricanes, &c., which are no doubt sublime, but which prudence counsels to admire at a distance." Not only is the river full of sand-bars continually shifting their position, but the bottom of the stream is also full of sunk logs; and vast quantities of drifted timber are carried down the stream, especially in the high floods. One tree, if stopped by its roots or branches in a shallow part, is sufficient to stop the passage of thousands more, and to fix them in the same place, no human force being able to remove them, while the mud carried down by the river serves to bind and cement them together. They are

then gradually covered, and every inundation not only extends their length and breadth, but adds another layer to their height. In less than ten years' time canes and shrubs grow on them, and form points and islands which forcibly shift the bed of the river. The sunk logs, or *snags* as they are called, in the bottom of the channels, are likewise very dangerous to vessels. Mr. Calhoun estimated the losses to vessels by obstructions on the river at 11½ per cent. on its commerce; and by snags alone at 6½ per cent.

From what has been related, it is evident that the navigation of the M. is no easy matter, whatever American writers may advance to the contrary. In the dry season, vessels of 250 tons can indeed get up to New Orleans; but for vessels of a larger size this is impossible, as there is no tide, and the channel is full of shoals and sand-bars for a considerable distance up the river. In the time of high floods none but steam-vessels can sail against the stream; other vessels are sometimes 3 weeks in working up to New Orleans, though the distance is only 108 mi. A line of steam-boats, however, has now been established between New Orleans and Louisville up the Ohio, and they have been found to answer remarkably well. The first steam-boat on the M. was introduced in 1811. About 30 years ago a voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans occupied 27 days; it now takes about 4. The tonnage employed on the M. was then about 7,000 tons; it is now about 550,000. The net money value of the river-trade, including passengers, in 1846, was 183,609,725 d., and the total value of the craft was estimated at 12,942,355 d. The whole steam-boat navigation of the M. and its tributaries extends 16,674 m., with a pop. dependent upon it of 6,576,027, occupying 14 states.—The boats of the M., says Banvard, "are so various in their kinds, and so curious in their construction, that it would be difficult to reduce them to specific classes and divisions. No form of water-craft so whimsical, no shape so outlandish, can well be imagined, but what, on descending to New Orleans, it may somewhere be seen lying to the shore, or floating on the river. But the boats of passage and conveyance, that remain after the invention of steam-boats, and are still important to those objects, are keel-boats and flats. The flat boats are called, in the vernacular phrase, 'Kentucky flats,' or 'Broad horns.' They are simply an oblong ark, with a roof slightly curved from the centre, to shed rain. They are generally about 15 ft. wide, and from 50 to 80, and sometimes 100 ft. in length. The timbers of the bottom are massive beams; and they are intended to be of great strength, and to carry a burden of from 200 to 400 barrels. Great numbers of cattle, hogs, and horses are conveyed to market in them. We have seen family-boats of this description, fitted up for the descent of families to the lower country with a stove, comfortable apartments, beds, and arrangements for commodious habitation. We see in them ladies, servants, cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, and poultry, all floating on the same bottom; and on the roof the looms, ploughs, spinning-wheels, and domestic implements of the family. Much of the produce of the upper country, even after the invention of steam-boats, continues to descend to New Orleans in Kentucky flats. They generally carry three hands, and perhaps a supernumerary fourth hand—a kind of supercargo. This boat, in the form of a parallelogram, lying flat and dead in the water, and with square timbers below its bottom-planks, and carrying such a great weight, runs on a sand-bar with a strong headway, and ploughs its timbers into the sand; and it is of course a work of extreme labour to get the boat afloat again. Its form and its weight render it difficult to give it a direction with any

power of oars. Hence, in the shallow waters, it often gets aground. When it has at length cleared the shallow waters, and gained the heavy current of the M., the landing such an unwieldy water-craft, in such a current, is a matter of no little difficulty and danger."

**Inundations.]** The inundations of the M. commence in March and subside in July. In the month of May, the inundations have attained their greatest height, which averages about 25 ft. perpendicular. The greater part of the superfluous waters now finds its way to the sea, by other channels than that which runs past New Orleans. Below the Iberville, the waters of the inundations never return within their channel, the channel of the river being on a higher level than that of the adjacent grounds. For 50 m. W. of the river, from the Ohio downwards, the inundations extend; but on the E. side they are checked by a chain of heights which leaves in general a space of not more than 5 m. for the river to overflow. This space may be regarded as the ordinary channel of the river on the E. side in high floods, and these heights, as the outer bank of the stream being properly the commencement of high and dry land; for the M. has strictly speaking two banks,—an inner and an outer; the former being its limit in the dry season, and from 20 to 25 ft. above the level of the stream; the latter, its boundary in the season of the periodical floods. The inundations of the river force all its branches to overflow their banks, and that in proportion to the degree of declivity. On the E. side, the rivers are completely dammed up for 15 or 20 m. above their mouths, and are compelled to overflow their banks; but each of these rivers, like the M., has also an inner and an outer bank; the former being bounded on both sides by a small stripe of low ground, from 60 to 80 yds. wide, and this again limited by a gentle slope or secondary bank which prevents the adjacent land from being overflowed. On the W. side of the M., the tributary rivers suffer a much greater interruption in their course than those on the opposite side, as there is little or no declivity for many miles back into the country. During the inundation in 1793, the Washita—which falls into the Red river 26 m. from its junction with the M.—was so dammed up beyond the post of the Washita, a distance of more than 120 m., or 200 m. by the windings of its stream, that a stagnation and consequent corruption of its waters took place which destroyed all the fish within its influence. The slime deposited by these annual floods is great, and similar to that which the Nile deposits in Egypt. In half-a-pint tumbler of the M. water has been found a sediment of 2 inches of slime; it is, notwithstanding, we are told, extremely wholesome and well-tasted, and very cool in the hottest season of the year. Above the mouth of Red river, from 31° to 33° N lat., the inundation is, at a medium, 20 m. wide—covering 2,770 sq. m. Below 31° N lat., to the outlet of La Poudre, a distance of 80 m., the medium width of the inundation is 40 m., and covers 3,200 sq. m. Below this, the inundation occupies a space of 2,370 sq. m. The inundation of the Red river occupies 2,550 sq. m. In the state of Mississippi, the inundation covers 1,000 sq. m. The total of inundated surface below 33° N lat. is 12,000 sq. m. Four-fifths of the inundating water escape by the Atchafalaya branch, 3 m. below the mouth of Red river. The tide never rises above 24 ft. or 3 ft. in the gulf of Mexico, yet it frequently approaches within 30 m. of the head of the Atchafalaya. The swell of the M. during the inundations is, near the sea, only 3 ft.; at New Orleans, which is 102 m. from its mouth, 12 ft.; at Baton Rouge, 138 m. higher, 25 ft.; at Fort Adams, and generally between that place and the Ohio, 45 ft.; and in the Upper Mississippi, the rise is from 18 to 22 ft.

**Levees.]** The fertile tracts of alluvial land which everywhere border the shores of the M., have given rise to an artificial work of great extent, for confining its stream, and for securing the country from the effects of its inundations. This work is an embankment of the river, and is usually called the levee. On the E. side of the M., the embankment commences about 60 m. above New Orleans, and extends down the river for more than 130 m. On the W. shore it commences at Point Coupée, 172 m. above New Orleans, including the windings of the river. It is here that the navigator emerges from a gloomy wilderness presenting detached settlements, at long and tedious intervals, into beautiful and finely cultivated plantations. On the side of this elevated artificial bank is a range of neatly built houses, appearing like one continued village as far as the city of Orleans. They are one story, framed buildings, elevated on piles 6 or 8 ft. high, painted generally white. The high land terminates at Baton Rouge, in an elevated bluff, 30 or 40 ft. above the greatest rise of the water in the river; and here commences the eastern embankment, which is continued, like that on the W. side, to Orleans. At a point a little below the Iberville, and 16 m. below Baton Rouge, commences an uninterrupted series of plantations, which are continued, upwards of 100 m., to the city of New Orleans. These plantations are all cleared in front, and under improvement; some of them are planted with sugar cane, but the greater part with cotton. They are narrow at the bank, and extend back to the swamp ground, which is incapable of cultivation. The levee consists of a mound of earth, raised up at the distance of 30 or 40 yds. from the natural bank of the river, varying from 4 to 6 ft. in height, and usually from 6 to 9 ft. at the base, with sufficient breadth at the top for a footpath. The materials of which this embankment is formed, is commonly a close stiff clay,

bound on the lower parts of the river. Sods are placed on the sides and at the top, and cypress slabs are in the inside, for the purpose of preventing the water, where there is any current, from wearing away the earth. A ditch is made for the purpose of draining off the water which oozes through; and the road which lies between the levee and the fences is crossed at intervals by drains covered with plank, like the sewers of a city, for the purpose of carrying off the water to the swamp. Holes are continually made in the embankment by craw-fish, through which an immense quantity of water finds its way, and these sometimes increase so rapidly, as to effect a breach. The work is also liable to be injured by the rains; and it is generally several years before it acquires solidity. As this embankment is too slight to resist the river, and to turn it from its course, it must follow all its windings; and if it encroaches on any point, a new levee is constructed behind the first, so that there are frequently double levees; and a person standing within the outward embankment during a flood, seems, from the height to which the waters are raised, by being thus artificially confined, to be considerably below the surface of the flowing stream, or, as some have expressed it, the water appears to roll over his head. It is calculated that the M., in its natural state, overflows its banks for at least 150 m. above New Orleans, to the height of from 2 to 3 ft.; and the descent to the swamps is very rapid, being supposed to be not less than 4 ft. in the course of a mile. We may easily conceive, therefore, the velocity with which a sheet of water will suddenly rush on the adjacent grounds. Mr. Brackenridge gives the following animated description of this terrible catastrophe: "The water rushes from the river with indescribable impetuosity, with a noise like the roaring of a cataract, boiling and foaming, and tearing everything before it. To one who has not seen this country, it is almost impossible to convey any idea of the terrors excited by a *cressage* or breaking of the levee. Like the breaking out of fire in a town, where no one knows when his own dwelling may be assailed, it excites universal consternation; every employment is abandoned for miles above and below, and all hasten to the spot, where every exertion is made day and night to stop the breach, which is sometimes successful; but more frequently the hostile element is suffered to take its course. The consequences are the destruction of the crop; the buildings, and sometimes the land itself, is much injured where the current rushes over, carrying away the soil, or leaving numerous logs and trees drawn into the vortex as they floated down the river; these must be destroyed before the land can again be cultivated. The effects of a breach of the levee are even more desolating than those of fire." To guard against a breach in the levee, therefore, by which valuable tracts of cultivated ground are secured from inundation, and on which houses and buildings of every description are erected, various precautions are adopted. Every individual is bound to maintain the levee in good repair in front of his own land; and previous to the annual floods it is regularly inspected by commissioners, who direct whatever repairs they may judge necessary to be made at the proprietor's expense. But these precautions are by no means sufficient to insure the community against a breach of the embankment; and in addition to this, during the season of floods the levees require continual attention and watching, and all hands are frequently summoned from their labour in the fields to guard against the tremendous consequences of a general inundation. In some places earth must be added to raise the levee to a proper height; in other places, where it appears to crumble in, it must be protected by slabs. Where it has become spongy and loose, every appearance of a hole made by the craw-fish must be watched and filled up, and one moment of negligence is sufficient to destroy the labour of years. The city of New Orleans has repeatedly suffered dreadfully from the river breaking through its banks. Mr. Hewson proposes to overcome this evil by seconding the natural efforts made by the swollen river to throw off its surplus water. He thinks it probable, and supports his opinion by geological evidence, that the Red river has not always, as at present, been a tributary to the M.; and proposes turning it back into its former channel. Should this be found impracticable, he proposes to open and improve the Iberville, which formerly emptied itself into the gulf of Mexico through Lake Pontchartrain, but has ceased to be a channel of discharge from the M. since the military works of General Jackson, in 1814, cut off the communication. The turning of the Red river to its ancient course will, he thinks, be of itself sufficient to prevent further floods in the M., without creating any obstacle whatever to its navigation as it now exists, while at the same time it will improve the drainage of the neighbouring country. As regards the opening of the Iberville, should such a measure be found necessary, he asserts it to be no innovation on Lake Pontchartrain, and he answers all objections regarding the formation of shoals and bars by instancing the Nile at Lake Mœris, and the Leek, which discharges a large proportion of the waters of the Rhine into the Meuse, which was a military work of the Romans, and has been in operation ever since. Besides which, the waste-course proposed is addressed solely to an extraordinary fresher, the mere prevention of which "interferes in no way with the general conditions under which the river has maintained itself since creation."

**Alluvial deposits.]** In attempting to compute the minimum of time required for the accumulation of the alluvial matter in the delta and valley of the M., Mr. Lyell refers to a series of experiments made



by Dr. Riddell at New Orleans, showing that the mean annual proportion of sediment in the river was to the water  $\frac{1}{1000}$  in weight, or about  $\frac{1}{2000}$  in volume. From the observations of the same gentleman, and those of Dr. Carpenter, and of Mr. Forshey, an eminent engineer of Louisiana, the average width, depth, and velocity of the M., and thence the mean annual discharge of water were deduced. In assuming 528 ft., or the tenth of a mile, as the probable thickness of the deposit of mud and sand in the delta, Mr. Lyell founds his conjecture on the depth of the gulf of Mexico between the S point of Florida and the Balize, which equals on an average 100 fath. The area of the delta being about 13,600 sq. m., and the quantity of solid matter annually brought down by the river 3,702,758,400 cub. ft., it must have taken 67,000 years for the formation of the whole; and if the alluvial matter of the plain above be 264 ft. deep, or half that of the delta, it has required 33,500 more years for its accumulation, even if its area be estimated as only equal to that of the delta, whereas it is in fact larger. If some deduction be made from the time here stated in consequence of the effect of the drift-wood, which must have aided in filling up more rapidly the space above alluded to, a far more important allowance must be made, on the other hand, for the loss of matter, owing to the finer particles of mud not settling at the mouths of the river, but being swept out far to sea, and even conveyed into the Atlantic by the Gulf stream. Yet the whole period during which the M. has transported its earthy burden to the ocean, though perhaps far exceeding 100,000 years, must be insignificant in a geological point of view, since the bluffs or cliffs bounding the great valley, and therefore older in date, and which are from 50 to 250 ft. in perpendicular height, consist in great parts of loam, containing land, fluviatile and lacustrine shells, of species still inhabiting the same country.—It is generally supposed that the advance of the long narrow promontory formed by the great river and its banks between New Orleans and the Balize has been very rapid; but Mr. Lyell arrived at an opposite conclusion. After comparing the present state of this region with the map published by Charlevoix 120 years ago, he doubts whether the land has on the whole gained more than a mile in the course of a century. A large excavation, 18 ft. deep, at New Orleans, and still in progress in March 1846, showed that much of the soil there consists of fine clay or mud, containing innumerable stools of trees, buried at various levels, in an erect position, with their roots attached, implying the former existence there of fresh-water swamps, covered with trees, over which the sediment of the M. was spread during inundations so as slowly to raise the level of the ground. As the site of the excavation is now about 9 ft. above the sea, the lowest of these upright trees imply that the region where they grew has sunk down about 9 ft. below the sea-level. The exposure also in the vertical banks of the M. at low water, for hundreds of miles above the head of the delta, of the stumps of trees buried with their roots in their natural position, three tiers being occasionally seen one above the other, shows that the river in its wanderings has opened a channel through ancient morasses, where trees once grew, and where alluvial matter gradually accumulated. The old deserted bed also of the river, with its banks raised 15 ft. above the adjoining low grounds, bears testimony to the frequent shifting of the place of the main stream; and the like inference may be drawn from the occurrence here and there of crescent-shaped lakes, each many miles in length, and half-a-mile or more in breadth, which have once constituted great curves or bends of the river, but are now often far

distant from it. The M., by the constant undermining of its banks, checks the rise of large commercial towns on its borders, and causes a singular contrast between the wealth and splendour of its fine steamers, and the flat monotonous wilderness of uncleared land which extends for hundreds of miles on both sides of the great navigable stream.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Southern United States of North America, situated between 30° 10' and 35° N lat., and 38° 10' and 91° 35' W long.; and bounded on the N by Tennessee; on the E by Alabama; on the S by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; and on the W by the Pearl river, which separates it from Louisiana, and by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana and Arkansas. It is 325 m. long from N to S, and 192 m. in extreme breadth; containing an area of 47,114 sq. m., or 30,153,054 acres, but according to another admeasurement only 45,760 sq. m.—The gulf of Mexico skirts the southern shore of this state for 70 or 80 m., and a chain of low and sandy islands stretches along the coast. The principal of these are Cat island and Ship island, the former of which has lately become a depot of the British and West India royal mail steam-ships. The bay of Pascagoula, lying between these and the main land, is 65 m. long and from 7 to 8 m. wide, and forms an inland navigation from Mobile bay to lakes Borgue and Pontchartrain. No harbour admitting vessels of more than 8 ft. draught, is found in all this distance.

*Physical features.* In the S, for about 100 m. from the gulf of Mexico, the country is almost a dead level, covered chiefly with forests of pine, cypress swamps, prairies, and inundated swamps and marshes. Further N the surface becomes more elevated and in many places hilly and broken, but in no part of the state are there any elevations approaching the character of mountains. A range of bluffs, which stretch along the Mississippi at various distances, in some places reaching almost to the margin of the river, are an extension of the table-lands which extend over a portion of the state into the low grounds of the river, and are in general possessed of a fertile soil. The low alluvial grounds on the margin of the rivers is the richest land in the state. These, however, are frequently overflowed during the season of flood, and devastation is spread far and wide in the cultivated districts. The lands bordering on the Yazoo, in the NW part of the state, are very fertile, with a fine rich and black mould; but the pine regions, on the contrary, are comparatively barren, and have a light and unproductive soil. The Mississippi river winds along the W borders for 530 m. Its banks, except where approached by the bluffs, consist of inundated swamps covered with cypress. The Yazoo, the largest river entirely within the state, has a course of more than 200 m. from N to S, 50 of which are navigable; and after passing through a most fertile and elevated district, enters the Mississippi 12 m. N of Vicksburg. The Big Black is also a large river, falling into the Mississippi near 32° N lat., after a course of 200 m. The other rivers emptying into the Mississippi are of small account, and, except the Homochitto, incapable of navigation. The Tombigbee rises in the NE part of this state, and flows into Alabama. The rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico are the Pascagoula and the Pearl. The former has a course of 250 m. The Pearl rises in the centre of the state; forms, in its lower course, the dividing line of the states of M. and Louisiana; and at length enters the Rigolets between lakes Pontchartrain and Borgue. It is navigable for vessels drawing 6 ft. water for about 50 m., and for boats 100 m. further up; but the bay, at its mouth, has only 4 ft. of water.

*Climate and productions.*] The climate of this state is more mild and agreeable than Louisiana. In the N the temperature ranges between 26° and 94°, which may be considered as extremes; but the S portion, below 31°, is both uncomfortably hot and unhealthy. In these regions the lime and the orange flourish luxuriantly. The great staple of M. is cotton, but Indian corn, bananas, sweet potatoes, tobacco, indigo, and great varieties of fruit, are cultivated; and the natural growths, consisting of valuable timber, and spices, fruits, &c., yield considerable wealth to the inhabitants.—Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of this state. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 109,227 horses and mules; 623,197 neat cattle; 128,367 sheep; and 1,001,209 swine. The value of poultry was stated at 369,483 d. The amount of wool produced was 175,196 lbs.; and the produce of the dairy was valued at 359,585 d. The pork-trade is large and valuable.—The crops of the different species of grain, in the years 1840 and 1847, were comparatively as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Indian corn.
1840	196,626	1,654	668,624	11,444	13,161,237 bush.
1847	500,000	2,000	1,373,000	23,000	16,000,000 —

The staple crops are rice, tobacco, and cotton, the products of which for the years 1840, 1845, and 1847 were as follows:

	1840.	1845.	1847.
Cotton, . .	193,401,577	225,000,000	250,000,000 lbs.
Rice, . . .	777,395	975,000	1,000,000 —
Tobacco, . .	83,471	199,600	200,000 —

The miscellaneous crops in 1840 consisted of 1,630,100 bushels of potatoes, 171 tons of hay, 16 tons of hemp, with some little hops, sugar, beeswax, and silk cocoons. Lumber was produced to the value of 192,794 d.; ginseng and other products of the forest to 6,873 d.; and furs and skins to 3,382 d. Of tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, 2,248 barrels were obtained.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*] The manufacturing capital of M. in 1840 was 1,797,727 d., more than one-half of which was invested in flouring, grist, saw and other mills. Bricks and lime-making also employed considerable capital. These, with tanning, leather manufacturing, and the making of soap and candles, constitute the staple manufactures of the state. The value of home-made or family goods was stated at 682,945 d.—The direct foreign commerce of M. is very limited, and the shipments being made through New Orleans, no separate statistics are supplied by the general government. In 1840 there were in the state 7 commercial and 67 commission houses, with a capital of 673,900 d.; and 755 retail stores, with an aggregate capital of 5,004,420 d. Natchez is the chief commercial mart.—The internal improvements in this state are not extensive. The Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, 46 m., has been extended to Brandon, 13 m. further. It has a branch to Raymond. The Mississippi railroad is intended to unite Canton with Natchez, via Jackson, but as yet little progress has been made in the matter. A railroad from St. Francisville to Woodville is 28 m. long; but the greater part of this line is in Louisiana. Several other railroads are projected.

*Population, &c.*] M. is divided into Northern and Southern districts. The N district in 1840 contained 22 counties; the S district 34 counties. The increase of the pop. is shown in the annexed table:

Year.	Pop.	Increase per cent.
1800	8,850	...
1810	40,352	357.9
1820	75,448	86.8
1830	136,621	81.1
1840	375,651	174.9
1850	605,488	61.2

The Methodists and Baptists are the most numerous

religious denominations. In 1847 the Methodists had 15,949 church-members; the Baptists, 19,539 communicants. There were also some Anti-Mission and other Baptist sects. Presbyterians were also numerous. The Anglican church had a bishop and 17 clergymen, and the Roman Catholics had also a bishop and several congregations. Mississippi university, founded at Oxford in 1846, though not fully organised, is expected to become an institution of great value. The Centenary college and Oakland college are also in a flourishing state. In 1840 there were in this state, besides 7 collegiate institutions, 71 academies for the higher branches of education, in which 2,553 young persons were being taught; and 382 common and primary schools, with 8,236 scholars. The number of adult white persons unable to read or write was 8,360.

*Government.*] The constitution of this state is dated 1817. Every free white male person, 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state for one year, and of the town or county in which he offers his vote for four months next preceding an election, is entitled to suffrage. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. Representatives not less than 36 nor more than 100 in number, and not less than one for each county, are chosen every second year. They must be qualified voters, and have resided in the state two years, and in the county for which they are elected one year last past. The senate must consist of not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the number of representatives. Senators must be at least 30 years old, citizens of the United States of four years standing, and have resided in the district they represent one year. They are elected for four years; one-half being renewed every two years. The executive is vested in a governor chosen by a plurality of votes for two years. All officers are elected by the people in districts or counties. The legislature has no power to emancipate slaves without the owner's consent, except on account of great public services, and then must pay for them; nor can it prevent immigrants from importing slaves of the same description with those already in the state if they be *bonâ fide* property and not criminals. The introduction of slaves as merchandise is prohibited; but settlers, previous to 1845, might import them for their own use. No grand jury is necessary to prosecute slaves for crimes not capital. The number of slaves in 1840 was 195,211; in 1850, 308,167. The judiciary consists of a high court of errors and appeals, a superior court of chancery, district chancery courts, and district or circuit courts.

*Finances.*] The ordinary expenses of the government are about 155,000 d., exclusive of interest on public debt. The debt consists of 5,000,000 d. (with arrears of interest from 1838) raised for the purpose of establishing the Mississippi Union bank, and of 2,000,000 d. raised for the Planters' bank in 1830 and 1833. After having received and expended the 5,000,000 d., the state in two years became insolvent, and the governor recommended the repudiation of that debt on the ground of a technical informality! The legislature were not yet prepared for this step, and in reply passed a special vote, affirming the full liability of M., and also that she would "preserve her faith inviolate," and that any insinuation to the contrary would be "a calumny upon her justice, honour, and dignity." Her financial condition, however, rapidly became worse, and the disposition to pay diminished accordingly. In 1842 a committee consequently recommended repudiation, which was then eagerly resorted to, and has since been maintained through 11 years, during which she has experienced a return of prosperity that has now rendered her one of the most thriving and influential states of the American Union. This act of repudiation applied solely to the 5,000,000 d. loan, and did not include the 2,000,000 d. raised for the Planters' bank; but their difference of position was merely nominal, since no dividends were paid on either. In the one case there is a refusal to pay, and in the other a deliberate neglect. At the creation of the Planters' bank bonds a sinking fund was also established, and in 1848, after a long course of mis-administration, a balance of 94,000 d. remained of it. The legislature then passed an act that this sum should be applied to the discharge of the first of the

everdue coupons of those securities. Still the prospect of any approach to honesty on the part of the executive officers seems as distant as ever. Though Michigan has nearly paid up its arrears, and Louisiana and Indiana both reduced their debt, and Georgia resumed payment, nothing is done either by the legislature or their constituents in M. to wipe away the stain of repudiation or regards the 2,000,000 d. loan, or to make regular provision for the payment of any dividends on the 2,000,000 d. Indeed, the people, on being appealed to, decided by a specific vote against troubling themselves with any taxation in connection with such purposes.

**Towns.** Jackson, in Hinde's co., and on the W. bank of the Pearl river, is the capital; but Natchez is the largest and most commercial town in the state. It is situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, about 12 m. below the mouth of the Yazoo river, and 300 m. above New Orleans. Vicksburg, 106 m. N. of Natchez, is the depot of an extensive back country, and the steam-boat traffic in the cotton season is immense. The other considerable towns in the state are Yazoo city, on the Yazoo; Commerce, on the Mississippi; Monticello, the former capital; Woodville, in the SW corner of the state; and Mississippi city and Shieldsboro, on the Gulf shore.—The Indians, many tribes of which but a few years ago inhabited this state, have been removed to the territory W. of Arkansas.

**History.** The discovery of this portion of the Union is attributed to De Soto, a Spaniard, who in 1540 landed in Florida, and afterwards traversed the country as far as the Mississippi in search of gold, and died on the banks of that river in 1542. The first settlement was made by the French at Natchez, in 1716, but in 1729 the whole colony was massacred by the Indians. In 1763, this territory, together with all the vast possessions claimed by the French E. of the Mississippi, was ceded to Great Britain, and claimed by Georgia. In 1783, peace being consummated, the country fell into the hands of the United States. In 1802, Alabama and M. were purchased by the general government, and were then named the Mississippi territory. In 1817 M. was portioned off as a state, and Alabama erected into a separate territorial government. The S. portion of the state, below 31° N. lat., belonged to Florida, but was captured by the United States in 1811, and attached to M. by President Madison.

**MISSISSIPPI**, a river of Upper Canada, which issues from the chain of lakes in the townships of Barrie, Clarendon, and Palmerston, in the W. part of Midland district; traverses the townships of N. Sherbrooke, Dalhousie, and Drummond; expands in the last-named township into a lake of the same name, which extends to the NW corner of the township of Beekwith; thence pursues its course through the townships of Ramsay, Pakenham, and Fitzroy; and joins the Ottawa a little below the Lac-des-Chats. Its principal affluent is the Clyde, which it receives in Drummond township. Large quantities of timber are cut on its banks.—Also an island of the Ottawa river, in Fitzroy township, 2½ m. above Fitzroy harbour. It comprises an area of about 1,000 acres.

**MISSISSIPPI**, a county in the NE part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,000 sq. m., between the Mississippi on the E. and St. Francis river on the W. and drained by Whitewater river. Pop. in 1840, 1,410; in 1850, 2,276. Its cap. is Osceola.—Also a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 615.—Also a village of Harrison co., in the state of Mississippi, 265 m. SSE of Jackson, on the Gulf coast.

**MISSIVRI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanjak of Silistria, 20 m. NE of Bourgas, and 138 m. NW of Constantinople, on the Black sea. It is situated on a rocky peninsula, and has a port to the SW, which is said to have received all the fleet of the Byzantine empire. The town has but a small number of inhabitants, and their occupation consists chiefly in fishing.

**MISSOLOGHL.** See MESOLONGHI.

**MISSON**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. NE by E of Bawtry, on the N. bank of the Idle. Area 6,129 acres. Pop. in 1831, 841; in 1851, 837.

**MISSON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the

Basses-Alpes, cant. and 8 m. NW of Sisteron. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pauillon, and 11 m. SE of Dax. Pop. 1,140.

**MISSOUDA**, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in the prov. of Avergale, near the Tacazze, 60 m. WNW of Antalo.

**MISSOURI**, a noble river of the United States of North America, the twin-sister of the Mississippi, which rises within a mile of the sources of the Columbia, in N. lat. 43° 30', W. long. 112° 30', and joins the Mississippi 3,096 m. from its source, and 1,408 m. from the gulf of Mexico, 18 m. above St. Louis, in N. lat. 38° 50', W. long. 90° 13'. [*Nicollet.*] In this immense course it receives upwards of 50 large rivers, and 150 smaller streams.—The Gasconade is 157 yds. wide, and 19 ft. deep, where it falls into the M., 105 m. above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi, in N. lat. 38° 41'. It runs 150 m. from SW to NE. About 30 m. higher up, the M. receives the Great Osage, in N. lat. 38° 35', after running 300 m. from SW to NE. About half-way between the Osage and the Kansas, the M. receives the Grand river, 100 yds. wide at the entrance. In N. lat. 39° 5' is the mouth of the Kansas, 342 yds. wide, which runs a course of 500 m. from SW to NE. At the distance of 236 m. higher up, the great and rapid river Platte falls into the M., in N. lat. 41° 3'. This river is in fact much more rapid than the M., and drives its current towards the N. shore, on which it is constantly encroaching. At some distance below the point of confluence, the M. is 2 m. wide, with a rapid current of 10 m. an hour in some parts, the rapidity increasing as we approach the mouth of the Platte, the velocity of which, combined with the vast quantity of rolling sands which drift from it into the M., renders it completely unnavigable unless for flats or rafts, though the Indians pass it in small flat canoes made of hides, and the Americans have contrived to navigate it by means of keel-boats, which being constructed to draw but little water, and built upon a small keel, are well-adapted for sailing up rapid and shallow streams. The Platte runs a course from W to E of more than 800 m. About 1,026 m. up the M. is the entrance of Rapid river, which is so rapid and full of moving sands as to be unnavigable through its whole course of 300 m. from W to E. Still higher up is White river, 300 yds. broad, and navigable to a great distance. The Chyenne falls in from the SW at a point 180 m. further up. It is 400 yds. broad, and navigable to the Black mountains, where it rises in the third range. At Fort Mandan, in 99° 24' 56" W. long., and 47° 21' 47" N. lat., the M. is 500 yds. broad. The Little Missouri, which rises in the Black mountains, and runs more than 240 m. from S to N in direct distance, enters the M. 92 m. above Fort Mandan, but its velocity and numerous sand-bars, and comparative shallowness, being only 2½ ft. deep, render its navigation impossible but for light canoes, except in the wet seasons when the river is high. Nearly 278 m. beyond Fort Mandan is the mouth of the Jaune or Yellow Stone. Here the M. is deep and rapid, having 337 yds. of water, and 190 of a sand beach. The course of the Jaune is from SW to NE. It is large and navigable for 837 m., to the Snowy mountains; there being none of the moving sand-bars in it which impede the navigation of the M. It receives the Bighorn, which rises from Lake Riddle, a little to the N. of the source of the Platte river; winds through the eastern range of the Rocky mountains; pierces the Black mountains; and, after a winding course of 500 m., falls into the Jaune. At the junction, both rivers are 220 yds. wide; but the Jaune contains much more water, being from 10 to 12 ft. deep; while the



depth of the Bighorn varies from 5 to 7 ft. White Earth river, which flows from the N into the M., is a deep and rapid stream, 60 yds. wide. The source of this river is near the Saskatchewan, and consequently beyond the 50th degree of N lat.; and the point of entrance may be regarded as the most northern bend of the M., being in  $48^{\circ} 20' N$  lat., and 226 m. by the course of the river NW of Fort Mandan. In  $110^{\circ} W$  long., and  $47^{\circ} 25' N$  lat., is the junction of the M. and Maria, the former being 372 yds. wide, and 6 ft. deep; the latter, 186 yds. wide, and 5 ft. deep. Here the M. is perfectly transparent, and the current rapid, with a smooth and unruffled surface; while the waters of Maria river are of a whitish brown colour, thick and turbid, and running in the same boiling and rolling manner as the M. in the greater part of its course. The Maria runs from NW to SE. Its volume of water is larger nearer its source than at its entrance into the M., as a great portion of its waters among these high and parched plains is evaporated and absorbed by the thirsty earth. In  $46^{\circ} 46' 50'' N$  lat., and 60 geog. m. SW of the Great Falls, in direct distance, commences the great range of the Rocky mountains. From this point to its remotest source, the M. rolls its majestic stream 456 m. through the country intersected by these lofty ranges. Before entering the mountain region several dangerous rapids must be passed. For several miles below the rapids, the current of the M. gradually increases in rapidity, and the spurs of the mountain advance towards the river, which is more than 70 yds. wide, and very deep. At the rapids the river is closely hemmed in on both sides by the hills, and foams for half-a-mile over opposing rocks. The general direction of these hills is from NW to SE, and the cliffs themselves are 800 ft. perpendicular height above the surface of the river. They are of hard black granite, through which the river seems, in the progress of time, to have worn its channel. About 47 m. below the spot where the M. issues from the mountains to the plains, a most sublime and extraordinary spectacle presents itself, emphatically denominated 'the Gates of the Rocky mountains.' In ascending, the stream increases in rapidity, depth, and breadth, to the mouth of this formidable pass, where the rocks approach on both sides, rising perpendicularly from the edge of the water to the height of 1,200 ft. Near their base they are composed of black granite; but above, the colour is of a yellowish brown and cream colour. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river, and menace the passenger with instant destruction. For the space of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. the rocks rise to the above degree of elevation, and the river, 350 yds. broad, seems to have forced its channel down the solid mass; or, to use Volney's expression respecting the Falls of Niagara, literally to have sawed a passage through this body of hard and solid rock, near 6 m. in length, being incased as it were during all this distance between two walls of 1,200 ft. high. Throughout the whole distance the water is very deep, even at the edges; and for the first 3 m., there is not a spot, except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the water and the towering perpendicular precipice of the mountain. Above the Gates, the perpendicular rocks cease, the hills retire from the river, and the valley suddenly widens to a considerable extent; and if we can admit the supposition that the river has gradually pierced the rock, this must have been formerly the bed of a lake which once contained the obstructed waters of the M. The river now spreads out to more than a mile wide, but being much shallower, admits the use of the setting-pole. Soon after this, the M. is divided

into three branches of nearly equal size, or *forks* as they are denominated in the American nomenclature. These forks are 180 m., by the course of the stream, beyond the entrance of the mountains, and 269 m. beyond the rapids at the foot of the Great Falls, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 24' 8''$ . Here the original American explorers ungratefully decreed to depose this grand monarch of streams by whose favour they had been enabled to advance a distance of nearly 3,000 m.; and chose to denominate that branch on which they decided to follow up their discoveries, Jefferson; while on the other two they bestowed the respective names of Gallatin and Madison. Thus this ill-fated stream has been twice deprived of its name and legitimate honours: first, by Father Hennepin, who transferred them to the Mississippi; and lastly, by Lewis and Clarke, who deprived it of its very name. Of these three branches, the Gallatin, coming from the SE, is 70 yds. wide, and is the most rapid of the three. The Madison and Jefferson branches are each 90 yds. wide; the former being the middle fork, and coming from the S, the latter from the SW. The Jefferson is 6 ft. deep, and from 90 to 120 yds. wide. The whole of these streams run with great velocity, throwing out large volumes of water; their beds are formed of smooth pebble and gravel, and their waters are perfectly transparent. At 100 m. above the forks of the M. are the forks of Jefferson river, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 2'$ . The two subordinate branches of this stream were named Wisdom and Philanthropy; the latter coming from the NW, and the former from the SE. Philanthropy river is 20 yds. wide, with a gentle current and gravelly bottom. Wisdom river is 50 yds. wide, cold, rapid, and containing a third more water than the Jefferson; it seems to be the drain of the melting snows on the mountains, but is unnavigable on account of its rapidity. About 148 m. farther up is the extreme navigable point of the river, in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 30' 2''$ , and  $112\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} W$  long. Two m. beyond this, is a small gap or narrow entrance, formed by the high mountains, which recede on each side, at the head of an elevated valley 10 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Up this gap is the Indian road to the W. From the foot of one of the lowest of these mountains, which rises with a gentle ascent of half-a-mile, issues the remotest water of the M. Capt. Lewis's party ascended toward the W by the Indian path, till they reached a high ridge which formed the dividing line between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic. Here the cold was so intense, though it was the latter end of August, that the water which stood in vessels exposed in the air was frozen to the depth of one-fourth of an inch during the course of the night; the ink froze in the pen; and the low grounds were white with hoar-frost, though the day afterwards proved extremely warm.

*Scenery.*] Catlin, describing the scenery of the M. and the character of its stream, says: "From the mouth of the Yellow Stone river to the M.'s junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 2,000 m., the M., with its boiling, turbid waters, sweeps off in one unceasing current; and in the whole distance there is scarcely an eddy or resting-place for a canoe. Owing to the continual falling in of its rich alluvial banks, its water is always turbid and opaque, having at all seasons of the year the colour of a cup of chocolate, or coffee, with sugar and cream stirred in it. For the distance of 1,000 m. above St. Louis, the shores of this river (and, in many places, the whole bed of the stream) are filled with snags and raft, formed of trees of the largest size, which have been undermined by the falling banks, and cast into the stream; their roots becoming fastened in the bottom of the river, and their tops floating on the surface of the water, and pointing down the stream, forming

the most frightful and discouraging prospect for the adventurous voyager. Almost every island and sand-bar is covered with huge piles of these floating trees, and when the river is flooded its surface is almost literally covered with floating raft and drift wood, which bids positive defiance to keel-boats and steamers on their way up the river. The scene is not, however, all so dreary; there is a redeeming beauty in the green and carpeted shores, which hem in this huge and terrible deformity of waters. There is much of the way through, where the mighty forests of cotton-wood stand, and frown in horrid darkness over the filthy abyss below, into which they are ready to plunge headlong, when the mud and soil in which they were germed and reared has been washed out from underneath them, and is with the rolling current mixed, and on its way to the ocean. The greater part of the shores of this river, however, is without timber, where the eye is delightfully relieved by wandering over the beautiful prairies; most of the way gracefully sloping down to the water's edge, carpeted with the deepest green, and, in the distance, softening into velvet of the richest hues, entirely beyond the reach of the artist's pencil. Such is the character of the upper part of the river especially; and as one advances towards its source, and through its upper half, it becomes more pleasing to the eye, for snags and raft are no longer to be seen; yet the current holds its stiff and onward turbid character. One thousand miles or more, of the upper part of the river, were, to my eye, like fairy-land; and, during our transit through that part of our voyage, I was most of the time riveted to the deck of the boat, indulging my eyes in the boundless and tireless pleasure of roaming over the thousand hills and bluffs, and dales and ravines, where the astonished herds of buffaloes, of elks, and antelopes, and sneaking wolves, and mountain-goats, were to be seen bounding up and down and over the green fields; each one and each tribe, band, and gang, taking their own way, and using their own means to the greatest advantage possible, to leave the sight and sound of the puffing of our boat, which was, for the first time, saluting the green and wild shores of the M. with the din of mighty steam. From St. Louis to the falls of the M., a distance of 2,600 m., is one continued prairie, with the exception of a few of the bottoms formed along the bank of the river, and the streams which are falling into it, which are often covered with the most luxuriant growth of forest timber. The summit-level of the great prairies stretching off to the west and the east from the river, to an almost boundless extent, is from 200 to 300 ft. above the level of the river, which has formed a bed or valley for its course, varying in width from 2 to 20 m."

*Velocity of current, &c.* The velocity of the M. is said to be about 4 m. an hour, or double that of the Mississippi; and its water is turbid, while that of the Mississippi is beautifully clear. The fall of the Mississippi from St. Peter's, and that of the M. from Pierre Chouteau, to the confluence of the two rivers, are in the ratio of 45 to 85, according to Nicollet, and therefore the average rapidity of the M. is nearly twice that of the Mississippi. The great rapidity of current in the M. rendering this river difficult of navigation, even by the power of steam, in the upward voyage, is not the only obstacle, however, to the passage of boats upon it. Its velocity and force constantly bring along and heap up sand-bars, — a characteristic of nearly all the western rivers, except the Des Moines and Rock rivers, which have rocky beds. Beside the accumulating and shifting of sands, the same cause fills the river with 'planters,' 'snags,' and 'sawyers,' which are all

the same thing, that is, drift wood partly buried in the sand so as to hold in position, while projecting to the surface it presents a point upon which the boat strikes and is wrecked. The different names given to this kind of obstruction have reference merely to the position in which they become fixed. The M. in the lower part of its course is very turbid, bringing down a great quantity of mud with its waters. This character, it has been said, it loses above the Platte, 600 m. from its mouth. The difference in the descent of its current above that point, as given by Nicollet, renders the assertion very probable. Above Yellow Stone it has a fall of 362 ft. in 17 m.: the upper fall is 90 ft. On reaching the Coteau-du-Missouri, there are no further apparent traces of the cretaceous formation. It is a rolling prairie, the soil partly covered by a short, sweet-scented, and grateful verdure. An inspection of the gulleys shows that the basis of this soil is the erratic deposit previously described. The siliceous particles of the soil are blackened by the smoke of the vernal and autumnal fires of the prairies; and, as the growth is too scant to prevent the dust from being raised by the almost incessant winds that blow over them, the traveller is very much inconvenienced. There are no springs to quench the thirst; and it is only at wide distances apart that small pools are met with, bordered by aquatic plants, towards which the experience of his guide is necessary to bring him to his bivouac.

MISSOURI, one of the Western United States of North America, situated between 36° 30' and 40° 30' N lat., and between 89° 20' and 96° W long.; and bounded on the N by the state of Iowa; on the E by the Mississippi, which separates it from the state of Illinois and Kentucky; on the S by 'the compromise line' of 36° 30'; and on the W by the Indian territory and the Missouri river. Its length from N to S is about 300 m.; its average breadth, 230 m. The superficial area is 67,451 sq. m., or 43,169,028 acres, according to some authorities; but others estimate it at only 64,000 sq. m.

*Physical features.* With the exception of the alluvial bottoms, M. is rolling or hilly; yet no part rises to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. No other state in the Union is so greatly diversified as respects soil and external features. The SE corner is almost entirely alluvial. A range of hills commences in François co., and extends in a SW direction to the S boundary of the state. Another range of a larger class, commencing near the Missouri, and between the waters of the Gasconade and Osage, continues through the state, increasing in magnitude until far within the state of Arkansas, — it is termed the Ozark mountains. This ridge is frequently very abrupt near the water-courses, and often retiring from them, with strips of rich alluvial between. The 'Pine ridge' in this region, furnishes that lofty timber in abundance; many of the trees being 90 ft. high, and 4 ft. in diam. Throughout the mineral district is found, on searching the bowels of the earth for ores, beds of rich red marl clay, which has been proved to be the very best manure for the soil. These beds are inexhaustible; and some years hence, that portion of M. which is considered a sterile, mineral region, will be found as fertile as any portion of the state. Between the waters of the Osage and the Missouri is a fine tract of country celebrated for its fertility, agreeably diversified with woodland and prairie, and abounding with coal, salt springs, &c. The country N of the Missouri is a fine district, and can be traversed easily in its natural state. It has for the most part a surface delightfully rolling and variegated, sometimes rising into picturesque hills, then stretching far away

into the sea of prairie, occasionally interspersed with shady groves and sparkling streamlets. Almost every acre of this fine region of country is susceptible of agricultural improvement, and is unusually productive.—The Mississippi meanders along the entire E boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 m., receiving in its course the waters of the Missouri. Through the centre and the richest part of the state, the wild Missouri pours out its never-ceasing currents, being navigable for steam-boats far westward, for 4 or 5 months in the year. The Lamine, Osage, and Gasconade on the r., and the Grand and Chariton on the l., are the navigable tributaries of the Missouri in this state. Salt river, a navigable stream, falls into the Mississippi 86 m. above the Missouri. Maramee river, also navigable, enters the Mississippi 18 m. below St. Louis. The White and the St. Francois drain the SE portion, and the Six Bulls and its tributaries the SW part of the state.

*Climate and soil.* This state is subject to great extremes of temperature. The summer is intensely hot, and the winter often so severe, that the Missouri is frozen for weeks so as to be passed by loaded wagons. The sky in summer is clear, and the air generally very dry.—The soil contains more sand, and is more loamy and friable than that of the lands upon the Ohio. The alluvial prairies are universally rich, and nearly as fertile as the river bottoms. The rich uplands have a dark gray soil, except about the lead mines, where the soil is formed of a decomposed pyrites, and is of a reddish colour. Nearly all the level tracts are sufficiently fertile to produce good crops of maize without manure. The alluvial borders of the Missouri are generally loamy, with a large proportion of sand. The soil here contains a quantity of marl or lime, and is exceedingly fertile. The richer prairies and bottoms are covered with grass and weeds so tall as to make it difficult to travel on horseback. In the SW part are large tracts of poor, sandy soil, covered with yellow pine, and in many parts stony.

*Minerals.* Perhaps no region in the world surpasses M. in the variety and abundance of its mineral resources. To inexhaustible stores of lead and iron, coal and salt, are to be added zinc, manganese, antimony, plumbago, iron pyrites, arsenic, and copper, nitrous and aluminous earth, potter's clay, marble, freestone, and granite, sulphuretted and thermal waters, &c., and according to some accounts, indications of silver and cobalt occur. Generally speaking, the prevailing rocks are carboniferous limestones and saliferous sandstones. The Ozark mountains appear to consist mainly of masses of intrusive rocks, granite, sienite, porphyry, &c., and of altered limestones and sandstones. The repository of the lead-ore, which is galena or sulphuret of lead, is magnesian limestone, but the limits and extent of the galeniferous region have never been ascertained; the ore is known to be abundant, not only in the districts usually called the lead-region, and the seat of the oldest and most extensive diggings, but also in several counties W of the Osage, and N of the Missouri. Operations were commenced here by the French as early as 1720. The processes have been of the rudest sort; wherever indications of the mineral—as the galena is called by the miners—appear on the surface, an excavation has been commenced, and the whole surface of the ground has been cut out into pits of various sizes, from 3 or 4 to 20 ft. in diam., and from 10 to 15 ft. in depth, 'the digging' being abandoned as soon as the depth renders it inconvenient to throw out the earth, or to hoist out the mineral by a simple windlass and bucket; blasting is also resorted to when a rich vein is struck in the metalliferous rock, but much of the ore is found

loose in alluvial deposits, in lumps of various sizes. In a large way, it yields from 80 to 85 per cent. of pure metal, but by more careful processes might be made to give considerably more. The annual produce of the M. diggings is at present about 7,000,000 lbs., a portion of which is manufactured into shot and sheet lead. Iron-ore is found in numerous localities, but we have no particular account of its character and quantity, except in the case of the enormous masses in Madison and Washington cos. The Iron mountain, of this district is a homogeneous deposit of pure, massive, specular iron, containing only in a few cases, crystals of feldspar; and the Pilot-knob is a mountain made up in large proportion of specular iron, the feldspar often scarcely exceeding the ore with which it is mixed. Although copper and silver are known to exist, and have been successfully worked, we have no definite account of the situation and extent of the ores. Bituminous coal is found in almost every co., except in the mineral district, and the beds are said to be of great extent and of easy access. Salt springs are numerous, but little attention is paid to the manufacture of salt.

<i>Finances.</i> The receipts into the Treasury for the two years,	
30th September, 1850, were:	787,088 d. 71 c.
Add balance in Treasury, October 1, 1848,	405,404 90
Total means,	1,192,493 61
Expenditures during the same period,	592,585 82
	659,907 79

Of which sum 569,036 d. 19 c. belongs to the revenue fund.

The income of the state is derived from taxation, from granting licenses, and from dividends of bank stock owned by the state in the bank of Missouri. The dividends of the bank stock were, in 1849, 28,541 d.; and in 1850, 16,972 d. The amount received for licenses to merchants, professional men, foreign insurance companies, &c., in 1849 and 1850, was 169,839 d. The list of taxables for the two years was as follows:

	1849.	1850.
Polls,	83,798 d.	85,546 d.
Taxes,	31,879	32,512
Land (acres),	8,808,603	9,511,251
Valuation,	21,512,391	26,099,407
Taxes,	63,276	72,511
Town lots,	32,017	34,663
Valuation,	22,441,068	24,565,336
Taxes,	45,115	49,127
Slaves,	65,707	69,422
Taxes,	35,544	39,215
Tax on salaries,	2,421	1,337
Notes and bonds,	6,989	12,821
Personal property (value),	7,730,508	10,797,566
Tax,	15,473	21,689
Total taxes,	203,488	229,273

*Debt.* The state debt, exclusive of the surplus revenue deposited with the state, is 922,261 d., which is the exact amount of the state bonds sold and now outstanding.

State debt,	922,261 d. 00 c.
Deduct stock in bank of M.,	
owned by state,	272,263 d. 60 c.
Sinking fund,	9,394 78
	281,658 38

Which would give for the debt of the state,	640,602 62
But the bank claims as due from the state for money advanced and interest of,	194,026 47

Which, if allowed, would make the debt	764,620 09
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The state owns bank stocks in the bank of M. as follows:

The seminary fund,	100,000 d. 00 c.
State school fund,	575,687 96
Sinking fund,	6,273 68
In her own right,	272,363 60
	954,205 22

MISSOURI, a township of Boone co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,964.—Also a township of Scott co., in the same state. Pop. 504.—Also a township of Pike co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 205.—Also a township of Hempstead co., in the same state. Pop. 672.



**MISSOURITON**, a village of St. Charles co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 92 m. E by N of Jefferson city, on the N side of Missouri river.

**MISSTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Konings-hoyekt. Pop. 187.

**MISTAKEN (CAPE)**, a headland of Newfoundland, on the SE coast of the peninsula of Avalon, and WSW of Cape Race, in N lat. 46° 40'. It is frequently mistaken by navigators for Cape Race.

**MISTAKEN, or COXCOMB (CAPE)**, a headland of Van Diemen's Land, on the E side of Maria island, co. of Pembroke, and to the N of Reidle bay, in S lat. 42° 42' 30", and E long. 148° 14'.

**MISTASSINNY, or MISTASSIN**, a lake of Labrador, 270 m. ESE of St. James's bay, with which it communicates by the Rupert.

**MISTE'**, a volcano of the Andes, in Peru, in the intendancy and 9 m. NE of Arequipa. Its height was estimated by Haenk at 3,180 toises, by Curson at 3,721 toises.

**MISTECK, or MISTKO**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 1 m. S of Friedeck, and 30 m. ENE of Weisskirchen, on the l. bank of the Ostrawitz. Pop. 2,610. It has a manufactory of coarse cloth.

**MISTELBACH**, a market-town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, 20 m. NE of Korneuburg, and 10 m. W of Zistersdorf, on the Zaya. Pop. 2,468. It has a college of the Barnabites and an hospital, and contains several tanneries and soap-works.

**MISTEN-FJORD**, a bay of Norway, in the amt of Nordland, to the N of Saltens-fjord.

**MISTERBIANCO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 4 m. NW of Catania. Pop. 3,000. It has several thermal springs.

**MISTERHAUT**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and 60 m. N of Kalmar, near the coast. Pop. 2,420. It has a copper-mine.

**MISTERIOSA**, an island in Honduras bay, 180 m. E of Yucatan, in N lat. 18° 35'. It is environed by a huge sand-bank.

**MISTERTON**, a parish of Leicestershire, 1 m. E by S of Lutterworth. Area 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 597; in 1851, 589.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. NW of Gainsborough, intersected by the Chesterfield canal. Area 5,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,579; in 1851, 1,743.

**MISTLEY**, a parish and village of Essex, ¾ m. SE by E of Manningtree. Area 2,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 876; in 1851, 1,516.

**MISTRA**. See **MISITRA**.

**MISTRETTA**, a district and town of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, 81 m. WSW of Messina. The district contains 5 cants. The town is 81 m. WSW of Messina, and 23 m. SE of Cefalù, on the l. bank of the Regitano. Pop. 8,400.

**MISYIMMA**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sangami, to the SW of Jedo. It is noted for its temple.

**MISZLING**, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Cilly, on a river of the same name. Pop. 706. It has a blast-furnace, and several manufactories of iron-ware.

**MISZTÓTFALU**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 32 m. ESE of Sathmar.

**MITAU, MITTAU, or JELGAVA**, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the gov. of Courland, 27 m. SW of Riga, and 360 m. SW of St. Petersburg, in a flat and marshy locality, on the l. bank of the Aa. Pop. in 1846, 28,100, of whom about a half are of German descent. Its ancient ramparts have been destroyed, and it now extends over a large surface. Some of its streets are spacious, straight, and regular, but many are still unpaved. The old portions of the

town are ill-built, but these are being rapidly substituted by modern buildings, and the market-place is now surrounded by handsome colonnades. The houses are chiefly of timber, low, and one-storied. The principal edifices are the government-house, originally a castle founded by duke Ernest John, and noted as the residence for several years of Louis XVIII., and the churches, of which 1 is Catholic, and 4 are Protestant. It has also 3 synagogues, a gymnasium with a library of 25,000 vols., a museum and observatory, a bank in connection with that of St. Petersburg, an hospital, an alms-house, a lunatic asylum, and several other benevolent institutions. Linen, soap, hosiery, and leather, are its chief articles of manufacture. This town was the ancient capital of the dukes of Courland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701, and held by them for nearly six years.

**MITCHAM**, a parish and village of Surrey, 8 m. S by W of London, and crossed by the Croydon railway. Area 2,898 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,641.

**MITCHELDEVER**, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 6½ m. N by E of Winchester, and intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Area 9,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 936; in 1851, 1,082.

**MITCHELL**, an island of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, formed by the two embouchures of Manning river at their entrance into the Pacific.

—Also a mountain of Eastern Australia, in the district of Clarence river, near Cunningham's gap.—Also a summit of the Dividing range, in the district of Darling downs, which has an alt. of 4,120 ft. above sea-level.—Also a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Stirling, on the W side of Forth river.—Also a river of North Australia, in S lat. 13°, discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

**MITCHELL**, a township of Poinsett co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 414.

**MITCHELLESTON**, a village of Australia Felix, on the Goulburn or Bayungun river, 80 m. N of Melbourne.

**MITCHELLSTOWN**, a post and market-town in the p. of Brigown, co. Cork, on a small tributary of the Funcheon, 13½ m. SW by W of Cahir, and 101 m. SW by S of Dublin. The town wears an air of comfort and respectability. The college is a square of neat houses, with attached chapel and chaplaincy, for the maintenance of 12 decayed gentlemen and 16 decayed gentlewomen. It was originally intended for the decayed Protestant tenantry on the Kingston estates, but it now embraces a much more extensive scope. Each of the eleemosynary inmates has a small house and garden, and an allowance of £40 a-year. The church of Brigown is a handsome structure, erected in 1800 at the private cost of the countess of Kingston. The Roman Catholic chapel is also a handsome edifice.—The town has well-attended markets and fairs, and conducts a considerable amount of retail business. Pop. in 1831, 3,545; in 1851, 3,079. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 197; in manufactures and trade, 425.—M. demesne comprises not less than 1,300 acres, enclosed with a wall 10 ft. high, with offices, plantations, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and water-scenes upon the Funcheon river, in a style of gorgeous display. The mansion is a castellated structure, claiming to be both the largest and the best modern castellated residence in Ireland, erected by the Earl of Kingston in 1823.

**MITCHELLSTOWN, or STROKESTOWN**, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. SE of Nobber. Area 973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 303; in 1841, 248.

**MITCHELLSTOWN CAVES**, an extensive and beautiful series of stalactitic caverns in co. Tipperary, situated about 1 m. S of the transit of the Dublin and Cork mail-road, midway between Cahir and Mit-

chellstown, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Clogheen. Two small and mutually adjacent hills of compact grey limestone are the sites of the two series of caves.

**MITCHELMERSH**, a parish in the co. of Southampton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Romsey, bounded on the W by the Anton or Test river, and crossed by the Andover canal. Area 3,983 acres. Pop. 1,202.

**MITERIO** (SAN), a town of Italy, in the prov. and district and 27 m. NNW of Syracuse, and 13 m. NW of Agosta, near a small lake.

**MITFORD**, a parish and township in the co. of Northumberland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Morpeth, on the Wansbeck. Area of p. 9,595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 701; in 1851, 700. Pop. of township in 1851, 217.

**MIT-GAMAR**, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 27 m. SSW of Mansurah, and 48 m. N of Cairo, on the r. bank of the principal E branch of the Nile, and nearly opposite Zefi. It is ill-built, and contains a Coptic church and several mosques.

**MITHO**, a town of Annam, in the prov. of Dong-nae, on the l. bank of Japanese river, the E branch of the Mekon, 30 m. above its entrance into the China sea, and 45 m. SW of Saigon.

**MITLA**. See **AURORA**.

**MITIAKINSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Donetz, 102 m. N of Tcherkask, on the l. bank of the Donetz.

**MITIARO**, or **MITIERO**, an island of the South Pacific, in the group of the Harvey islands, in S lat.  $19^{\circ} 55'$ , W long.  $157^{\circ} 54'$ . It is about 5 m. in length from N to S; low, woody in the centre, but possessing little fertility. It was discovered in 1823 by Captain Dibbs.

**MITIMOROU**, a town of Zanguebar, and state of Quiloa, ESE of Mongaleo, on the Indian ocean.

**MITOUCHEV**, or **MITUCHEV** (CAPE), a headland of Nova-Zembla, on the W coast, to the N of the entrance of Matochkin strait, in N lat.  $73^{\circ} 45'$ .

**MITKOVA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. NE of Tchernigov, and district of Novo-Zibcoy, 33 m. SW of Starodoub.

**MITLA**, a village of Mexico, in the state and 60 m. ESE of Oaxaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan, It is also called Miguellan, which, appropriately to the gloomy wildness of the locality, signifies 'place of Desolation.' It was the place of sepulture of the Tzapotec monarchs.

**MIT-RAHINEH**, a village of Middle Egypt, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Ghizeh, and 34 m. NNE of Atheh, in the midst of a date plantation, near the pyramids of Saccara.

**MITRE**, a desert island of the South Pacific, in S lat.  $11^{\circ} 50'$ , E long.  $170^{\circ} 45'$ . It has two remarkable promontories, one of which presents the form of a mitre, and the other of a steeple. It was discovered by Captain Edwards in 1791.

**MITRE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Istres, and 25 m. WSW of Aix, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 1,040. It is enclosed by substantial walls, and contains an abundant supply of water.

**MITROWITZ**, or **MITROVICZ**, a market-town of Hungary, in the Militar-Grünze, 24 m. SSW of Peterwardein, and 45 m. WNW of Belgrade, near the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 5,200, chiefly Greeks. It contains a Catholic, 3 Greek churches, and a high school. It has a considerable trade in cattle and in skins. This town was ceded to Austria by the Turks in 1699.

**MITRY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Claye, and 14 m. W of Meaux, near the canal de l'Oureq. Pop. 1,383.

**MITSUKE**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Bingo.

**MITSU-SIMA-NADA**, a strait of Japan, which separates the islands of Nifon and Sitkokf. It is 15 m. in breadth at its narrowest part, and is studded with islands.

**MITTAGONG**, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, on the great S road, 73 m. SW of Sydney, and 10 m. ENE of Berrima.—Also a range of hills in the same co., commencing about 73 m. from Sydney, and terminating abruptly on the W in its highest summit named Bowrell or Gibraltar. It divides the basins of the Nepean and Wingecarribee rivers.

**MITTAMATTA**, a river of Australia Felix, in the district of Murray, which flows into the river of that name near Albury.

**MITTAU**. See **MITAU**.

**MITTELBRONN**, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and N of Gmund. Pop. 380. It has an alum and vitriol manufactory.

**MITTEL-GEIRGE**, a chain of mountains in Bohemia, in the circles of Saatz and Leitmeritz. It detaches itself from the Erzgebirge on the S, between the sources of the Biela and Wild-Saubach; runs first in a SE direction between these two rivers; bends then NE between the first-named, the Eger, and the Elbe; and joins the latter near the confluence of the Biela, near Aussig, after a course of 45 m.

**MITTELHARNIS**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, on the N side of the island of Over Flakke.

**MITTELHAUSEN**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the NW of Weimar, on the Gera. Pop. 813.

**MITTEL-POLLNITZ**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and circle of Neustadt, NE of Triplis. Pop. 220.

**MITTEL-ROTH**, a hamlet of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 2 m. WSW of Gaildorf, and 20 m. W of Ellwangen.

**MITTELSCHUEERN**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Pfaffenhofen. It has a manufactory of arms.

**MITTELSCHMIEDEBERG**, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and circle of Wolkenstein.

**MITTELWALDE**, **MEZDIBOR**, or **MECZIBOR**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 37 m. NE of Breslau, circle and 7 m. of Wartenberg, at an alt. of 1,400 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 1,640. It has a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen, cloth, hosiery, and tobacco.

**MITTENWALD**, or **MITTEWALD**, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 1,718. It has manufactories of musical instruments, and carries on an active trade in wood.—Also a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 10 m. NNW of Brixen, in the Pusterthal.

**MITTENWALD**, or **MITTENWALDE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 23 m. ESE of Potsdam, circle of Teltow-Storkow, and 20 m. SSE of Berlin, on the Notte. Pop. 1,966. It is enclosed by walls, and has two churches and an hospital.

**MITTERBURG**. See **PISINO**.

**MITTERDORF**, a village of Illyria, in the gov. and 15 m. S of Laybach, circle and 29 m. WSW of Neustädt, at the foot of the mountain of Trannagora. It has a coal-mine.

**MITTERFELS**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 12 m. NE of Straubing. Pop. 200.

**MITTERSILL**, a town of Austria, in the ldgh. of Linz, circle and 27 m. SSW of Salzburg, on the r. bank of the Salza. Pop. 600. It has two churches, and mineral baths.

**MITTERTEICH**, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Palz, to the NW of Tirschenreut. Pop. 1,160.

**MITTHERO**. See **MITIERO**.

**MITTIMI**, an oasis of Nigritia, in the N part of Bornu, and to the NW of Lake Tchad, on the road from Murzuk to Kuka, and 12 m. N of Lari. It has upwards of 50 wells, in a hollow shaded with groups of tellobs and other trees of the mimosa species.

**MITTLODI**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. SSE of Glaris, on the l. bank of the Linth.

**MITTON**, a parish and township, partly in Lancashire, and partly in the W. R. of Yorkshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Clitheroe. Area of p. 18,103 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,277; in 1851, 3,816. Area of township 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1851, 183.—Also a township in the p. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Penkridge, Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent.

**MITTON (LITTLE)**, a township in the p. of Whalley, Lancashire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Clitheroe, at the junction of the Hodder and Calder with the Ribble. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 70; in 1851, 74.

**MITTON (LOWER)**, a chapelry in the p. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester. Pop. in 1831, 2,952; in 1851, 2,993. This chapelry includes the town of Stourport.

**MITTON (UPPER)**, a hamlet in the p. of Hartleburg, Worcestershire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE of Stourport. Area 180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 229.

**MITTUAPIRA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Itaberahi.

**MITTUN-KOTE**, a town in the S extremity of the Punjab, 70 m. S of Dera-Ghazi-khan, and 460 m. from the sea, near the confluence of the Punjnd with the Indus, and at an alt. of 220 ft. above sea-level, in N lat.  $28^{\circ} 54'$ , and E long.  $70^{\circ} 25'$ . Pop. 4,000. The Indus was here found by Burnes, in the month of May, 2,000 yds. wide; but during the period of inundation it spreads over a wide tract of country, and renders the locality extremely unhealthy. Apart from its insalubrity, the situation of the town is a highly advantageous one, commanding as it does the trade of the Indus. The surrounding country contains numerous date-groves.

**MITTWEYDA**, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 39 m. SE of Leipzig, bail. and 11 m. SE of Rochlitz, on the l. bank of the Zschopau. Pop. in 1846, 6,237. It has extensive manufactories of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, sail-cloth, hosiery, and hats.

**MITYLENE**, or **METELIN**, an island in the Ægean sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the gulf of Adramytti, the *Lesbos* of the ancients. It is 50 m. in length from NW to SE; and varies in breadth from 6 m. to 23 m. It is one of the most fertile and beautiful islands of the Ægean. Here winter is unknown; the verdure is perpetual; and the abundance of evergreens gives to January the colouring of June. Here the parching heats of summer are never felt; the thick shade of trees, and thousands of crystal fountains which everywhere rise and form themselves into numberless rivulets, joined to the refreshing sea-breeze—the constant corrective and companion of meridian heat—cool the air, and render the year an endless May. The mountains, covered with vines and olives even amidst their rugged tops, rise round the numerous bays of the coast; while in the interior they are clad with the mastic, turpentine, pine of Aleppo, and cistus. The verdure of the olive is here embellished and brightened by a lively mixture of bays and laurels aspiring to the height of forest trees, of myrtles, and pomegranates, of arbutus rich at once in blossom and berry, and of mulberries growing wild and loaded with fruit.

The houses are chiefly square towers neatly built of hewn stone, and so high as to overtop the trees and command a view of the sea and neighbouring islands. Their lower stories are granaries and storehouses, and the habitable apartments are all at the top, to which access is gained by a stone stair built for the most part on the outside, and surrounding the tower. The amount of the pop. has been variously estimated. By one estimate 25,000 souls is the number assigned, and by another 40,000, one-half of whom are Turks and the other half Greeks. At the time of the Turkish massacre in 1825, its pop. was said to amount to 70,000. Castro, the capital, built on the site of the ancient *Mitylene*, many vestiges of which are still found, stands on the SE shore. It has manufactories of soap, and some well-furnished bazaars, and might command an extensive trade were it not for the exactions of its rulers. The other towns are Patras and Coloni.—M. formerly contained eight cities of note, amongst which *Methymna* was celebrated for its fertile territory and excellent wines. But the island is chiefly famous for the many great men it produced. Pittacus the sage, Alcæus the lyric poet, Arion the musician, Terpander who gave additional strings to the lyre, Theophrastus the successor of Aristotle, Hellanius the historian, Callias the critic, and Sappho the celebrated poetess, were natives of this island. It was captured by the Venetians in 1185; recaptured by the Greeks; and at last seized by the Turks, who still retain it.

**MITZKADEH**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tutomi, consisting of about 250 houses.

**MITZKE**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tutomi, near the W bank of the bay of Totomina. It consists of about 500 houses.

**MITZUBO**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Farima.

**MIUHA**, a small river of Brazilian Guayana, an affluent of the Rio-Negro, which it joins on the l. bank, between the villages of Camundé and Camanahu. Sarsaparilla grows abundantly on its banks.

**MIXBURY**, a parish of Oxfordshire,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Bicester, and S of the Ouse. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 387; in 1851, 402.

**MIXCO**, a village of Guatemala, in the state and 5 m. SW of the town of that name, and in the valley of Mixco, at the foot of a mountain. In its vicinity are the ruins of a town of the same name.

**MIXNITZ**, a village of Styria, in the circle and 6 m. SSE of Bruck, and 20 m. NNW of Gratz, on the l. bank of the Muhr.

**MIXTAT**, or **MIXSTADT**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 83 m. SSE of Posen, circle and 8 m. N of Schildberg. Pop. 1,150.

**MIXVILLE**, a village of Hume township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U.S., 267 m. W by S of Albany, on West Koy creek.

**MIYA**, or **MIA**, a bay of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Nifon, bordered by the prov. of Owari on the E, that of Minho on the N, and by the prov. of Isse on the W. It is about 70 m. in depth; and receives on the N the Uta-gawa and Kiso-gawa rivers. Its entrance is about 25 m. in breadth. On its E side it expands into Owari bay.—Also a town in the province and on the bay of Owari, at the mouth of a river. It is surrounded with a ditch; and has a palace, a temple, and a small port. It consists of about 2,000 houses.

**MIYAKI**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Monts.

**MIYAKO**. See **MEACO**.

**MIYARISIMA**, an island of Japan, dependent on the prov. of Idsou, in the island of Nifon, to the





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SSE of the island of Nokisima. It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

**MIYASAKI**, a district of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Fiyouga.

**MIYAVARA**, or **MIAVARA**, a town of Japan, in the island and district of Ayasi.—Also a town in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Tsikougo, on the gulf of Simabara.—Also a town in the island of Nifon and prov. of Bingo.

**MIYOURI-YESIMA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sangami.

**MIZANTLA**, a village of Mexico, in the state and 75 m. NW of La Vera Cruz, near the gulf of Mexico. It contains about 490 families, 260 of whom are Indian. The latter find their chief employment in gathering vanilla in the adjacent forests of Quilate.

**MIZAR**, or **MAZAR**, a river of Chinese Turkestan, which has its source on the N side of the Yagni-Dawan or New Mountains; flows NNW; and joins the Yarkand river, about 10 m. SW of the town of that name, and after a course of about 150 m. The principal towns on its banks are Mazar, Kelastan, and Kergalik. It often bears the name of the latter in the lower part of its course.

**MIZEN-HEAD**, a headland of co. Wicklow, 6½ m. SSW of Wicklow-Head. It has an alt. of 41 ft. above sea-level, and is surmounted by an old round tower.—Also a headland of co. Cork, at the extremity of a peninsula, between Dunmanus and Ballyderlin bays, 5½ m. S of Sheep-Head, and 11 m. WNW of Cape Clear. It rises gradually to the height of 759 ft. above sea-level.

**MIZIAKOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 9 m. N of Vinnitza, and 12 m. NE of Litin, on the r. bank of the Bug.

**MIZIM**, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Stry, and 36 m. W of Stanislowow, on the l. bank of the Mizunia. It contains mines of iron.

**MIZOTCH**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 21 m. E of Doubno, and 17 m. W of Ostrog.

**MIZQUE**, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, 42 m. SE of Oropesa, and 60 m. N of Chukisaca, on the l. bank of the Guapey. It was formerly the capital of a prov., and still exhibits extensive remains of its ancient splendour. Its decay is attributable chiefly to the insalubrity of the locality.

**MLADA-BOLESŁAW**. See **BUNZLAW**.

**MLAVA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Serbia, and sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in Mount Haiduchki; runs NNW; and joins the Danube, on the r. bank, at Kulich, 15 m. ENE of Semendria, and after a course of about 60 m.

**MLAWA**, an obwod and town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock. The obwod contains 33,375 inhabitants, of whom 3,164 are Jews. The town is 51 m. NE of Plock, and 45 m. NW of Pultusk, on the Mlawka. Pop. 1,000. It has two churches and a convent, and possesses manufactories of cloth and leather.

**MLAZOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 12 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, and 8 m. ESE of Gitschin. Pop. 400.

**MLOUNOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 7 m. NW of Doubno, and 24 m. SE of Loutzk, on the r. bank of the Ikva.

**MNAKEB**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 15 m. W of Sana.

**MNICHOWICE**. See **MICHOWITZ**.

**MNISSEK**. See **MISCHEK**.

**MNISZOW**, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwod and 35 m. N of Radom, and 32 m. S of Warsaw, at the confluence of the Pilica and Vistula. It has a palace with a fine garden.

**MNITOMTYN**. See **LIEBEMUHL**.

**MO**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Gefleborg, and hared of S. Helsingeland, 8 m. NW of Soederhamn, and 54 m. N of Gefle. It has a manufactory of linen and cotton fabrics, and a paper-mill.—Also a hared of Sweden, in the prefecture of Joenkeoping.

**MOA**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Serwatti islands, to the E of Timor island, and between Letti and Lackar islands, in S lat. 8° 15', and E long. 128° 5'. It is about 36 m. in length from E to W, and 18 m. in breadth. Kolff says: "On Moa, as well as on most of the other islands, the pop. is divided into two classes, Christians and Heathens, which may be considered as standing in the same relation to each other as masters and subjects. The subordination of the heathens, (who are by far the most numerous,) and the respect they entertain towards the Christians, is very remarkable, and may be partly attributed to the superior consideration in which the Christians are held by our government; but undeniably, it is in a great measure owing to an irresistible belief on the part of the heathens, in the moral superiority of the Christians. That the latter must be the chief cause is apparent, from no Dutch ship of war having visited these islands for a long series of years."

**MOA (Cayo de)**, an island of the archipelago of the Antilles, near the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 42', and W long. 74° 48'. It is about 1½ m. in length, and is in some parts marshy. On its N coast is a port.—Also a mountain in the island of Cuba, 30 m. WNW of Baracoa.

**MOAMARCAS**. See **ASSAM**.

**MO'AMMERAH**, or **MOHAMMERAH**, a town and port on the boundary between Persia and the pashalik of Bagdad, in the territory of the Ch'af Arab, situated on both sides of the Haffar or canal which connects the Euphrates with the Karun, 15 m. above the influx of those great rivers into the Persian gulf. The Haffar is from 200 to 400 yds. broad, with a depth varying from 30 to 42 ft.; and the Khor-Bamushir, a deltoid branch of the Euphrates, has a navigable channel of 9 ft. at low water to the gulf. The territory belonged to the sheik of Gaban, an Arab district, comprising all the marshy land at the eastern mouth of the Euphrates, and part of ancient Susiana, the capital of which is Felahiyah, or Dorak, the residence of the sheik. This Arab principality has some historical interest, inasmuch as it chiefly caused the overthrow of the Dutch settlement on the island of Karrack, which has been occupied by British troops for the last few years. The same Arabs were formerly well known in the Persian gulf for their piracies committed upon our merchant ships, and for their unsparing depredations in cases of wreck or disaster. Latterly, however, this roving spirit had left them, and they had become settled, and given to commerce and agriculture, and more especially to pasturing large herds of buffaloes in their boundless marshes, the milk of which, in its various preparations, and the luxuriant dates of the country, supplied them with their chief articles of diet. The Euphrates expedition visited this interesting country in 1837. At that time M. was in its short-lived glory. On each side of the Karun was a mud fort of different Arab sheiks, but the chief market had grown up on the N bank. As yet there were but few houses; many of the stores were kept under mere mattings, and shops of date and bamboo, but still there was a sort of covered bazaar, and a thriving commerce. A short time after this, Turkish troops from Bagdad sacked and destroyed this rising mart.

**MOANVAGHAN**, a bog in King's co., about 3 m.

N by W of Portarlington, at an alt. of 238 ft. above sea-level. Area 1,377 acres. Average depth 19 ft.

MOAT, a township of the p. of Kirk-Audrew's-upon-Esk, Cumberland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Longtown, on the E bank of the Esk. Area 1,581 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 199.

MOATE, or MOATE-GRENOGUE, a small market and post-town in the p. of Kilmanaghan and Killeagh, co. Westmeath, 5 m. NW by N of Clara,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Athlone, and 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Dublin. Area 151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,785; in 1851, 1,979.

MOBBA. See BERGU.

MOBBERLEY, a parish of Cheshire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of Nether-Knutsford. Area 5,138 acres. Pop. 1,275.

MOBILE, a county in the SW part of Alabama, U. S., watered by the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, and on the W by the Pascagoula. Area 2,250 sq. m. The surface is undulating near the gulf, and hilly towards the N. Pop. in 1840, as distinct from the city, 6,191; in 1850, 7,085.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 30° 40', W long. 88° 21', 30 m. N of Mobile-point; 160 m. NE of New Orleans; and on the W side of the Mobile river, at its entrance into the bay, at an alt. of only 15 or 20 ft. above tide-water. It contains a court-house, jail, custom-house, city hospital, naval hospital, several banks, and 46 wharves. Though M. was among the first places established by the French after their arrival in the gulf of Mexico, it remained a mere military post during the existence of the French and Spanish authority in Louisiana. It was taken possession of by the United States in 1813, at which time it contained about 100 houses, mostly decaying wooden buildings of one story. Since 1816 the pop. has increased rapidly, amounting in 1830 to 3,194; in 1840 to 12,672; and in 1850 to 20,513; warehouses have been established; the port has become, next to New Orleans, the chief port for the export of cotton, and its foreign trade is fast increasing. The chief articles of export, next to cotton, are lumber, pitch and tar, beef, pork, rice, and corn. The total annual value of exports now exceeds 18,000,000 d. The approach to the harbour for vessels drawing more than 8 ft. water is circuitous and difficult, around a marshy island into Mobile river, and thence down to the port. M. suffered severely from fire in 1827 and in 1839.

MOBILE, a deep, broad, and navigable river of North America, in West Florida, formed by the junction of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, 40 m. above Mobile city, in N lat. 31° 06', W long. 11° 05'. From the junction of the two streams to the commencement of the bay, it is about 45 m. long; and the bay being 30 m. long, the distance is 75 m. from the gulf of Mexico to the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Alabama. A few miles below the junction it divides into several channels. The main W branch is called the Mobile; the main eastern channel, which is the deepest and widest, is called the Tensaw. It is navigable for vessels drawing 5 or 6 ft. water by the Tombigbee branch to St. Stephen's, and by the Alabama branch to Claiborne.

MOBILE (BAY or), a bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the S coast of the state of Alabama, U. S., to the W of Pensacola bay, intersected by the meridian of 88° 10' W. It is about 36 m. in length, and of an average width of 12 m. Opposite its mouth is Dauphin island, extending from E to W about 7 m. Coasters from Lake Ponchartraine and Bayou-St-John enter the bay through the strait between the W end of Dauphin island and the main; but the water in this pass is shoal, and incapable of receiving vessels drawing more than 5 ft. water. Vessels from Pensacola, the W. India, and other places, enter the bay between Dauphin island and Mobile point, or the extremity of the mainland on the E shore. From one end of the bay to the other, the water is very shallow for a considerable distance from the shore. Excellent fish and oysters are found in this bay. It is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a low sandy point opposite Dauphin island, and 30 m. below the town of Mobile, and has a lighthouse at its entrance, in N lat. 30° 10', W long. 88° 15'.

MOBILE POINT, the SE point of Mobile bay, in N lat. 30° 10', W long. 88° 25'.

MOBOASU, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 90 m. NNE of Coranza.

MOCAMBO, a river of Eastern Africa, which runs E, and falls into the Indian sea 15 m. S of Mozambique.

MOCAMOCO, a town on the SW coast of Sumatra, on the N shore of the small river Luggan. Ships arriving here must wait for a boat from the shore, as their own cannot land without great danger in consequence of the heavy surf. The imports consist chiefly of salt, piece-goods, iron, steel, and opium; the exports of provisions, pepper, timber, and gold-dust. An English settlement was formed here in 1717.

MOCARANGA. See MONOMOTAPA.

MOCASU, a parish of Herefordshire, 10 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 1,163 acres. Pop. 207.

MOCHA, or MOKHA, a city of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, the principal port on the Red sea, in N lat. 13° 20', E long. 43° 12'; 55 m. NNW of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and 632 m. from the island of Socotra. The town is built close to the shore, between two points of land which form a bay, and on one of which is a round castle, and on the other a small fort. Its appearance from the sea is handsome, having all its buildings white-washed, and three minarets of considerable height, while the line of flat roofs is broken by several domes which form handsome structures. The pleasing ideas, however, which are inspired by this view, are quickly banished on entering the place, by the filth with which the streets and open spaces are covered, and by the decayed state of many of the habitations. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and if neglected, speedily become a heap of rubbish, the bricks readily returning to their original state of mud. The residence of the *doua* or governor,—who is sometimes an Abyssinian slave,—the principal edifice, is large and lofty, having one front to the sea, and another to a square which forms the only regular place in the town. Another side is filled up by the official residence of the secretary-of-state, and by an extensive serai built by the Turks while they were masters of M. The number of houses is about 3,000, but about two-thirds only are inhabited. The best houses in general are those facing the sea. Many of these are three stories in height, and highly ornamented on the outside, which also frequently presents an elaborately carved wooden balcony. The windows are mostly small and irregularly placed, and the upper apartments have usually a range of circular ones, which are glazed with a thin strata of a transparent stone found in a mountain near Sana. The floors and roofs are of chunam. Crooked, dark, and narrow passages, steep staircases, and *stung* doors, give many of the houses the appearance of castles. The lower ranks live in huts of wicker covered in the inside with mats, and sometimes on the outside with a little clay, the roof being thatched. The bazaars are extensive, and well-supplied with goods. In the public markets fish, fowls, goats, sheep, and bullocks, are abundant, but little fruit and vegetables is exposed for sale. The fruits consist of highly flavoured dates, small oblong-shaped grapes, raisins, and pomegranates; the vegetables of water-melons, sweet potatoes, onions, sorrel, and gourds. Fish of various kinds and excellent in quality are plentiful.—The pop. is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000; and appears to fluctuate greatly. They are in general a sickly sallow-looking race, and much addicted to smoking hemp.—The town is enclosed by a wall extending for about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in nearly a straight line facing the sea, and afterwards taking a circular direction inland. Towards



the sea, the height of this wall does not exceed 16 ft., though towards the land-side it is often more than 20 ft. It is too thin to resist a cannon ball; and the forts which defend it towards the sea would be levelled to the ground by a single broadside from a man-of-war. The harbour hardly deserves the name, being a mere roadstead. A sand-bank extends about 2 or 3 m. to the S of M., with very little water on it, and there is a narrow channel between it and the mainland by which boats and small vessels can pass, while the shoal protects the anchorage in some degree from the swell of the sea; but still it is difficult to communicate with the shore. The difficulty of egress during the NE monsoon is very great.—M. is at present the emporium of nearly the whole of the E side of Africa. Its main staple is coffee, of which this part of Arabia was the original country. The coffee is here a small tree or shrub, which rises to the height of 16 or 18 ft., and has leaves about 5 inches long. The fruit grows in clusters, resembling a cherry, and is gathered when of a deep red. Previously to 1803, nearly the whole coffee brought to M. was conveyed to Jidda, whence it was exported to Alexandria and Constantinople, and either consumed in the Turkish empire or transmitted to the western countries of Europe. The quantity then sent to Jidda was estimated by Lord Valentia at 16,000 bales of 305 lbs. each, making 4,880,000 lbs. In 1803 the Americans began to export coffee on a great scale, and the competition of the English soon raised the price from 36 or 40 to 50 d. per bale. In the following years 8,000 bales were exported by the Americans, and 2,000 by the British. The former delivered it in their own country at £6 18s. 9d. per cwt., while the India company could not deliver it in England at less than £10 3s. 8d., chiefly owing to the circuitous route by Bombay, and to some other expenses which were avoided or reduced by the private traders. The annual export of coffee in 1833 was about 8,000 bales, at from 29 to 36 dollars per bale. At M. are also sold gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense, which are brought from the opposite coast of Africa; but Aden is much more advantageously situated for this trade. Other articles are balm of Gilead or of Mecca, a resinous juice much used in the East as a cosmetic, senna to the average amount of 30,000 cwt., sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, and indigo, barilla, and civet from the interior of Africa. The trade of M. is chiefly carried on by Banians or Gentoo merchants, who trade largely with Surat and Cutch; there are also Somalis and Habeshis, and Jews. At present American vessels load coffee, gums, hides, and skins here for the ports of Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa; and pay for their cargoes in dollars and gunpowder.—The country in which M. is situated is the most dreary that can well be conceived, being a plain bounded by mountains, and consisting entirely of arid sand covered with a saline efflorescence, whose dreariness is little relieved by the embrowned leaves and burnt appearance of the few vegetables which make their appearance upon it. Around the town, indeed, date trees are plentiful; and a date grove extends nearly 2 m. along the S beach; but their stunted growth shows the poverty of the soil in which they spring. The climate is intensely hot, in consequence of the SE wind, which blows here for eight months in the year, and has passed over the burning sands of Africa. For the other four months, a NW wind blows, which is also very hot, having passed over the sands of Arabia.

*History.* M. was visited in 1513 by Alphonso Albuquerque, but does not appear to have been then a place of much consequence. The first attempt to open a trade with it was in 1610, by the British expeditions under Sharpey and Middleton. M. was then, what it has since continued, the chief emporium of the

Red sea. The Dutch were the first to establish a factory here. They were followed in 1708 by the French, and soon after by the English. In 1803 the Americans, animated by the active genius of private trade, discovered that large profits might be made by exporting the coffee of M. In 1833 M. was in the possession of a Turkish rebel chief.

**MOCHA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz, and district of Kargapol. It issues from a small lake of the same name; runs NW; and joins the Onega on the r. bank, at Bogdanovo, and after a course of 54 m. It is one of the principal affluents of the Onega. Large timber grows in great abundance on its banks, and forms one of its chief articles of transit.

**MOCHA**, a river of Peru, in the intendency of Truxillo, which descends from the Andes, to the SW of Guamachuco; runs WSW; and throws itself into the Pacific, 3 m. S of Truxillo, in S lat. 8° 10', and after a course of about 60 m.—Also an uninhabited island of Chili, in the Pacific, near the coast of Araucania, and 120 m. NNW of Valdivia, in S lat. 38° 21', and W long. 74°. It is from 12 to 15 m. in length from N to S, and rises at its N extremity to an alt. of 1,230 ft. above sea-level. It is very fertile, and was formerly populous and well-cultivated; but is now only occasionally visited by whaling ships.

**MOCHADY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 33 m. NW of Telsch, on the r. bank of the Vartau.

**MOCHALES**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara, partido and 21 m. NW of Molina-de-Aragon, on the l. bank of the Mesa, between four mountains. Pop. 540. It has several spinning and two fulling-mills.

**MOCHAONA**. See TAKOUN.

**MOCHARA**, a village of Sinde, on the r. bank of the Indus, near the divergence of the Buggaur branch, 10 m. SE of Tattah.

**MOCHERA**, a fortress of the Banda Oriental, near the frontier of the Brazilian prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

**MOCHI**, a town of Nubia, in Dongola, on the l. bank of the Nile, to the NW of the island of Argo, and 29 m. NNW of Marakah.

**MOCHNY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 18 m. WNW of Tcherkasi, on the l. bank of the Mochna.

**MOCHRAMORE**. See MINNIGAFF.

**MOCHRUM**, a parish in Wigtonshire, bounded on the S and SW by Luce-bay, and comprising an area of about 52½ sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,105; in 1851, 2,946. See also KIRKOSWALD.

**MOCHTREF**, or **MOUGHTREY-WITH-ESKIRGILLOO**, a parish of Montgomeryshire, 3 m. SW of Newton, on a branch of the Derwent. Pop. in 1851, 519.

**MOCKERN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, rgbez. and 15 m. E of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow, on the r. bank of the Ehle. Pop. 1,550. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth and several breweries.

**MOCKLEN**, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Kronoberg, to the W of the Asner-see.

**MOCKMUHL**, an ancient town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 14 m. NNE of Neckarsulm, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. in 1840, 1,600.

**MOCKLEBY**, a village of Sweden, in the prov. of Calmar, near the E coast of the island of Oland.

**MOCKREHNA**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg, to the SW of Torgau. Pop. 285.

**MOCLIN**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Granada, and partido of Iz-nallaz, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 2,000.

**MOCOA**, a town of Ecuador, on the S bank of the Caqueta or Japura, 100 m. ENE of Pasto.

**MOCOANDOS**, a people of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Beuguela, who inhabit the coast district between the Coporore on the N. and Vermelha bay on the S. and to the N of the territory of the Mocoococa. They are divided into two tribes, governed by two chiefs. They have large numbers of cattle, inhabit villages, and cultivate maize and legumes.

**MOCOLLOP**. See LISMORE.

**MOCOMOCA**, a town on the SW coast of the island of Sumatra, in the district of Anak-Sungei, at the head of a bay, near the N side of the Si-Luggan river, at the mouth of which is the fort of Sainte Anne, and 135 m. NW of Bencoolen. The natives bring to Fort Sainte-Anne pepper, timber, and gold dust, which they exchange for stuffs, salt, iron, steel, and opium. The first English settlement was formed in this locality in 1717. The surrounding country is low, flat, and sandy.

**MOCONANDIVA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Icatú, which flows into the bay of São-José, 30 m. E of the embouchure of the Moni.

**MOCONGA**. See CUTATO.

**MOCOROCAS**, a savage people of Lower Guinea, in the W part of the kingdom of Beuguela, to the S of the territory of the Mocoandos.

**MOCOS**. See MACUZO.

**MOCs**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. W of Gran, on the r. bank of the Danube.—Also a village of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat and 24 m. W of Klausenburg. It has a mineral spring.

**MOCSONOK**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 11 m. SW of Neutra.

**MOCU**, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of San-Juan-de-los-Llanos, which runs E, and after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the Vichada, on the l. bank, in N lat. 73° 10', and W long. 70° 50'.

**MOCULLAH**, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, and prov. of Enderta, 15 m. NE of Antalo, near a mountain of the same name.

**MOCURRA**, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Wofila, 10 m. NE of Lake Ashangi. It is inhabited by Gallas, who profess Mahomedanism.

**MOCURRY**, or **TOMACURRY**, a hamlet in the p. of Monart, co. Wexford, on the bank of the Slaney, 3½ m. N of Enniscorthy.

**MODAGO**, a territory of Nigritia, to the W of Borgu.

**MODAIN**, or **TAK-KESRA**, a scattered village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 24 m. SE of Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Tigris. It occupies the site formerly covered by *Ctesiphon*, the capital of Syria, and afterwards of Persia.

**MODANE**, a town of Sardinia, cap. of a mand. in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Maurienne, 17 m. ESE of St-Jean-de-Maurienne, and 26 m. N of Briançon, on the l. bank of the Arc, and at an alt. of 1,193 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,140. The Sardinian government contemplates the execution of a railway commencing at M., and running up the valley of the Arc to that of the Isère, by Montmelian and Chambéry, and then to Aix-les-Bains and Albens, whence it will be continued to the frontiers of the cant. of Geneva.

**MODAVE**, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by a small stream named Hoyoux. Pop. 359. It contains two com. named Grand and Petit Modave, and possessing respectively 242 and 102 inhabitants.

**MODBURY**, a parish and market-town of Devonshire, 11½ m. E by S of Plymouth, and 208 m. WSW of London. Area 6,258 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,116; in 1851, 1,858.

**MODBURY**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, which rises near Mount Gourook, and flows into the Shoalhaven at Kurraduebidgee.

**MODDER GAT**, a village of South Africa, in Hottentotia, on a small lake, 30 m. SSW of Gariep station.

**MODENA**, a duchy of Northern Italy, which has its name from its capital, and lies, like Parma, on the r. side of the Po, between the parallels of 43° 57' and 44° 57' N. It is bounded on the N by the Lombardo-Venetian states and by Guastalla, a district of Parma; on the E by the States of the Church; on the SE and SW by Tuscany; on the S by Luca and Massa; and on the W by Parma, from which it is partly separated by the Lenza. The surface, according to the best maps, is 2,121 sq. m.; Lichtenstern and Balbi estimate it at 2,000 sq. m.; the *Almanach de Gotha* at 28-916 German sq. m., exclusive of Reggio and Garfagnano, the united areas of which two districts is 44-486 German sq. m.—This country lies in the valley of the Po, and is level towards the river; in the S, the Apennines rise to the height of the Alps, but not to the line of eternal snow. Monte Cimone attains an alt. of 7,452 ft. The soil in the plain is mostly clay covered with a thick strata of vegetable mould, and always moist; near the mountains it is stony and dry. All the rivers descend from the Apennines. The principal are the Lenza, the Serchio, and the Panaro; but none are navigable, neither are the numerous canals by which the country is intersected, except that of Tassoni. The climate is like that of Parma. Corn is grown, and a good deal of wine is exported. Rice, maize, oil, and hemp are also principal articles of culture. In the valley of Garfagnano, the rearing of cattle forms the chief occupation.—Stein, in 1826, stated the pop. at 375,000, and Balbi at 350,000. In 1850, it was returned for the whole possessions of the duke at 586,458, of whom 204,491 belonged to the duchy of M. Proper; 161,646 to Reggio; and 37,897 to Garfagnano. The other possessions are Guastalla, Frignano, Massa-Carrara, and Lunigiana. A recent article in the *Mantua Gazette* informs us, that the states of M. contain 3,586 priests, 7,021 military men, 2,648 persons exercising liberal professions, 3,623 functionaries, 15,723 merchants, 40,075 artisans, 337,507 peasants, 11,577 shepherds, 109,500 day-labourers and servants, 19,076 indigent persons, 2,821 Jews, and 212 Protestants. The inhabitants are of the same race as the Lombardians; the dialect is between the Milanese and that of Tuscany. The establishments for education are wretched in the extreme, and all in the hands of priests and Jesuits. There is a university at Modena, with about 200 students, and a library of 60,000 vols.—The only manufactures are canvass, leather, paper, glass, and earthenware.—The government is an absolute monarchy, in which the duke monopolizes both the legislative and the executive power. The Austrian civil law was adopted in 1815. The revenue in 1851 was 8,413,622 francs. The regular military force is about 3,500 men. The militia numbers 14,656.

*History.*—M. was formerly a fief of the empire, and had dukes of the house of Este. The Margrave Albert Azo II., who died in 1097, bequeathed several of his Italian estates to his son Julio, who became the founder of the house of Modena and Este. During the troubles which agitated Italy in the midst of the 12th cent., the members of the house of Este lost part of their possessions, but they were afterwards chosen Podestats in Ferrara and Modena, and in 1452 Borsò of Este was created duke of M. and Reggio by Frederick III. The direct line became extinct in 1698 with Alphonso II., who obtained liberty from the emperor Rodolph II. to bequeath M. and Reggio to Caesar the son of his uncle, by a marriage of the left-hand, as it is called; but Ferrara reverted as a vacant fief to Pope Clement VIII. From this Caesar are descended the dukes of M., who enlarged their territory by several new possessions. The last duke, Hercules III., married the heiress of Massa and Carrara, and had only one daughter, Beatrice, duchess of Este; who was married to the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, brother of the emperor Joseph II. In 1796

his lands were seized by the French. He was afterwards indemnified by the Breisgau at the peace of Luneville; but he ceded this country to his son-in-law, and died in 1803 at Treviso. His son-in-law, archduke Ferdinand, lost the Breisgau by the peace of Presburg in 1805, and died in 1806. He was succeeded by his son Francis IV., who in 1814 was restored to the duchy of M., and distinguished himself by the cruelty with which he persecuted and punished all those who were suspected of liberalism. He also recalled the Jesuits to his dominions; and resumed the name of Este. His mother was restored to the government of Massa and Carrara, which after her death were reunited with Modena. In 1846 Francis V., the present duke, succeeded his father. In the event of the house of Este becoming extinct, all its states are to revert to Austria.

**MODENA**, the capital of the above duchy, is situated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia, 24 m. WNW of Bologna, in N lat.  $44^{\circ} 38' 35''$ , E long.  $10^{\circ} 55' 13''$ . It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts, which, however, conduce less to its strength than to the beauty of its aspect, and form pleasant public walks. Its houses are well-built; and its streets clean and regular. The Strada Maestra, in the line of the ancient Æmilian way, is the finest in the town; almost all the streets are bordered with arcades under which the foot-passengers walk. The pop. in 1843 was 27,430. The finest public building is the ducal palace, which is situated in a large square, and is superbly furnished. The ducal library contains 100,000 vols. The cathedral is a building in the Gothic style, remarkable for nothing but its marble tower, which is said to be one of the highest in Italy. The other churches of the town claim little attention, with the exception of those of St. Vicenzo and St. Agostino. The other objects of interest are the hospitals, the citadel, the theatre, and some good scientific collections. The university of M. was suppressed in 1821, and succeeded by a school of theology, law, and medicine. The trade of M. is inconsiderable: silk was formerly the chief object of manufacture, but that branch has now greatly declined; and those of hemp, woollens, leather, and glass, have to a certain degree taken its place. A large weekly market for agricultural produce is held.

**MODER**, a river of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, which rises to the N of La Petite-Pierre; runs E, passing Ingwiller and Haguenau; and flows into the Rhine near Seltz, after a course of 50 m., in which it receives the Rothbach on the r., and the Zintzel on the l.

**MODERBRUCKE**, a village of Styria, 21 m. WNW of Judenburg.

**MODERN**, **MODOR**, or **MODRA**, a walled town of Hungary, in the com. and 14 m. NNE of Presburg, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 5,000. It carries on woollen manufactures. In 1729 and 1800 it suffered severely from fire.

**MODGOL**, or **MUGGUL**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 52 m. SE of Bedjapur, on an affluent of the Krishna.

**MODIBU**, a town of Bambarra, near the l. bank of the Niger, 56 m. NE of Segou.

**MODICA** (**CONTADO DI**), a district in the SE of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, erected into a county in the 11th cent. by Roger of Normandy. Though only about 30 m. in length, and 10 m. in medium breadth, it contains 6 towns whose joint pop. exceeds 80,000. It is subdivided into the 7 cants. of Chiaramonte, Comiso, M., Ragusa, Scicli, Spaccaforno, and Vittoria.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated near the river Scicli, in a narrow valley surrounded by magnificent scenery, 45 m. SSW of Catania. The pop. is about 18,000. The inhabitants are employed partly as mechanics, and partly in domestic manufactures, but in a considerable degree likewise in agriculture. The environs produce corn, wine, oil, and a great variety of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, and almonds. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese, chiefly to Malta.

**MODIGLIANA**, a walled town of Tuscany, on the Marzeno, 40 m. NE of Florence. Pop. 2,335.

**MODLIBORZYCE**, a town of Poland, in the woiwode and 36 m. SSW of Lublin, on the l. bank of the Sanna. Pop. 600.

**MODLIN**, a fortress of Poland, in the woiwode and 45 m. ESE of Plock, at the confluence of the Bog and the Vistula, opposite Nowydwor. It is next in importance as a place of strength to Zamosz, and has been recently strengthened.

**MODLING**. See **MEDLING**.

**MODON**. See **METHONE**.

**MODRA**, a village of Sinde, near the Western Rin, 5 m. WSW of Naggur Parkur.

**MODREENY**, a parish of co. Tipperary, comprising an area of 12,165 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,554.

**MODRICH**, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 24 m. NW of Srebrenik, and 66 m. ENE of Banjaluka.

**MODRITZ**, or **MODRICE**, a town of Moravia; in the circle and 5 m. S of Brünn, on the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 940.

**MODRUSS**, a village of Military Croatia, in the generalat and 29 m. SW of Carlstadt, district and 8 m. S of Ogulin, on the W side of Mount Capella. Pop. 1,300. This village was formerly capital of a co. of the same name.

**MODRYDD**, a hamlet in the p. of Llanspythid, co. and 2 m. W of Brecon. Pop. in 1851, 119.

**MODUGNO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 7 m. SW of Bari. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, and several tanneries.

**MODUM**, a village and parish of Norway, in the stift of Aggershuus, and amt of Buskerud, 30 m. W of Christiania, and 18 m. NE of Königsberg. Pop. 4,500. In its vicinity are extensive mines of cobalt, and a manufactory of smalt.

**MODURLI**, or **MODERNI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak and 27 m. SW of Boli, on the r. bank of the Lansu, an affluent of the Sakaria, in a fine valley. It contains about 600 families, chiefly Turks. The houses are almost all built of wood, and the general aspect of the town is miserable in the extreme.

**MODWASCH**. See **MEDWISCH**.

**MOEDLING**. See **MEDLING**.

**MOEKLEBY**, a haerad and parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Kalmar, and island of Åland. It has an extensive alum-mine.

**MOELAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. and 7 m. SE of Pont-Aven, and 6 m. SW of Quimperlé, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 4,132.

**MOEL-FAMMA**, a summit of Denbighshire, in the Clwydian chain. It has an alt. of 1,845 ft. above sea-level.

**MOELK**. See **MELK**.

**MOEL-Y-MWNT**, or **MOUNT**, a parish in the co. and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Cardigan. Pop. in 1851, 140.

**MOEN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. 2,363. It has manufactories of linen.

**MOEN**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between  $54^{\circ} 57' 35''$  and  $55^{\circ} 03' 28''$  N lat., and  $0^{\circ} 01' 20''$  and  $0^{\circ} 28' 20''$  W long. of Copenhagen, in the stift of Zealand, and bail. of Prästøe, separated from the island of Zealand on the N by the Uloe-sund; and by the Grön-sund on the SW from the island of Falster. It is 18 m. in length from E to W, and about 4 m. in medium breadth, comprising, with the small adjacent islands of Nyord and Bogø, a total superficies of 92 sq. m., and a pop. of 13,200, of whom 300 are in Nyord, and about 1,000 in Bogø. In the E it terminates in a calcareous rocky ridge



named Möens-klint, the white cliffs of which, consisting of chalk and parallel layers of nodular flint, rise to the height of from 300 to 400 ft. above the level of the sea. It is otherwise level, very fertile, and so pleasing in its general aspect as to have been distinguished by the name *Amana*. It has several streams, one of which is mineral. The chief town, Steege or Stege, is on the NW coast, and has a harbour. Its other towns and villages are Borre, Marienborg, Klintholm, Liselund, Leernake, and Koster.

**MOEN**, or **MUCHO-MA**, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, and district of Arensburg, in the Baltic, to the N of the gulf of Livonia, in N lat. 58° 34', E long. 23° 10'. It is separated from the island of Oesel on the SW by the Malöisund, a channel about 1½ m. in width, and from the W coast of the gov. of Esthonia by a channel 6 m. in breadth. It is 14 m. in length from NW to SE, and 11 m. in breadth, at its widest part. It is entirely destitute of trees, and its inhabitants find their subsistence in the rearing of cattle, and in fishing.

**MOENEBROEK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Ophasselt. Pop. 126.

**MOERBEKE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Ghent. Pop. 3,823. The v. is 14 m. NE of Ghent, on the Moervaert canal. Pop. of v. 1,063. It contains an ancient v. belonging to the bishops of Ghent. It has bleacheries of linen, and possesses a considerable trade in grain, wood, and hay.—Also a dep. and com. in the same prov., and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 1,218; of v. 756. It has several spinning-mills.

**MOERDYK**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, arrond. and 9 m. NE of Breda, cant. and 5 m. N of Zevenbergen, on the l. bank of the Hollands-diep.

**MOERE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges, intersected by the canal of Moeredykvaerd. Pop. 1,150.

**MOERE (GRANDE-ET-PETITE)**, a marsh of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and cant. of Hondschoote. The Grande-M., which is partly in the Belgian prov. of W. Flanders, is 6 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 3 m. in breadth, and communicates with the Petite-M., which discharges itself by the Canal-de-Moeres into the Canal-de-Bergues.

**MOERES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 211.

**MOERE-VAERT**, a canal of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. It detaches itself from the canal of the Sas-de-Ghent 6 m. N of Ghent, and terminates at the hamlet of the Spleters-Patté, where it joins the Durme. It has a total length of about 12 m.

**MOEREYNDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Wechelderzande. Pop. 114.

**MOERHEYDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Hamme. Pop. 341.

**MOERHUYSE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Maldegem. Pop. 227.

**MOERIS (LAKE)**, a lake in the Egyptian prov. of Fayum, which has been by many identified with the Birket-el-Kerun or el-Korn, a sheet of water about 35 m. in length, and little more than 7 m. broad in the widest part; but which, it is obvious, never could water the town of Crocodilopolis and the Labyrinth, nor encircle two pyramids, as Lake M. is stated to have done. The bed of a dry lake to the SE of the Birket-el-Kerun, and equal in extent and depth to it, discovered by Linant, appears to Lepsius to fulfil

the required conditions and relative positions of the ancient lake. In a memoir read before the Archaeological Institute in 1851, the Chevalier Bunsen is considered to have established the fact that the lake was in great part a vast artificial reservoir of the waters of the Nile, designed to irrigate the prov. of Fayum, and to render habitable and fertile what since has been and still is the richest and most productive province of the land of the Pharaohs. See article **FAYUM**. Both Herodotus and Strabo saw and described the lake of M.; but the one considers it as the work of man, the other as a natural lake connected with immense engineering works in sluices, and with a still greater one of a canal conducted from the Nile. Both described the phenomenon from what they saw, and from those who saw it or could verify its nature and action. So did Pliny, when he said, "The lake of Moeris, a huge ditch" (*grandis fossa*), but by the Egyptians accounted "amongst the great and admirable works." To modern Europe the very place of this lake was unknown before the great French expedition; and its existence was so doubtful that D'Anville, the greatest of all geographers since Eratosthenes and Ptolemy, came to the idea of imagining two lakes of M.—one of which he placed near the Labyrinth, and called it the lake of Batten or Bathen,—a lake nowhere found. Still, the great man's mistake was wiser than the opinions of those who corrected him in proving that, in the Egyptian prov. in question, there was only one lake, the Birket-el-Querun, which they said must be and therefore was the lake of M. The chevalier argues that this reservoir was so constructed as to allow the superabundant water to supply the eastern districts of the valley of the Nile in the neighbourhood of Fayum; and observes that M. Linant submitted to the late viceroy of Egypt a project to renew the lake for the same purpose, in order to restore the prov. to its pristine fertility, and to have at command a supply of water for the western side-valley of the Nile in years of scarcity. The question naturally arises, To what period of Egypt does this great and most beneficent work belong? The chevalier thinks himself enabled to answer, To the same period to which the Labyrinth and the Pyramids belong—in short, all the most stupendous works of the Egyptians—to the old empire. This dynasty is that of the Sesotides, from the name of Sesotris, the origin of the world-famed name of Sesostris. Jacob and the children of Israel settled as peaceable shepherds in Goshen under the third king of that name, whose prime minister was Joseph. His successor was called Moeris, and was, M. Bunsen argues, the author of the work just described. He was the same who built the Labyrinth, or General council-house for the 27 *nomoi* or districts of the united kingdom, and constructed the pyramid by its side as his sepulchre.

**MOERKERKE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 2,815. The v. is 7 m. ENE of Bruges, on the Lieve. Pop. 1,819.

**MOERSTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Eecloo. Pop. 188.

**MOERWEGWYK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Adegem. Pop. 752.

**MOERZEKE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 3,204.—The town is 3 m. NE of Termonde, on the l. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 2,098. It has manufactories of linen.

**MOESA**, or **MUESA**, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the Bernardino, in the Lepontine Alps, on the NE frontier of the cant. of Tessin; runs first S, then W through the valley of Misoix; and joins the Tessin, on the l. bank, above Bellinzona,

and after a course of about 36 m. It is liable to inundation. Fish, especially salmon, abounds in its waters.

**MOESIE**, or **Musi**, a river of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Palembang, which has its source in the mountains of the same name, to the NE of Bencoolen; runs NE; and throws itself by four arms, which branch off at different points below Palembang, into the strait of Banka. The eastern arm is named Sali, the Pontian or Western is called by the natives Kvala. The largest branch, named Soensang, affords the easiest and most speedy communication with Palembang. It has a bar about 5 m. from its mouth, but is navigable by vessels of heavy burthen. The M. has a total course of about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Lamatang, Ugan, and Kamring, on the r., and on the l. the Lakitan and Rawas. Its waters are infested by alligators of a peculiarly ferocious species. The valley watered by this river is rich, well-cultivated, and picturesque; and its inhabitants are described as proud, independent, and hospitable.

**MOESSEROEN**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. SSW of Courtrai. Pop. 5,600. It has manufactories of woolen fabrics.

**MOEURS**. See **MEURS**.

**MOEZ** (**TURAT AL**), or **CANAL OF MOEZ**, a canal of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Sharkieh, which diverges from the principal eastern branch of the Nile, near a village of the same name, and 33 m. N of Cairo; runs NE a distance of about 75 m., and along the course of the old Tannitic channel; and terminates in the lake of Menzaleh, to the SSE of the town of that name. It is 150 ft. wide, and navigable all the year for large boats. It abounds in fish. The canal of Tel-el-Wadi detaches itself from its l. bank at Zakazik. On the E, near the ruins of *Bubaste*, it forms a communication with the Pelusiac or Meneghi branch.

**MOFFAT**, a parish, chiefly in Dumfries-shire, and partly in Lanarkshire. The Dumfries-shire part forms the N extremity of the district of Annandale. The Lanarkshire part, on both sides of Evan water, touches the Dumfries-shire part along the E and the S. Moffat-water rises in the extreme NE, and runs 10½ m. almost direct SW to the Annan, augmented in its progress by 15 mountain-rills. The courses of the three chief streams, the Evan, the Annan, and the Moffat, are for a long way sheer gorges, overhung by steep and often almost inaccessible hills, admitting little more than space for excellent though hanging roads, and possessing at their upper end, even on the beds of the streams, an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. About 3,800 acres of the whole area are in tillage; about 450 are under wood; and upwards of 34,000 are wildly and irreclaimably waste or pastoral. The mountains on the boundary include Hartfell, and one-half or upwards of the parish is occupied with the loftiest Scottish mountains S of the Forth and Clyde. Nearly all the heights are curved and regular in outline, broad in their summits, and clothed with vegetation on their surface; but Saddleback, 1½ m. SE of Hartfell, is a curious exception, being so narrow at the top that a person may almost bestride it. The parish is traversed by turnpikes leading northward respectively toward Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Selkirk, along the vales and gorges of the three principal streams. Pop. in 1801, 1,610; in 1831, 2,221; in 1851, 2,304.—The village of M. stands on a beautiful rising ground on the l. bank of the Annan, 1½ m. above the influx of the Moffat and the Evan; 1½ m. N of Lockerby, and 50 m. S of Edinburgh; at an alt. of 300 ft. above the level of the sea, at the head of the luscious val-

ley which stretches away in an expanding stripe from its site 20 m. to the Solway frith; and only 4½ m. S of Errickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run from the highest ground in the S of Scotland, E, W, and S to the Atlantic, the German, and the Irish seas. Its pop. in 1841 was 1,413. It has been called the Cheltenham of Scotland, and is more distinguished for its medicinal waters than any place N of the Sark and the Tweed. The wells are three. One of them, called the Hartfell-spa, is noticed in the article **HARTFELL**. Another, called distinctively and emphatically Moffat-well, is a strong sulphurous water, about 1½ m. N of the village. It oozes out of a rock of compact greywacke, containing interspersed pyrites, and has an odour resembling that of Harrowgate. The third well is near Evan bridge, about 1½ m. S of the village. It is a weaker chalybeate than the water of Hartfell spa, strongly resembling the Harrowgate chalybeate. The climate of Moffat is mild and healthy, and the lands which environ the village are gravelly and irretentive of moisture.

**MOFHAK**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 m. WSW of Sana, on a steep mountain. It is the residence of a dola or governor. At the foot of a mountain is a suburb, in which travellers generally take up their quarters.

**MOGADOR**, the principal sea-port of Morocco, situated in N lat. 31° 32' [*Ali Bey*], 31° 30' 29" [*Evans*], E long. 9° 35' [*Ali Bey*], 9° 47' 38" [*Evans*], 125 m. WSW of Morocco, and about 20 hours from Safi, and 130 m. from Tangier, and 320 m. SW of the straits of Gibraltar. It was founded in 1760, by the emperor Sidi Mahommed, who laid the foundation of the wall with his own hands, and spared no pains to make it the principal seat of commerce in the empire. The town is built on the N edge of the bay, on a low flat desert of accumulating sand which separates it from the cultivated country, and on which it is impossible to raise fruits or vegetables sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, which must therefore be brought from gardens at the distance of from 4 to 12 m. Safi, or Asfi, is the chief town of the province, and only 38 leagues from Morocco, but has been abandoned as a port on account of its inconvenience and insecurity from its being open to the W gales. The pop. of M. may be estimated at about 12,000, of whom 1,300 are Jews, and not more than 30 or 40 Europeans. It returns a customs revenue of nearly 1,000,000 francs; while Safi produces only between 50,000 and 60,000 fr.; and the twin towns of Rabat and Sali, whose united pop. amounts to 52,000 souls, and are next in commercial importance to M., produce no more than 380,000 fr. The town is called **SOUERAH** by the Marroccomen,—it being to a neighbouring island alone that they give the name of Mogador,—after a saint called Sidi Mogodol, whose tomb is to be seen on the coast opposite Souerah. On the island, which lies about a ½ m. to the SW of the town, and is a bleak barren rock ½ m. in length and ½ m. in breadth, there was formerly a small fort built by the Portuguese, of whom memorials are to be found all along the coast from Tangier to the country of Sus-el Acsa opposite the Canary islands. It is fortified, and garrisoned by a small party of Moors from the town.—The construction of the town of M. must have been attended with great difficulties, particularly the SW rampart facing the island, which is raised on several rocks against which the sea breaks with great violence, and which are united by two curtain works. The site presents at a distance that picturesque aspect which gained it the name of Souerah, 'a picture'; but the interior, which is divided into two towns separated by a wall, does not realize this pro-

mise, although its streets are regular, and it has some fine buildings. The houses, having no windows in the outer walls, present a sombre and gloomy aspect, but they are often of considerable size. Those of the foreign merchants, however, are more spacious, having from eight to twelve rooms on a floor, opening into a gallery which surrounds the house on the inside and encloses an interior used as a warehouse. The roofs are flat, and serve for walks in the evening, for which purpose they are greatly preferable to the walks which lie around the place, which present nothing but barren sands drifting with the wind. There are two towns, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the custom-house, treasury, the residence of the al-kaid, and the houses of the foreign merchants.—The harbour is formed by an island to the S, about 2 m. in circumf., but as the water at ebb-tide is only 10 or 12 ft. deep, ships of burden must anchor about 1½ m. W of what is called the Long battery. Trading-vessels moored on the E side of the island are sheltered from the W and N winds, but exposed to those from the SW, which frequently blow with great force. The general depths in the centre of the bay vary from 4 to 5 fath., on a rocky bottom; but the actual clear space in the central part of the bay is much contracted by flats of shoal water running off the main shore. The rise and fall of the tide is generally from 8 to 10 ft.; but it has been known to reach 12 and even 14 ft. On the island are four batteries, and the most considerable portion of the fortifications can play upon the island and the mooring-place with good effect, being at only about 1,500 yds. distance. The annual number of trading-vessels visiting the port is about 40, few of which exceed 200 tons burden.

In 1804, the imports into M. were estimated by Jackson at £151,450. They consisted chiefly of sugar, spices, iron, tin, lead, copper, woollens, linens, raw silk, gums, hardware, glass, beads, toys, and a variety of minor articles, with 99,000 Mexican dollars. The exports were: almonds, gums, bees'-wax, goat-skins, oil of olives, skins, sheep's wool, ostrich-feathers, pomegranates, and dates: the amount reckoned at £127,679. M. is the great commercial depot of the Atlantic coast; its trade is, however, principally with the south, the districts of Sas and Wadnun, and the Great Desert. It is also the port of the capital of Morocco. The merchants of M., with one or two exceptions, are all imperial merchants—that is, persons whom the sultan has given credit for custom-house duties to various and large amounts. During the flourishing times of its commerce, M. exported to Lisbon, Cadiz, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and even to New York, large quantities of corn and wool, gum, almonds, olive oil, figs, wax, leather, goat-skins, aniseed, orange-peel, and medicinal drugs; and to the coast of Guinea were shipped *haiks* or small mantles of wool, and other light articles in woollen and cotton. The imports consisted of bar-iron, steel, cutlery, and hardware of all kinds, cloths, silk handkerchiefs, ornaments of gold and silver, pearl, amber and coral necklaces, looking-glasses, sugar, and spices. At one time there were 34 Christian houses of commerce established in the town, forming a small colony of about 100 Europeans. But the free exportation of corn and wool with which the country abounds, and extensive commerce with Europe and America, might create large fortunes, and here give to families and even to towns sufficient influence and strength to cause umbrage to a government ever jealous and alarmed. The emperor Muly Soliman, the predecessor of the present emperor, impressed with these ideas, began to bring them into action by closing the gates of Rabat,

Amazon, Dar-Beida, Mazagan, Saffi, and Santa-Cruz, and ordering the foreign merchants who resided there to remove to M., with promises of protection and favour. Some time after he prohibited the exportation of wool, wheat, and oil, and laid enormously heavy export duties on other articles. The present sultan, without making any fundamental change in this system, felt the necessity of giving some protection to commerce in order to restore his treasury. Having been for a long time pasha of M. before his accession, he had gained some insight into commercial affairs, and as far as a Mussulman can, acquired some notions of civilization: he at least comprehended how closely it was connected with his own pecuniary interests, and in the end transformed the administration of the empire into one great undertaking for his own personal profit. His predecessor had treated all commerce with Christians as scandalous and impious, being denounced by the Koran: Abderrahman, to recruit his treasury, conceived an ingenious device for meeting the prohibitions of the law of the Prophet, and contrived to gain the assent of the devotees and teachers of the doctors of Islamism to the following sophistry: The law forbids us to sell to infidels any food or clothing, but the law commands us to make war upon them, and for this we must have gunpowder; therefore, by exacting from them a contribution of gunpowder for each sale we make to them, we turn commerce to the maintenance and advantage of the true faith. This being admitted as unanswerable logic, gunpowder, the manufacture of which in Morocco is very inferior, was received from the hands of the Christians in payment of export duties. At first, one pound of powder and 15 f. was imposed upon the export of each quintal of wool; but this duty has since been increased until the money duty amounts to 35 f. on unwashed, and 55 f. on washed wool, and has become very burdensome to European commerce. The export of corn is totally prohibited, and whole provinces producing enough to load a whole fleet are reduced to the most abject poverty. The sultan finding that, notwithstanding this excessive increase of duty, the produce allowed to be exported was still purchased, and that the purchasers continued to gain a profit upon it, determined to appropriate to himself a portion even of this gain; and conceived the idea of granting credit for the customs' duties to Moorish and Jewish merchants, and to one or two European houses. This gave birth to a crowd of small dealers without capital, who went headlong into speculations, and the trade of M. lost all its solidity. A system of cash payment was then resorted to, with deductions in the shape of discount. But the Barbary tariff exhibits the impossibility of any important increase ever taking place in the traffic of the coast, while such enormous duties are levied as the following table exhibits:

British import duty.		London prices.	Mogador export duty.
10s. per cwt.	Sweet almonds,	40s.	6s. 3d.
Free.	Bitter almonds,	30s.	6s. 3d.
Free.	Bees'-wax,	120s.	41s. 6d.
Free.	Wool (washed)	84s.	19s. 0d.
Free.	Olive oil,	39s.	9s. 6d.
Free.	Brown gum,	50s.	6s. 3d.
Free.	Gum sandrac,	70s.	9s. 6d.
Free, per case,	Ostrich feathers,	£100	£31 5s.
Free, per doz.	Goats' skins,	14s.	2s. 6d.
Free.	Sheep skins,	25s.	1s. 6d.
Free.	Calf skins,	45s.	9s. 6d.

All these duties stand rated in the local currency 25 per cent. higher than here stated, but that deduction is allowed in the shape of discount for prompt payment. The import trade is regulated on a widely different principle. The duties levied on imported



articles are not paid in money, but in kind, and on English manufactures, army and navy cloth, brass, copper, tea, and sugar, and in fact in all cases, with few exceptions, at 20 per cent., or one-fifth part of the goods, whatever they may be, that are landed. This primitive mode of business is also accompanied by disadvantages, and assists, in conjunction with the high tariff, to cripple any endeavours attempted to bring the Barbary states in closer mercantile alliance with ourselves.—On the 15th of August 1844, M. was bombarded and the fortifications destroyed by a French fleet under the Prince de Joinville. See article MAROCCO.

**MOGADOURO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 26 m. WSW of Miranda, and 30 m. NE of Torre-de-Mincovo, on a height. Pop. 450. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fortress and a Franciscan convent.

**MOGANE**. See MARGUANA.

**MOGANGUELAS**, or **MUGANGUELAS**, a family of the Cassangues tribe, who inhabit the territory of Lower Guinea, to the E of Benguela.

**MOGARRA**, a valley in the W part of Lower Egypt, running nearly ENE, and terminating in the E in the Bahr-Bila-ma or river without water. It is traversed by the caravan-route from Cairo to Siwah, and has a station named also Mogarra or El-Ain-Awara, at which is a well of good water.

**MOGARRAZ**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Salamanca, and partido of Seguros, on the Francia. Pop. 932. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**MOGAUM**, a district and town in the N part of Burmah. The town is on an affluent of the Irrawaddy, 255 m. NNE of Ava.

**MOGEALY**, a parish in co. Cork,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Tallow. Area 9,709 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,873.

**MOGELIN**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 50 m. ENE of Potsdam, and 84 m. ENE of Berlin. It has an agricultural academy.

**MOGELSDORF**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 3 m. ENE of Nurnberg. It has a paper-mill and several quarries.

**MOGEMUG**, a group of islands, 26 in number, in the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, to the E of the island of Gap. This group is also called Egoi or Lumululuta.

**MOGEN-PORTO**, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Finland, on the S coast of the grand-duchy of Finland, and of the gov. of Viborg, in N lat.  $60^{\circ} 25'$ , E long.  $26^{\circ} 33'$ . It has few inhabitants.

**MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, cap. of the district of Moggio, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 26 m. N of Udine, on the r. bank of the Fella. Pop. 2,792. It has a paper-mill.

**MOGLINGEN**, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, obmt. and NE of Gmund, on the Rems. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 915. In its vicinity are the mineral baths of Christenhof.

**MOGGOR**, a town of Mozambique, a little to the W of the town of that name.

**MOGHAN**, a steppe of Russia in Asia, in the Shivan. It forms the N part of the khanat of Talishin, and extends between the Aras on the W, the Kur on the N and E, and the Caspian on the SE. It has a total length of about 75 m. from NE to SW, and is 30 m. in medium breadth. It abounds in excellent pasturage, but is much infested by serpents.

**MOGHILEV**. See MOHILEV.

**MOGHILNIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 75 m. SW of Igoumen, and 54 m. ESE of Novogrodek, near the l. bank of the Niemen.

**MOGHOSTAN**, a district of Persia, belonging to the Iman of Mascat, in the S part of Kirman, between Laristan on the W, and Beluchistan on the E, and bathed on the W and S by the Persian gulf, the strait of Ormus, and the sea of Oman. The coast extends from the mouth of the Kur on the SW, to Cape Mucksa in the SE, a distance of nearly 240 m. The breadth of the district to the mountains of Alfeldha is about 90 m. The principal rivers are the Minnow or Ibrahim, and Nahres. The chief town, Minab, is situated to the N of the former. The name signifies date-country.

**MOGHOU**, or **MOGU**, a port of Persia, in Farsistan, and district of Laristan, 60 m. S of Lar, on the Persian gulf, in N lat.  $26^{\circ} 33'$ , E long.  $49^{\circ} 44'$ . It is deep and spacious.

**MOGHUMDI**, a village of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Chenab.

**MOGI**, or **MUGI**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sapucahi, on the confines of the prov. of São-Paulo, and between the Rios-Mogi-Guaçu and Pardo.

**MOGI-DAS-CRUZES**, a populous and industrious town of Brazil, in the prov. and 40 m. ENE of São-Paulo, and about 4 m. from the l. bank of the Tiete, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 27'$ . Pop. 9,000. It has 4 churches, a Carmelite convent, and an elementary and a classical school. The houses are chiefly built of mud. The industry of the locality consists in the manufacture of cloth and of rum, and the culture of sugar, coffee, and cotton.

**MOGIELINCA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovie, obwod. and 45 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 742, of whom 219 are Jews. It has 2 churches.

**MOGI-GUAÇU**, an ancient town of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. N of São-Paulo, and N part of the district of Mogi-Mirim, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. It has a parish-church. The cultivation of a few ordinary articles of provision, the rearing of cattle and pigs, and fishing in the Rio-Mogi, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a river in the same prov., which has its source in the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, and runs W, parallel to the Jaguari-Mirim, which it joins a little above the confluence of the latter with the Parana.

**MOGILA**, or **CLARATOMBA**, a village of the republic and 6 m. E of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 800. It has a rich abbey of the Cistercian order, and a Catholic gymnasium.

**MOGILLNO**, or **MOGILNOW**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen. The circle comprises 150 sq. m., and contains 25,323 inhabitants. The town is 53 m. NE of Posen, in the reg. and 35 m. SSW of Bromberg. Pop. in 1837, 1,363. It has manufactories of cloth and leather.

**MOGIMONT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Vivy. Pop. 278.

**MOGLAH**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Mentesh, 48 m. NNE of Rhodes, and 63 m. SE of Guzelhissar, near an affluent of the Thavas. It is the ancient *Alinda*.

**MOGLENA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, in the sanj. and 42 m. NW of Salonica, and 17 m. NE of Vodina, on the l. bank of the

**MOGLIANO**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. S of Macerata.

**MOGNE**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Aube, which has its source at the hamlet of Fay, a little to the NE of St. Phal, and throws itself into the Lozein, on the l. bank, after a course of about 9 m.

**MOGODOR**. See MOGADOR.

**MOGORBIN**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 5 m. E of Cashel. Area 4,149 acres. Pop. 857.

**MOGORO**, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Isili. Pop. 1,880.

**MOGREBBINS**, a name given to the Arabs in the W part of Egypt, and especially in the city of Cairo.

**MOGU**, a port of Laristan, in Persia. It has one of the most secure roadsteads in the gulf, formed by Cape Bostano on the E, and a point called Certes on the W. It is of good depth, and capable of holding large fleets.

**MOGUER**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Huelva, at the mouth of the Tinto, on its l. bank, 51 m. W of Seville. Pop. 6,700. It has an active trade in wine.

**MOH**, a river of the Burmese empire, rising near the frontiers of Arracan, and flowing E to the Irrawaddy.

**MOHACS**, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Baranya, in N lat. 46° 0', 21 m. E of Funfkirchen, on the r. bank of the W branch of the Danube, whose bifurcation here forms the marshy island of M. or Margetta. Pop. 8,316. The Hungarians were defeated here, with the loss of their king, Louis II., 7 bishops, and 500 nobles, by the Turks, in 1526. The effects of this battle were in part retrieved by the defeat of the Turks on the same field in 1687. It is inhabited by a mixture of Hungarians, Germans, and Rascians, and has a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church.

**MOHADAN** (AL), a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 80 m. E of Madian.

**MOHAMMED** (RAS), a cape on the Arabian coast of the Red sea, in N lat. 27° 43', E long. 34° 20', on the straits of Jubal. It is an abrupt broken cliff, with a flat top, about 90 ft. high.

**MOHAN**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, and district of Lucknow, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Sye river, on the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, in N lat. 26° 50'.

**MOHANA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 45 m. N of Seronji.

**MOHARAY**, a town of the island of Arad, in the Persian gulf, on the S coast.

**MOHAVI**, a fort of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, in N lat. 30° 30', on the route from Dera-Ghazi-Khan to Bori.

**MOHAWK**, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which rises about 40 m. to the E of Lake Ontario, and, after a course of 135 m., flows into the Hudson by three mouths, about 9 m. N of Albany, between Waterford and Troy. It is connected with Wood creek by a canal. There are also canals at German Flats and Herkimer. The Erie canal passes along its banks as far as Rome. This river, about 2 m. W of the Hudson, has remarkable falls, called the Cahoos, or Cahoes. The river just above the falls, is between 300 and 400 ft. wide, and descends at high water in one sheet near 70 ft.—Also a river of Delaware co., New York, U. S., which unites with the Popachton, and forms the Delaware.—Also a river of New Hampshire, which runs W into the Connecticut, in Colebrook co.—Also a village in Herkimer co., in New York, 79 m. WNW of Albany, situated on the Erie canal, and the S side of Mohawk river. Pop. 700.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in New York. Pop. 3,112.

**MOHAWKS**, the most noted tribe in the Six-Nation confederacy, who inhabited, at the period of the discovery of America, and for a considerable time after, the rich and beautiful tract of country S of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. Immediately after the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1701, a missionary was sent among this tribe of Indians, which for some time had been on the most friendly terms with the British government, and the greater part of the M. nation were converted to Christianity. It soon followed that the M. forsook their wandering life, and for many years previous to the breaking out of the American war, resided in two villages upon the banks of the W branch of the Hudson, called after them the Mohawk river. One of these villages was known by the name of Canajoharie, which name is still retained by the American village built upon its site; the other

Fort Hunter, the site of which is near the Erie canal, and its ruins, still perceptible, are pointed out to the traveller as an object of interest. Their attachment to the British cause eventually compelled them to seek a distant settlement. One party, consisting of a majority of the nation, fled, in 1776, under the guidance of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant, to Niagara, and eventually settled on the Grand river, where they still reside. The other party escaped to Lower Canada; and after a sojourn of seven years at La Chine, in that prov., they proceeded to the spot selected by their chief, on the bay of Quinté, in the Upper prov., which they reached on the 15th of May, 1784, and have occupied ever since. This tract of land was immediately surveyed, and called Tyendenaga, in honour of the principal chief of the nation.

**MOHELNO**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NNE of Znaim, near the l. bank of the Ig-lawa. Pop. 728.

**MOHECAN**, a village in Wayne co., in Ohio, 88 m. NE of Columbus.

**MOHICCON**, the N branch of the river Muskingum, in the state of Ohio, formed by the union of Muddy-fork and Armstrong's forks.

**MOHILEV**, an extensive government or province of the W of European Russia, lying between 28° 50' and 32° 45' E long., and 51° 55' and 55° 15' N lat. It is bounded on the N by the gov. of Vitebsk; on the E by that of Smolensk; on the SE and S by Chernigov; and on the W by Minsk, from which it is in part separated by the Dnieper. Its area is 42,814 square versts, or 18,824 square miles. Its pop. in 1846 was 931,300, of whom the majority were Poles, the remainder Russians and Jews. M. forms part of the great plain of Russia, and has an immense extent of forests and marshes. In its N part it is traversed by the grand ridge which divides the waters flowing N and S. The soil in the other grounds is in general fertile, and produces rye, barley, oats, maize, hemp, and flax. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, which flows to the Black sea, and receives in this gov. the Droutz or Druz, and the Soj or Sosha. The Southern Dvina intersects it in the N. By means of these rivers, the timber of its forests is conveyed to Riga, and the ports of the Black sea. Its exports are corn, cattle, leather, timber, tallow, potash, and paper. Its manufactures, with the exception of a few articles of domestic consumption, are confined to paper-mills, and glass and iron works. It is divided into 12 circles, and includes a part of Lithuania ceded to Russia in 1772.

**MOHILEV**, the capital of the above gov., is situated on the r. bank of the Dnieper, in N lat. 55° 54', E long. 30° 24', 420 m. S of St. Petersburg. It is divided into four quarters, of which the castle, built on an eminence, is the most conspicuous. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal square surrounded with neat stone buildings. The government-offices, the magazines, and the archbishop's palace, are handsome edifices. There are here a Greek and a Latin archbishop. The latter is the superior of all the Catholics in Russia and Poland; and the Jesuits, who, after the suppression of their order in the rest of Europe, found here an asylum under his protection, still retain their college. The pop. of Mohilev amounts to 12,500, part of whom manufacture leather, while others carry on a traffic with Riga, Memel, and Dantzic. The number of Jews at M. is nearly 2,000. The annual fairs are well-attended.—Also a considerable town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 57 m. SSE of Kaminiac.

**MOHILLA**, **MUHILLY**, or **MOELY**, a small island in the Indian sea, forming one of the group of the Comoros, situated between Madagascar and the coast of Africa, in S lat. 12° 40', 250 m. from Mozambique. Its coast is entirely composed of rocks, which leave space however for a few landing-places; and there is a good road for vessels. Its summit is lofty and wooded. It has two towns,—one on the N

and the other on the E part of the island. The soil is fertile, and the productions are rice, cocoa-nuts, oranges, citrons, pine-apples, and sugar-cane. The pop. was once pretty considerable; but has been much reduced by war, and by the devastations of pirates.

**MOHILL**, a parish in cos. Leinster and Leitrim. Pop. in 1831, 16,664; in 1851, 11,566. Area 30,540 acres.—Also a town in the Leitrim section of this p., 8 m. E by S of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 1,217.

**MOHIM**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 65 m. WNW of Delhi. It is a place of considerable extent, but is now much dilapidated, and but thinly populated.

**MOHINDRA-MALLEE**, a low chain of mountains in Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Northern Circars and district of Guntur, extending parallel to the coast a distance of about 105 m.

**MOHIVILLE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 303; of com. 62.

**MOHLIN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, district and 2 m. E of Rheinfelden, and 15 m. NW of Aarau.

**MOHON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. S of La Trinite, and 11 m. NNW of Ploërmel. Pop. 3,000.

**MOHONGO**, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, 180 m. NE of St. Philippe-de-Benguela, on the l. bank of the Cuvo.

**MOHRA**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, NW of Schweina. Pop. 438.—Also a river of Moravia, which has its source in the circle and 18 m. N of Olmütz; flows thence into the circle of Troppau; and joins the Oppa, on the r. bank, 3 m. E of Troppau, and after a course, in a generally E direction, of 54 m.

**MOHRENBACH**, a village of the duchy of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, S of Gehren. \*Pop. 752. It has manufactories of linen.

**MOHRIN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 38 m. NNW of Frankfurt, circle and 8 m. S of Königsberg, on the Schlippe. Pop. in 1837, 1,221.

**MOHRINGEN**, or **MÖRINGEN**, an amt and town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of hosiery and of linen.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obtmt and 4 m. SW of Stuttgart. Pop. 2,146.—Also an amt and town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Göttingen. Pop. of amt 2,750. The town is 14 m. NNW of Göttingen, and 33 m. SSW of Hildesheim, on the Mohr, an affluent of the Leine. Pop. 1,570.

**MOHRUNGEN**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg. The circle lies between the lakes Mohrunger and Scherting, and comprises an area of 183 sq. m. Pop. 30,445. The town is 63 m. SSW of Königsberg, and 29 m. SE of Elbing. Pop. 2,800. It is enclosed by a wall and double ditch; and has manufactories of cloth, hats, and leather. Agriculture forms also an important branch of local industry.

**MOHUMBA**, a village of Sind, near the N border of the Great Western Runn, 35 m. W of Nuggur-Parker.

**MOHUN**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 18 m. WSW of Lucknow.—Also a town in the prov. of Malwah, 114 m. WSW of Indore.

**MOHUNGUNGE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 54 m. SE of Lucknow.

**MOHUNGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov.

of Agra, district and 30 m. SSW of Narvar, and 90 m. N of Seronge, to the S of the Chumbul.

**MOHUNKOT**, a village of the Punjab, a little to the E of Lake Manasa, amid the Himalaya mountains. It had a fortress which was destroyed by Runjit Singh.

**MOHUN-KOTE**, a fortress of Sind, in the range of the Lukki mountains, 40 m. NW of Hyderabad.

**MOHUNPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 49 m. N of Seronge.

**MOHURBUNGE**, a zemindary or district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Orissa; bounded on the N by the district of Midnapur; on the E by that of Balasore; on the S by Nilghur; and on the W by the Gond mountains; and comprising an area 150 m. in extreme length, and 100 m. in extreme breadth. It possesses little cultivation, and is scantily populated. Its principal productions are timber, rice, oil, iron, dammer, and lac. The natives manufacture weapons of warfare for exportation. The chief towns are Harriampur and Bustar. This zemindary was formerly of much greater extent. During the ascendancy of the Marhattas it was dependent on Kuttack. It became in 1803 a tributary to the British government.

**MOIDIEU**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 8 m. E of Vienne, and 22 m. SSE of Lyon. Pop. 693.

**MOIGNELETTE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Sambre. Pop. 432. It has several coal-mines.

**MOIGNENEINS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Toissey, near the l. bank of the Saône, and 16 m. N of Trevoux. Pop. 1,085.

**MOILOUGH**. See **MOYLUGH**.

**MOIMENTA-DA-BEIRA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 29 m. SSE of Lamego, and 31 m. NE of Viseu. Pop. 840. It has a convent.

**MOINE**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, near the confines of the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, 3 m. NE of Maulevrier; passes Chollet and Montfaucon; enters the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure; and after a total course, in a generally W direction, of 33 m., joins the Sevre-Nantaise, at Clisson.

**MOINE, DES MOINES**, or **MOINGONAN**, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which rises in a lake in N lat. 43° 30', and flows SE to the Mississippi, which it joins, on the r. bank, in N lat. 40° 21' 43", W long. 91° 32' 30", 1,594 m. from the gulf of Mexico, and at an alt. of 444 ft. above the gulf.

**MOINE (LA)**, a bay on the S coast of Newfoundland, 25 m. E of Cape Ray.

**MOINES (LE AUX)**, an island off the N coast of France, in the Channel. It is the largest of the Sept Isles, and is fortified.

**MOINGT**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. SSE of Montbrison. Pop. 651.

**MOINTOIRA**, a town of Zanguebar, on the coast of the Indian ocean, in S lat. 10° 15'.

**MOIRA**, a parish and town of co. Down. Area of p. 6,096 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,801; in 1851, 3,486.—The town is 4 m. NE of Lurgan. Pop. 669. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Rawdon-Hastings, Earls of Loudoun in the Scottish peerage.

**MOIRA**, a small river of Upper Canada, which falls into the bay of Quinte, in Lake Ontario, at the town of Belleville.—Also a township in Franklin co., in New York, U. S., 227 m. N by W of Albany.

**MOIRA'S SOUND**, an extensive inlet on the E coast of the Prince of Wales's archipelago, in N lat. 54° 57'. It is divided into several branches, with



some islands lying before its entrance. The land in the neighbourhood is high, and rather steep to the sea.

**MOIRANS**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Isère, arrond. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 6,742. The town is situated on the river Morge, 15 m. NNE of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 2,755. It has manufactories of cutlery and of straw hats.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, 15 m. NW of Saint-Claude. Pop. 1,355.

**MOIRAT** (MOUNT), one of the Himalaya chain, in the prov. of Gurwhal, in N lat. 30° 51', E long. 79°.

**MOIRAZES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. W of Rhodéz. Pop. 1,600.

**MOISBURG**, a village of Hanover, 15 m. SW of Hamburg. Pop. 400.

**MOISDON-LA-RIVIERE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 34 m. NE of Nantes, near the l. bank of the Don. Pop. 2,371.

**MOISI**, a river of Canada, which forms Lake Mitchigamichik, and runs into the St. Lawrence, in N lat. 56° 15'.

**MOISLAINS**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 6 m. NE of Peronne. Pop. 1,801.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of La Somme, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Peronne. Pop. 1,400.

**MOISSAC**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne.—The arrond. comprises 6 cants., and has an area of 88,176 hect. Pop. in 1841, 62,295.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. 16,324.—The town is situated on the Tarn, in a fertile district, 18 m. NW of Montauban, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cetté, and is a place of considerable trade in wine, oil, saffron, salt, wool, and grain. Its principal manufacture is linen.

**MOISSAT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Vertaizon. Pop. 1,835.

**MOISSELLES**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Ecouen. Pop. 311.

**MOISSEY**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. of Montmirey-la-Ville. Pop. 897.

**MOISTA SOUND**, a romantic feature of the NE coast of co. Mayo, 4 m. WNW of Balderig. It is a chasm of about a cable's length in extent, of perpendicular sides of rock at least 500 ft. in height, and of so narrow a sea-path or bottom that a boat's oars must be reefed in passing through it.

**MOITA**, a commune and village in the island of Corsica, 15 m. E of Corte. Pop. 620.

**MOITIERS-D'ALLONNE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Barneville. Pop. 1,060. It has brick and pottery works.

**MOJABRA**, a place in the territory of Angila, on the caravan-route from Siwah to Fezzan. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade, and pass their lives in travelling between Cairo and Murzuk.

**MOJACOR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. ENE of Almería. Pop. 3,272.

**MOJADOS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Cega. Pop. 1,180.

**MOJAISK**, a town of Russia, situated near the Mojaïka, an affluent of the Moskwa, 63 m. WSW of Moscow. Pop. 4,000. It has 9 churches or chapels, and a cathedral. At one end of the town stands a castle, with thick stone walls. Between M. and the small town of Ghiatsk, was fought on 7th September, 1812, the obstinate and sanguinary battle of the Borodino. See BORODINO.

**MOJENT**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. WSW of San-Felipe. Pop. 3,170.

**MOJGURT**, a town of NW. Hindostan, 40 m. SE of Bhawulpore.

**MOJOS**. See MOXOS.

**MOJU**, a river of Brazil, which flows into the Para, on the r. bank, a little to the SW of Para, after a course of 180 m.

**MOKA**. See MOCHA.

**MOKABRAT** (AL), a town of Nubia, in the district of Berber, on the r. bank of the Nile, 15 m. above the confluence of the Albara, and 15 m. SSW of Ad-Damar.

**MOKATTAM** (JEBEL), a range of mountains in Egypt, on the S confines of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, a little to the SE of Cairo. It extends from W to E a distance of about 30 m., and attains an alt. of about 500 ft. above the plain of the environs of Cairo. The citadel of that town stands on its W extremity.

**MOKATTEB**, or **MUKATTEB** (WADI), a valley in the peninsula of Sinal, stretching from the neighbourhood of the E shore of the gulf of Suez for the space of 3 hours = 6 or 7 m. in a SE direction, on the route from Wadi Shellat to Wadi Feiran and Sinal, in about 28° 50' N lat. The name, which signifies 'the Written valley,' has been given to it from the vast multitude of well-preserved inscriptions which occur on the rocks in this wadi, chiefly, says Robinson, 'at such points as would form convenient resting-places for travellers or pilgrims during the noonday sun. The character is everywhere the same; but until recently, it has remained undeciphered, in spite of the efforts of the ablest palaeographers. The inscriptions are usually short, and most of them exhibit the same initial characters. Some Greek inscriptions are occasionally intermingled. These inscriptions are first mentioned by Cosmas, about A.D. 535. He supposed them to be the work of the ancient Hebrews. When the attention of European scholars was again turned upon these inscriptions by Clayton, bishop of Clogher, about the middle of the last cent., they were still attributed by him and others to the Hebrews on their journey to Sinal. Since that time they have usually been regarded as probably the work of Christian pilgrims on their way from Egypt to Mount Sinal, during the 4th cent. As to the character, Gesenius supposed it to belong to that species of the Phœnician, or rather Aramean, which in the first centuries of the Christian era was extensively employed throughout Syria, and partially in Egypt; having most affinity with that of the Palmyrene inscriptions. Professor Beer of Leipzig, of the other hand, who has recently deciphered these inscriptions for the first time, regards them as exhibiting the only remains of the language and character once peculiar to the Nabatheans of Arabia Petrea; and supposes, that if at a future time stones with the writing of the country shall be found among the ruins of Petra, the character will prove to be the same with that of the inscriptions of Sinal. A large number of them have been copied and published by Mr. Gray in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. iii. The characters of the Sinitic inscriptions Beer finds to belong to a distinct and independent alphabet. Some of the letters are wholly peculiar; the others have more or less affinity with the Palmyrene, and particularly with the Estrangelo and Cufic. Indeed, their affinity with the latter is so great, as to lead to the supposition that the Cufic was afterwards developed from this alphabet. They are written from right to left. The contents of the inscriptions, so far as Beer has yet proceeded, consist only of proper names, preceded by a word which usually signifies *peace*, but sometimes *memorata sit*, and in a very few cases *blessed*. It is a remarkable fact, that not one Jewish or Christian name has yet been found. The words which are not proper names seem rather to belong to an Aramean dialect. A language of this kind Beer supposes to have been spoken by the inhabitants of Arabia Petrea; in other words, by the Nabatheans, before the present Arabic language spread itself over those parts; and of that language and writing, these inscriptions he regards as the only monuments now known to exist. The question as to the writers of the inscriptions receives very little light from their contents. A word at the end of some of them may be so read as to affirm that they were pilgrims, and this opinion Beer also adopts; but this reading is not certain. That the writers were Christians seems apparent from the crosses connected with many of the inscriptions; and on palaeographic grounds, Beer supposes the greater part of them could not have been written earlier than the 4th cent. These Christian pilgrims, who were they? and whence did they come? The fact that all the inscriptions are found only on the great routes from Egypt, would seem to imply that they came from that country, or at least from the W side of the gulf of Suez. But if so, how comes it that not a trace of this alphabet and language is found in Egypt or its vicinity? Egypt, too, we know, was full of Jews and Christians in the early centuries; how comes it, then, that no Jewish nor Christian names are found among the inscriptions? Dr. Forster, in his work entitled *The One Principal Language traced experimentally* [Lond. 1851], disputes Beer's theory, and argues that these inscriptions are records made by the Israelites of the events which befell them during their wanderings in the Desert. Lepsius thinks that they are 'the work

of a pastoral people," but adopts Beer's theory as to their Christian origin. Professor Robinson's remarks on Beer's theory are also of much weight.

**MOKAURA**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Aurungabad, 47 m. SE of Damaun.

**MOKHNATCH**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. SE of Kharkov, and 11 m. NE of Zmikeiv, on the l. bank of the Donetz.

**MOKIDDO**, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, and prov. of Agame.

**MOKOBUDY**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and obwodie and 11 m. NW of Siedlec, consisting of about 390 houses.

**MOKR-BAKSAL**, an arm of the Ural river, in Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg. It detaches itself from the r. or W side of the river; runs SSW; and falls into the Caspian sea 27 m. W of Gouriev, and after a course of about 36 m.

**MOKRIN**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Toronthal, and NW of Komlos. Pop. 5,254.

**MOKSHA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Penza, district and 15 m. SSW of Mokshansk; flows past Mokshansk, Troitzk, Krasnoslobodsk; enters the gov. of Tambov; passes Temnikov; and throws itself into the Oka, on the r. bank, 18 m. SSE of Elatom, and after a course, in a generally NW direction, of about 270 m. Its principal affluents are the Isa on the r., and on the l. the Vad and Tsna. This river abounds with fish, and but for the trunks of trees which incumber its bed, it would be navigable at all seasons. In spring, when its waters are high, boats built on its banks, which are to a great extent covered with magnificent wood, are employed in the transit of corn chiefly to St. Petersburg.

**MOKSHANS**, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the banks of the Moksha, in the gov. of Penza and Tambov. They form one of the two principal branches of the family named by the Russians, Morduan or Mordovines.

**MOKSHANSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 28 m. NW of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 2,000. It has the remains of earthen ramparts and of ditches, 5 churches, and a Greek convent, and has a manufactory of cloth. This town was formerly a frontier fortress, and in 1717 made a successful defence against the Tartars of the steppe of Kouban.

**MOKTARA**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 64 m. NE of Acre. It has a fortress, in which a sheikh of the Druses resides.

**MOKULMUSSID**, a village of the Punjab, about 15 m. SE of Multan.

**MOLA**, or **MOLA-DI-GAETA**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 3 m. NE of Gaeta. It is a straggling place, but has a pleasant neighbourhood, and a fort of considerable strength. The inhabitants, amounting to about 2,000, are chiefly supported by fishing. The town is situated on the *Via Appia*, and all around it are ruins of tombs and other structures. The most remarkable are those said to be the remains of the *Villa Cicéronis*, or the country seat of that orator, in the neighbourhood of *Formice*.

**MOLA**, or **MOLA-DI-BARI**, a considerable town of Naples, in the prov. of Bari, on the Adriatic, 15 m. ESE of Bari, in N lat. 41° 3'. Pop. 8,500. It has a good harbour; but the streets of the older part of the town are irregular, narrow, and gloomy, and the houses have in general a decayed appearance. The chief trade is in oil, cotton, carobs, and other products of the adjacent country.—Also a village on the NE coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, singularly situated on the top of a high rock which appears to overhang the town of Taormina, 25 m. SW of Messina.

**MOLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. N of Questembert. Pop. 1,400.

**MOLAHIFFE**, or **MULAHIFFE**, a parish in co. Kerry, 4½ m. NE of Milltown. Area 9,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,708; in 1851, 2,270. The surface lies along the l. bank of the river Maine.

**MOLANA**, a small island in the river Blackwater, co. Waterford, 3 m. NNW of Youghal.

**MOLAR (EL)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Madrid, famous for its mineral springs. Pop. 1,100.

**MOLARDIER**, a small town of Savoy, on the river Seeran, 8 m. NE of Chamberry.

**MOLARES (Los)**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Seville. Pop. 400.

**MOLATO**, one of the small islands on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, situated between Long Island and St. Pedro-de-Nino.

**MOLD**, a parish and town in the co. of Flint, 6½ m. S of Flint, and 10½ m. W by S of Chester. The parish includes the townships of Ardrynwent, Argoed, Bistree, Broncoed, Gwernafield, Gwsaney, Hartsheath, Hendrebiffa, Leeswood, Lhwynegrin, and Mold, with the chapel of Nerquis. Pop. in 1801, 5,413; in 1831, 9,385; in 1851, 10,893.—The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Allen, in the centre of a rich mineral district. Pop. in 1851, 3,432. The chief trade of the place depends upon the lead and coal-mines, which are very extensively and profitably worked. Cotton-spinning has also been introduced, and woollens are manufactured in the vicinity. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at M., which is now virtually the county-town. It unites with Flint in returning a member to parliament.

**MOLDASH**, a parish in Kent, 6 m. N by E of Ashford. Area 1,449 acres. Pop. in 1851, 346.

**MOLDAU**, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, which rises in the Bohemian forest, near the mountains which separate that kingdom from Bavaria, to the SW of Prachatitz; runs SW, and passes by Budweis, Prague, and other places, and joins the Elbe, on the l. bank, a little above Melnik, after a course of 210 m. In its course it receives the Malsch, Luschnitz, Woltawa, Sazawa, Beraun, and Miess. It is a large and rapid stream; and is navigable by boats of 15 tons as far as the town of Budweis, whence there is a railway to Linz.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Abanjour, 21 m. E of Rosseau.

**MOLDAU**, or **MOLDAVA**, a considerable river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and flowing E, traverses the Bukowine; enters Moldavia, to which it gives name; and joins the Sereth at the town of Roman, after a course of 105 m.

**MOLDAUTEIN**, a small town in the central part of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Moldau, 58 m. S of Prague. Pop. 2,200.

**MOLDAVIA**, a district of Eastern Europe, situated between N lat. 45° 24' and 48° 50', and E long. 26° 10' and 28° 30', over which, in common with Wallachia, the Porte exercises a kind of sovereignty. The two principalities are situated between the Carpathian mountains, and the Danube and Pruth, and formed in ancient times the country of *Dacia Transalpina*. The territory of Budshak, and Eastern Moldavia extending between the Pruth and Dniester, and the Bukowine, also belonged to *Dacia*; but the two former are now Russian provs., and the latter belongs to Austria. The Turkish part of M. and Wallachia comprises about 42,631 sq. m. The principality of M. received its present name in the 14th cent., from the river Moldova. The Turkish name of the territory is *BOGDAN*,—a term which was in use when the Kumanes possessed this country. It forms the most northern province of the Ottoman

empire. On the N and E it is separated from Bessarabia, now belonging to Russia, by the Pruth; on the SE the Danube forms the boundary; on the S it is bounded by Wallachia; on the SW by Transylvania; and on the NW by Galicia. Its form is oblong. Its length from N to S is nearly 200 m.; its breadth about 120 m. It is divided into Upper Moldavia, or *Zara-de-Suss*, and Lower Moldavia, or *Zara-de-Shoss*. The former is subdivided into 4, and the latter into 9 districts. It contains 31 towns, and 1,802 villages. Jassy or Yassy is the capital. Stein estimates the superficial extent at 18,068 sq. m.; Hassel and Balbi at 17,400 sq. m.

*Physical features.*] The Carpathians cover the W part of this country, and separate it from Transylvania. These heights gradually decline towards the Sereth and the Pruth, and at last sink into gentle undulations finely clothed with vines, and presenting rich and varied scenery. The face of the country consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. There are here no hedges, landmarks, or any division of territory; and the monotony of the prospect is interrupted only from time to time by small lakes and artificial ponds formed by the damming up of rivers, on whose banks are frequently situated villages of the most primeval appearance. On the frontiers, the mountains are wild and rugged, and inhabited by bears, wolves, lynxes, and eagles. A high ridge of slate rock, called *Pietra and Rosa*, runs along the boundaries of M., Wallachia, and Transylvania. The Danube bounds M. only for a short space; but is valuable as opening a communication with Austria and the Black sea. It receives the Pruth and the Sereth, the former of which rivers is navigable. The smaller tributary rivers are the *Suczava*, the *Moldava*, and the *Bestritza*. The principal lakes are those of *Dorshoe* and *Bratersh*.

*Climate, soil, and productions.*] The Moldavian winters are long, and usually more severe than might be expected in such a latitude. The Danube here is often covered with ice of enormous thickness, and the deepest wells are sometimes frozen. It would appear that the wind blowing from the NE, over an open flat country, increases the cold. The summers are very warm. June is a rainy month; in July and August the heat is oppressive during the day, but the nights are chilly; the vintage is over in September, when the rain begins again; but October and November are comparatively mild months. M. is occasionally visited with earthquakes, but they are never so violent here as those which occur in Wallachia.—The soil in the valleys is as rich as in Wallachia, and still more impregnated with salt and salt-petre. There are no mines wrought, although there are evident traces of gold, silver, lead, and iron, and coal exists in abundance.—The agriculture of this country is inferior to that of Wallachia: but its rich soil yields excellent harvests. In 1828 and 1829, though the principalities of M. and Wallachia were obliged to support an army of 180,000 men, and 40,000 horses, and a vast number of men were engaged in transporting provisions for so large an army, no death was felt on account of the consequent deficiency of labourers. On the promulgation of new laws in 1831, with liberty of commerce, the rejoicing was immense, and commerce was rapidly increasing, when, Odessa finding its existence as a port in danger, the Russian provisional government imposed a heavy duty on all grain exported, under the pretext that so large an exportation might cause a famine. The principal commercial port is *Galatz* on the Danube. Wheat, barley, and millet are cultivated throughout the country. Fruit-trees are reared in large forests; the melon thrives well; and a considerable

quantity of wine is exported to Poland and Russia. The *Odokescht* is considered the best Moldavian wine; next to it is the *Komar*. Many districts are covered with rich pastures in which the luxuriant grass attains the length of 7 or 8 ft. The Moldavian horses are a superior breed, and usually bought for the Austrian and Prussian cavalry. Some boyars possess *hergelies* or studs of 400 or 500 mares, which remain summer and winter in the open air, even where the soil is covered with snow. The oxen are exported to Silesia and Bohemia. Fish are abundant in the rivers, and few countries are so well stocked with bees; some boyars are known to possess 6,000 or even 12,000 bee-hives, which are usually formed in the hollow trunk of a tree. Before the partition of the prov. the hospodar or prince derived a revenue of 60,000 piastres from the tithe on honey and wax. Locusts occasionally commit great devastation; some districts are also infested with enormous swarms of lizards. The wild animals are wolves, foxes, bears, martins, and hares.

*Population.*] Mr. Wilkinson estimated the pop. of M. at 500,000 souls, which Hassel considers may have been the number of inhabitants in 1823, though *Karaiczai* has calculated the pop. at only 367,000. The mass of this pop. like the Wallachians, are descended from the Romans, Dacians, Mæssians, and Bulgarians, though they regard themselves as aborigines, and affect to consider the Wallachians as Hungarians. They are a fine-looking, tall and slender race; the women in particular are very beautiful and handsome. The prevailing vices of the male sex are drunkenness and idleness. Greeks, Armenians, Gypsies, Wallachians, settlers from Transylvania, Germans, and Poles, compose the remainder of the pop.

*Religion, government, &c.*] The Greek creed is the established religion. The head of the church here is the archbishop of Jassy. There are about 12,000 Catholics. None of the villages possess schools; but there is a college at Jassy.—The government is the same as that of Wallachia. The privileges which the Moldo-Wallachian principalities acquired from their capitulation with the Turks are the right of electing their hospodars, administrative and legislative independence, and inviolability of territory. The rights of sovereignty appertaining to the Porte are the right of confirming the election of hospodars, and an annual tribute of 3,000,000 piastres from the two principalities. The revenue of the hospodar is nearly 2,000,000 piastres.

*History.*] Towards the close of the 12th cent., a Wallachian colony coming from Transylvania settled in this country. Their leader, *Bogden*, was the first prince of M., laid the foundation of the principal towns, and gave the name of *Bogdania* to the N part of the country. In the 14th cent. M. became subject to the king of Hungary, after a severe struggle. The Turks had made attempts on the country so early as 1280; at last, in 1529, the inhabitants submitted to *Solyman I.*, on condition of obtaining security for their religion and laws, and being exempted from all taxes except a yearly present to Constantinople. These conditions were not strictly adhered to by the Turkish government, or its representatives the *voivodes*; and in 1686, when *Sobieki*, king of Poland, invaded the country, the Moldavians publicly burnt the articles of their treaty with the Turks. M. suffered greatly in the wars between Russia and Turkey, and has been the scene of several sanguinary engagements. At the treaty of Bucharest, in May 1812, the part of M. on the l. bank of the Pruth was retained by Russia. By the treaty of *Ackermann*, concluded in 1826, it was stipulated that the hospodars, or *voivodes* should be nominated for seven years, and might be deposed by the suzerain or the protecting powers. By the treaty of *Aidnople*, signed three years later, it was agreed that they should be appointed for life. The Russians recently required, for reasons of their own, that the sultan should consent to revert to the former conditions of the treaty of *Ackermann*; but this demand was rejected by the Porte. By the treaty of *Balta-Liman*, of 1st May 1849, it is agreed that the hospodars of M. and Wallachia shall in future be appointed by the sultan, and for a term not exceeding 7 years; and that the organic laws which were given to the principalities in 1851 shall remain in full force with the exception of those alterations of which the necessity has been proved by ex-



perience, especially respecting the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the boyars, which for the present shall remain suspended. They are to be replaced by a divan or council, consisting of boyars and of some members of the clergy. This divan shall chiefly occupy itself in fixing the taxes and auditing the annual budget. It is further provided, for the necessary improvement and for the reformation of abuses, that two commissioners shall be appointed at Bucharest and Jassy; where their reports shall be examined by the Turkish cabinet with the co-operation of the cabinet of St. Petersburg; and that the proposed alterations must have the consent of the two contracting powers before they are proclaimed by a hattischeriff of the sultan.

**MOLDE**, a port of Norway, 27 m. SW of Christiansund, in N lat. 62° 44'. Pop. 900.

**MOLDNISCH-KIMPULUG**, a small town of Austrian Poland, in the Buckowine, 46 m. SSW of Sereth.

**MOLDOVA** (ALT), a small town of Hungary, in the Banat-Grünze, dist. of Temeswar, on the Klisura. In the neighbourhood stands the town of Neu Moldova or Bosniak. For 60 m. below Alt-Moldova the Danube is not at all times navigable, and from this point begins the excellent road recently constructed along the l. bank of the Danube to Orsova. When the river is low, steam-boats descend no further than M.; at other times, Drenkova, 12 m. lower down, is the station where steamers stop.

**MOLE**, a river in Surrey, formed by the union of several springs which rise in the forest of Tilgate, and compose a considerable stream in the p. of Horley, Sussex. Near Dorking it enters one of the defiles of the great barrier downs which extend across Surrey, and after traversing a romantic valley washes the foot of Boxhill—under which it has been erroneously supposed to run,—in its progress to Leatherhead, whence it continues its course N to its confluence with the Thames opposite Hampton-court.

**MOLE** (CAPE), a headland of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, to the N of Le Mole-Saint-Nicolas.

**MOLE** (LE), or **LE MOLE SAINT-NICOLAS**, an arrondissement and town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord. The arrond. comprises 17,150 inhabitants. The town is 84 m. W of Cape Haytien, and 120 m. NW of Port Republicain, at the entrance of a small river into a bay of the same name. In 1811 this town was extensively damaged by an earthquake. The bay is 6 m. in depth, and about 3 m. in breadth, and although inferior in some respects to Cape Francois and Port-au-Prince, forms the finest and the best defended harbour in the island. It is well fortified both by nature and by art, the works having to a great extent been executed by Count d'Estaing; and has a considerable trade in coffee, indigo, and cotton. The locality is well supplied with water, and is considered the healthiest in Hayti.

**MOLEHEYDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hever. Pop. 128.

**MOLEM**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Lunnen. Pop. 224.

**MOLEMBA**. See **MALLEMBA**.

**MOLEMBAIS-SAINT-JOSSE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Jodoigne. Pop. 186.

**MOLEMBAIS-SAINT-PIERRE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Huppaye. Pop. 176.

**MOLEMBAIX**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 1,375.

**MOLEMES**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. N of Laignes, and 12 m. WNW of Châtillon-sur-Seine, near the r. bank of the Laignes. Pop. 900. It had a Benedictine abbey.

**MOLEN**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Zouhoven. Pop. 428.

**MOLENBEEK**, a commune of Belgium, in the

prov. of Brabant, dep. of Molenbeek - Wersbeek. Pop. 192.

**MOLENBEEK-SAINT-JEAN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep. 5,703; of village 3,347. The village has a church, and possesses extensive manufactures.

**MOLENBEEK-WERSBEEK**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 832.

**MOLENBERG**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Binckom. Pop. 166.

**MOLE'NE**, an island of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 17 m. W of St. Renan, between Le Conquet and the island of Ouessant. Pop. 213.

**MOLEN-ET-WALESTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rotselaar. Pop. 201.

**MOLEN-EYNDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Bevel. Pop. 221.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saffelaere. Pop. 486.

**MOLENHOEK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Berlaer. Pop. 630.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Impe. Pop. 129.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Nederbrakel. Pop. 441.

**MOLENSTEDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Schaffen. Pop. 570.

**MOLENSTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Baerdegem. Pop. 213.—Also a commune in the same prov., and dep. of Overmeire. Pop. 167.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Morkhoven. Pop. 241.

**MOLEQUES**, a group of islands, three in number, at the N extremity of the island of Santa Catharina, Brazil, a little to the SW of Ponta-da-Rapa.

**MOLE-SAINT-NICOLAS**. See **MOLE** (LE).

**MOLESSON**, a summit of the chain of the Great mountains, in Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Friburg, bail. and 5 m. WSW of Gruyeres. It has an alt. of 6,585 ft. above sea-level, and is the highest point in the cant. It is noted for the beauty of its prospects, and is named the Rigi of Western Switzerland.

**MOLESWORTH**, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NW of Kimbolton. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1851, 245.

**MOLES-ZYDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Mirxplas. Pop. 245.

**MOLEVELD**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Stockheim. Pop. 103.

**MOLEWYK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Wielsbeke. Pop. 283.

**MOLEZE**, or **MOLAIZE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Verdun-sur-Saône, near the l. bank of the Saône.

**MOLFETTA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 16 m. ESE of Barletta, and 12 m. WNW of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 15,200. It has a cathedral and bishop's palace, numerous churches, and a college, and possesses a small port. It has manufactories of linen and of saltpetre, and a ship-building-yard, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, oil, and almonds.

**MOLHEM - BOLLEBEEK**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 987; of com. 248.

**MOLIATITICH**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 23 m. NNE of Tcherikof, and 24 m. E of Tchaousi.

**MOLIENS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and cant. of Formerie, 27 m. W of Beauvais. Pop. 820. It has manufactories of hosiery.

**MOLIENS-LE-VIDAME**, a town of France, in

the dep. of the Somme, 13 m. W of Amiens. Pop. 798.

**MOLIERES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. W of Cadouin. Pop. 780.—Also a v. in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 5 m. N of La Capelle-Marival. Pop. 950.—Also a v. in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. N of Montauban.

**MOLINA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Murcia, on the l. bank of the Segura. Pop. 3,700. It has manufactories of silk and oil mills.—Also a village of Lombardy, in the Valteline, 1 m. N of Bormio.

**MOLINA** (SIERRA DE), a mountain-ridge in Spain belonging to the Iberian chain, and dividing the prov. of Guadalajara from Calatayud and Teruel. It is united on the S to the Sierra-de-Albarracin.

**MOLINA-D'ARAGON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara, 60 m. NNE of Cuenca. Pop. 3,600. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and copper, and quarries of marble.

**MOLINARA**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 12 m. NW of Ariano. Pop. 2,000.

**MOLINELLA**, a village of the Papal States, 18 m. ENE of Bologna.

**MOLINES-EN-QUEYRAS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Aiguilles. Pop. 950.

**MOLINE'S GUT**, a river on the SW side of the island of St. Christopher's, with anchorage near its mouth of from 5 to 10 fath.

**MOLINEUX'S HARBOUR**, a bay on the SE coast of the southern island of New Zealand, in S lat. 46° 25'.

**MOLINOS** (Los), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Madrid, near the Guadarrama. Pop. 450.—Also a v. in the prov. of Saragossa, 21 m. SW of Alcaniz.

**MOLINOS-DEL-REY**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. W of Barcelona, on the coast, and near the mouth of the Llobregat. Pop. 1,050.

**MOLISE**. See **SANNIO**.

**MOLISE**, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 48 m. NNE of Naples. Pop. 650.

**MOLITERNO**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 25 m. NE of Policastro. Pop. 5,000.

**MOLIVO**, or **METHYME**, a town on the NW coast of the island of Mytilene. Pop. about 2,000. It exports oil and fruit.

**MOLK**. See **MELK**.

**MOLKWERUM**, or **MOLKEREM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 3 m. S of Hindelopen, and 17 m. SW of Sneek, near the Zuyder-Zee. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly fishermen, speak the Anglo-Saxon language, and have preserved the manners and ancient costume of the Frisians.

**MOLL**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. of dep. 4,894. The village is 16 m. SE of Turnhout, on the Moll-Nethe, an affluent of the Grande-Nethe. It has a church, the tower of which is remarkable; and it possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, lace, hosiery, and tobacco, and several breweries.

**MOLL**, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, which issues from Lake Betzenitz, near the W extremity of the circle of Villach; runs ESE; and throws itself into the Drave, on the l. bank, 1½ m. below Sachsenburg, and after a course of about 45 m.

**MOLLAND**, a parish of Devonshire, 6½ m. ENE of South Molton. Area 6,168 acres. Pop. in 1831, 531; in 1851, 602.

**MOLLANS**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Le Buis, on a rocky peak, in a gorge on the r. bank of

the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,178. It is enclosed by high walls, and has manufactories of silk. The environs afford good oil. M. is supposed to be one of the 19 towns of the Vocontians territory. It still exhibits the remains of two citadels and two forts.

**MOLLARE**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Alexandria, prov. and 12 m. ESE of Acqui.

**MOLLE**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Var, which has its source in the mountain of the Roc-Rigaud, between Bormes and Collobrières; passes near the castle of La Motte; and throws itself into the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Grimaud, 5 m. W of St. Tropez, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 21 m.

**MOLLENDÆL**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bierbeek. Pop. 305.

**MOLLENDØ**, a village of Peru, in the intendancy and prov. and 60 m. SW of Arequipa, on the Pacific, 16 m. WNW of Mexico point. It consists of about 50 huts constructed of matting. Landing is attended with some difficulty, and is accomplished by means of canoes; and the port is now only capable of sheltering small vessels. Guano forms its chief article of trade.

**MOLLENDORF**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. of Merseburg, 24 m. WNW of Halle, and 1½ m. SW of Mannsfeld. Pop. 185. It has several mineral springs, and a millstone quarry.

**MOLLENT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Brochem. Pop. 397.

**MOLLER**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Low archipelago. Its SW extremity is in S lat. 17° 52' 50", W long. 140° 52' 39". It is about 18 m. in length from NE to SW. It possesses magnificent vegetation, but is not inhabited. It was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820.

**MOLLES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Cusset, and 11 m. SSW of La Palisse. Pop. 658.

**MOLLIENS-EN-BEAUVOISIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and cant. of Formerie, 27 m. W of Beauvais. Pop. 1,095. It has extensive manufactories of hosiery.

**MOLLIENS-VIDAME**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Amiens. The cant. comprises 29 coms. Pop. in 1841, 15,125. The town is 13 m. W of Amiens. Pop. 836.

**MOLLINBURN**, a village in the E division of p. of Cadder, Lanarkshire. Pop. 200.

**MOLLINGTON**, a chapelry in the p. of Cropredy, co. of Oxford, 4½ m. N by W of Banbury. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 380.

**MOLLINGTON** (GREAT), a township in the p. of Backford, Cheshire, 2½ m. NW of Chester, on the line of the Chester and Birkenhead railway.

**MOLLIS**, a parish and town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. N of Glaris, near the r. bank of the Linth. Pop. 2,400. It has manufactories of cloth, and of iron-ware. A species of green cheese, locally named *schapsiger*, is also extensively manufactured in the district.

**MOLLN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 21 m. NNE of Lauenburg, district and 8 m. SSW of Ratzeburg, on the Stekenitz. Pop. 2,750. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

**MOLLNAU**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 35 m. ENE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. N of Lublinitz. It has a large iron-work.

**MOLLTROP**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Skaraborg, and herad of Wadsbo. It has a large alum-work.

**MOLLWITZ**. See **MOLWITZ**.

**MOLMERSWEND**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and reg. of Merseburg, 36 m. WNW

of Halle, and 6 m. E of Harzgerode, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 635.

**MOLNEYDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Uytbergen. Pop. 348.

**MOLOCHIO**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultri, district and 12 m. ESE of Palmi, cant. and 1½ m. E of Oppido.

**MOLODETSHINO**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 14 m. S of Vileika, and 60 m. WNW of Borilov.

**MOLODKOWA**, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. S of Stanislawow.

**MOLOGA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Twer, in the lake of Veristovo, in the district and 17 m. NW of Bejetsk. It runs first SW, then NNE; flows thence into the gov. of Novgorod; passes Oustioujna; turns SE; enters the gov. of Yaroslav; and throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, at a town of the same name, and after a course of about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Serechnitza, Roboja, Tshagoda, and Jana, on the l.; and on the r. the Kesma and Lona. This river abounds with fish, and is navigable for large boats as far as Oustioujna.—Also a district and town of the gov. of Yaroslav. The district occupies the NW portion of the gov. The soil is partly marshy, but is to a considerable extent dry and fertile, producing grain and forage in abundance, and pasturing large numbers of cattle. Pop. 63,671. The trade consists chiefly in grain, cattle, and faggots. The town is 75 m. WNW of Yaroslav, and 240 m. NNE of Moscow, on the l. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of a river of the same name, in a marshy locality. Pop. 2,109. It has 2 churches. It has an active trade in grain, fruit, and linen.

**MOLOKHA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 24 m. SW of Okhrida.

**MOLONDIN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 6 m. ESE of Yverdon, and 20 m. W of Friburg.

**MOLONGLO**, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, which traverses the plains of the same name; receives in Limestone plains the Queanbeyan and Jarabombara rivers; and on the W confines of the co. joins the Murrumbidgee.

**MOLONTA**, a port of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, in the circle and 21 m. SSE of Ragusa, in N lat. 42° 26' 50", and E long. 18° 25' 50". At its entrance is an island.

**MOLOPPO**, or **MALOPPO**, a river of South Africa, in the territory of the Bechuanas. It has its source in a small lake, in S lat. 25° 50", and E long. 26° 45'; runs W, receiving in its course numerous streams, and is supposed to join the Gariep in Orange river.

**MOLOTSHNIA-VODY**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, which has its source in the district, and to the SE of Orekhov; runs SW; passes Melitopol; and after a course of about 75 m., enters Lake Molotshnoé, which discharges itself into the sea of Azof. Several German colonies have settled on its banks since 1802.

**MOLOUGH**, or **MOYLAGH**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 7 m. SE by S of Cahir. Area 1,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 746; in 1851, 481. The surface lies along the l. bank of the Suir.

**MOLSBERG**, a town of the duchy and 14 m. NNE of Nassau, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Meudt. Pop. 305. It has a castle.

**MOLSCHLEBEN**, a village of the duchy of Saxo-Gotha, to the NE of Gotha. Pop. 840.

**MOLSDORF**, a village of the duchy of Saxo-Gotha, to the SE of Gotha. Pop. 523. It has a castle and a pleasure-garden.

**MOLSEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 15 m. S of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. ESE of Weissenfels. Pop. 956. In the environs are several coal-mines.

**MOLSHEIM**. See **BRUCHE**.

**MOLSHEIM**, or **MOLTZEN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, arrond. of Strasburg. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 21,641; in 1841, 22,414. The town is 12 m. ESE of Strasburg, on the l. bank of the Bruche, at the foot of the Vosges. Pop. 3,333. It is well-built. It has extensive manufactories of hardware, cotton and linen fabrics, cloth, hosiery, tape, and cordage, several bleacheries and dye-works, tile-works, potteries, and paper-mills. It has a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and grain. This town belonged to the bishops of Strasburg, and was regarded in the 12th cent. as their strongest place. In 1677 it was destroyed by the imperialists.

**MOLSTEN**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Wielsbeke. Pop. 152.

**MOLTCHAD**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. ESE of Grodno, district and 23 m. NE of Slonim.

**MOLTON** (North), a parish in Devonshire, 3¼ m. NE of South Molton, on the river Mole. A rich copper-mine is wrought here; and gold of a very pure quality is found associated with the copper. Area 14,351 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,937; in 1851, 1,982.

**MOLTON** (South), a parish and municipal borough in Devonshire, 11¼ m. ESE of Barnstaple, on the river Mole, which is here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches. Area 6,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,822; in 1841, 4,274.—The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the W side of the river Mole. It consists of several streets, well-paved, and with flagged footpaths. In the centre of the town is a spacious market-place, and guild-hall. The principal manufacture is that of woollen cloth. Serges, shalloons, and felts were formerly made. The lace manufacture has been recently introduced. The pop. in 1851 was 4,482. The income of the borough in 1850 was £2,837.

**MOLTRASIO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the district and 4 m. N of Como, on the W bank of the lake of that name.

**MOLUCCA SEA**, a name given to that part of the Great ocean which lies between the parallels of 2° and 8° S, having the archipelago of the Moluccas on the N; Celebes on the NW; and the eastern extremity of the Sunda chain on the S.

**MOLUCCAS** (The), a name given by the Portuguese to all the islands in the Eastern archipelago lying between the parallels of 5° N and 9° S, and between 122° and 131° E long., to the W of Papua, and the E of the Molucca passage or channel between Gilolo and the N peninsula of Celebes; comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Buro, Amboyna, the Banda islands, Obi, Waygiou, and others. The M. according to the original and proper application of the term consist of five small islands to the W of Gilolo, viz., Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Makian, and Bakian or Bachian; but the sovereigns of the M. had possessions in Gilolo, Ceram, and other islands in the neighbourhood, and these are called the **GREAT MOLUCCAS**. Some geographers divide them into three groups: viz., the Gilolo group, or Moluccas Proper; the Ceram group; and the Timor-Laut group.—The archipelago of the M. bears evident marks of a region overturned by one of those physical revolutions which naturalists called *debacles*, containing islands broken and indented in a singular manner,—enormous peaks, projecting abruptly from the surface of the deep rocks, piled up to immense elevations,—and a number of volcanoes, some of which are in a state of activity, and others extinguished. The earth-



quakes, which in these regions are frequent, render navigation dangerous, for not a year passes without the formation of new sand-banks, and the disappearance of old ones.—The heat attended with excessive moisture, and followed by long droughts, and the nature of the soil, which is a spongy rock, prevent the cultivation of the *cerealia* in the M. The pith of the sago-tree serves for bread. The bread-fruit tree, the cocoa, and all the fruit-trees of India, thrive in these islands. The *lingoa* or *Pterocarpus draco*, a native of these islands, though less hard and durable than teak, is fitter for cabinet-work. The enormous excrescences which grow on it are wrought into beautiful articles equalling in lustre the finest variegated marble. The spice trees, however, are the objects by which the avarice of Europeans has been principally attracted to this part of the world. The clove-tree [*Eugenia caryophyllata*] has a more limited geographical distribution than any other useful plant. It was originally confined to the five M. islands, and chiefly to Bakian. It had been conveyed to Amboyna a very short time before the arrival of the Portuguese. Not partial to large islands, it does not grow well in Gilolo, Ceram, Buru, or Celebes. It has, however, been cultivated and has produced fruit in the western part of Oceania. It has also borne fruit, though of inferior quality, in the Mauritius. Even at Amboyna the tree is not productive before the ninth year of its growth, and requires great attention; whereas in the parent-islands it bears in its seventh or eighth year, and requires little care or culture. See article AMBOYNA. The other valuable species is the *Myristica moschata*, or nutmeg-tree, which in its general appearance resembles the clove-tree, but is less pointed at the top, and its branches are more spreading. The limits of its geographical distribution are much wider than those of the clove. It grows in New Holland, in the S of India, and in Cochinchina; but in these countries it is void of flavour, and for all useful purposes its geographical limits are nearly those of the clove. See article BANDA ISLANDS. Massey bark, an aromatic production used for culinary purposes by the Malays and Javanese, and of late in request in China and Japan, is obtained in the Molucca islands, and the *Laurus Chlidanea*, which also yields an aromatic bark. The leaf of the *Melaleuca leucodendron*, or cajeput-tree, a native of these islands, yields a fragrant essential oil.—No metals are found upon the M. islands, but pearls are said to be frequently met with on their coasts. Goats are the most common animals, and snakes of various descriptions abound. Birds of paradise, which are supposed to come from New Guinea, are taken in great numbers on the M., by means of bird-lime, and form a considerable article of traffic.

*Population.*] At the discovery of these islands, two distinct races of people were found upon them,—Malays or Muhammedans on the sea-coast,—and Oriental Negroes or Papuas in the interior. The former speak a dialect of the Malay tongue mixed with many foreign words, but the ancient Molucca or Tirnata language appeared to Dr. Leyden to have been an original tongue. They have adopted many of the observances of the Brahminical system. The Papuas have been rapidly decreasing, and have wholly disappeared in most of the smaller islands; but they still exist in many of the more eastern islands, and hold undisturbed possession of New Guinea. The colour of the natives is a deep mixture of black and yellow, and their dispositions wild and ferocious. They subsist chiefly on sago. The men wear little covering except a hat of leaves, and a piece of cloth round their middle; the women are dressed in a large wide garment like a sack, with a remarkably broad hat on their heads. Their arms are a kind of light

tough wood, arrows of reed pointed with hard wood, and bucklers of black hard wood, ornamented with designs in relieve, made with white shells. They excel in the construction and management of their vessels.

*Historical notices.*] The natives of the M., before they were visited by foreign nations, attached no value to the vegetable riches which are peculiar to their islands, and which have rendered them at once so celebrated and so unfortunate. The Chinese first accidentally landed upon these islands in the Middle ages, and discovered the clove and the nutmeg, in consequence of which a taste for these commodities was diffused over India, and thence extended to Persia and to Europe. The active Arabians, who then engrossed almost all the commerce of the world, soon turned their attention to the native country of these precious commodities, and repaired to it in numbers; but the Portuguese wrested the treasure from that nation. In 1521, Antonio de Brito appeared in the M. with a force, for the express purpose of taking possession of them in the name of the king of Portugal. The unsuspecting sovereigns received their guests with caresses, but one of the first acts of the commander was to imprison some of the followers of Magellan, who had been left in this part of the world, because they belonged to Spain. A system of violence, intrigue, and perfidy towards the natives was immediately begun, and with the single exception of the two years of the government of the virtuous Galvan, was maintained for sixty years, at the end of which period, the Dutch, with the assistance of the natives, drove out the Portuguese, but soon discovered a rapacious policy equally oppressive. In 1613, the Dutch procured from the native princes the exclusive right of buying cloves, and every infraction of the iniquitous compact was severely punished. The English were, indeed, allowed at one time to have a mercantile establishment at Amboyna, when held by the Dutch; but the latter, in 1623, after forcing some Chinese and Javanese soldiers by torture to make confession of a plot on the part of the English, seized on the whole of the English residents, and put them to death with circumstances of indignity and cruelty sufficient to disgrace any barbarians. It was not, however, till 1680 that the Dutch, by completely crushing the natives, were enabled to carry the principles of their commercial policy into rigid practice. While the culture of cinnamon was confined to Ceylon, that of the clove was confined to Amboyna, and that of the nutmeg to the Banda islands; nor was it till 1778, when the plantations at Banda were greatly damaged by an earthquake, that the Dutch allowed the nutmeg as well as the clove to be cultivated in Amboyna. The particulars of this department of mercantile history are given in detail by Mr. Crawford, whose inferences, pointing out the ruinous tendency of all those cruel and unjust measures, are luminously drawn. The price given for cloves to the cultivator is 4r was 3½d. per lb. avoird., or nearly 8 dollars per picul of 133½ lbs. When the trade was conducted by the natives, it even sold in Java at an average of 14 d. per picul. When the article arrived by a difficult and hazardous land-carriage at the Caspian sea, it cost 91 d.; at Aleppo 141 d.; and in England 237 d. When brought directly to England, they were sold at an advance of 1,258 per cent. on the natural export price! During the Portuguese and Spanish supremacy, the five M. islands produced annually 2,376,000 lbs.; when the trade was free, the quantity was one half more. The M. islands were specially excepted from the operation of the treaty with the British government of March 1824; and in 1829, it was declared that no ships or vessels coming from harbours belonging to foreign nations shall be admitted in the M.; and that the only harbours open to Netherland ships shall be Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Manado, and Kima. See articles AMBOYNA and BANDA.

MOLUCHES, or WARRIOR INDIANS, a numerous tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of Patagonia.

MOLUNE (HAUTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and cant. of Les Boucheux, 12 m. from St. Claude. Pop. 1,000.

MOLUSK, or MOBLUSK, a parish in co. Antrim, 2 m. SW of Carrmoney. Area 928 acres. Pop. in 1831, 766; in 1851, 786.

MOLVITINA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 35 m. NE of Costroma, district and 26 m. SSE of Boni, on the l. bank of the Chatcha.

MOLWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 25 m. SSE of Breslan, circle and 5 m. WSW of Brieg. The Prussians here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1741.

MOLYRANY, a hamlet in the p. of Burrischoole, co. Mayo, on the N shore of Clew bay, 8½ m. W by N of Newportratt.

MOMALLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 887; of com. 705.

MOMANA, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Jutabi and Jabari, in the prov. of Para. They subsist chiefly on fish and fruit.

**MOMANSING**, a district of Hindostan, in the E part of the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the N by the Garrau, and traversed by the Brahmaputra. Its chief town is Beygenburri.

**MOMAPONE**, a lake in the N part of Lower Canada, which discharges its waters into Lake St. John, 100 m. to the SW of the Paribuaça.

**MOMBACA**, **MOMBASSA**, or **MOMBAS**, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, in S lat.  $4^{\circ} 04'$ , E long.  $39^{\circ} 38'$ , at the mouth of the Barrette. It is 3 m. long, by 2 m. broad; affords excellent anchorage; and has a town upon it which appears to have been at one time a place of considerable importance. Surrounded by cliffs of madrepora, and encircled by a moat over which there is but one dangerous ford, Nature has formed it like a huge castle, which might easily be rendered almost impregnable. Its soil produces abundance of corn, and the sugar-cane thrives well upon it. In 1507, Francis d'Almeida took the town of M. after a severe struggle; and Minho d'Acunha again reduced it to a heap of ashes. It does not appear to have ever recovered from the latter assault, and it is now a poor place inhabited by Arabs and Sowhylese. The Wanyekas inhabit the adjacent mainland for some miles inland. Capt. Owen says, "There is not a more perfect harbour in the world than M. It possesses good riding-ground at the entrance, sheltered by an extensive reef on either side; an anchorage which from its vicinity to the coast constantly enjoys the sea-breeze; and a steep rocky shore, in many places rendering wharfs unnecessary, and in others forming a shelving sandy strand, where vessels can be hauled up and careened, favoured by a tide rising 12 or 14 ft." A large lake, having its banks thickly studded with buildings, is reported to exist in the interior nearly due W from Mombas.

**MOMBACHO**, an isolated volcanic mountain of Central America, on the W shore of the lake of Nicaragua, not far from the city of Granada. Alt. 4,500 ft.

**MOMBARAK**. See **MIRZA-MOMBAROK**.

**MOMBARCARO**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Mondovì. Pop. 700.

**MOMBARUZZO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division and 15 m. SW of Alessandria. Pop. 1,900.

**MOMBELLO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. and 27 m. NW of Alessandria. Pop. 1,920.

**MOMBELTRAN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. SSW of Avila, at the foot of Mount Pico. It is an ancient place, and is defended by a strong castle. It has oil-mills, pottery works, and a copper foundry. Pop. 1,800.

**MOMBERCELLI**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division and 18 m. WSW of Alessandria. Pop. 2,535.

**MOMBEREY**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Zamora. Pop. 650.

**MOMO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Novara, on the l. bank of the Gogna.

**MOMOBOMBO**, an active volcano of Central America, at the N extremity of the lake of Managua. It probably exceeds 5,000 ft. in alt.

**MOMORANO**, a town on the coast of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, 30 m. SSE of Pisino.

**MOMPOX**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Magdalena, 37 leagues SE of Cartagena, and 120 m. N of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the l. bank of the Magdalena river, 21 m. above the confluence of the Cauca, in N lat.  $9^{\circ} 14' 20''$ , W long.  $74^{\circ} 27' 43''$ . It was founded in 1640, and is a well-built and comparatively thriving town, with a pop. of about 10,000, and an active commerce, "the only place on the

river," says Stewart, "where anything like the bustle of active human life and industry is to be found."—The prov. of M. had a pop. of 47,557 in 1836.

**MOMUNDS**, a numerous Afghan tribe, occupying the whole extent of hill-country extending along the l. or N bank of the Cabul river from Jellalabad to its debouchment into the plains of Peshawur. They possess also a few villages in the plain itself, and inhabit others, which belong to the British territories. Their principal chief is Sadaht Khan, of Lalpur. Along the whole extent of their river-frontage they have numerous small watch-towers holding 5 or 6 men each, by means of which they are enabled to mulct heavily all timber or merchandise floated down the stream. Their possessions in the plain are a fort called Dub close to the frontier-town of Michni, and five villages lying immediately round the little fort of Shukardir, a post situate a little further into the plain. Their chief, Sadaht Khan, has been lately very troublesome, having induced the inhabitants of Michni to revolt. An expedition was recently sent to retake Michni, to destroy the fort of Dub—always a favourite stronghold of the Momund robbers—to annex Sadaht Khan's villages in the plain, together with a slice of his territory, where the Cabul river leaves the hills; and, if necessary, make a descent on his capital of Lalpur, which is situated on the same bank of the Cabul river as Michni, about 20 m. higher up.

**MONA**, an uncultivated island in the channel betwixt Hayti and Porto-Rico, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 6'$ , W long.  $67^{\circ} 49'$ . It is about 6 m. in length from E to W. It is low and almost level, and its surface is covered with brushwood. A little to the NW, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 9'$ , W. long.  $67^{\circ} 56'$ , is an islet called Monica, the resort of an immense number of sea-fowl.—These two isles lie nearly in the middle and towards the S end of what is called the Mona passage, a clear and safe channel, 26 leagues in breadth, between Porto-Rico and Hayti.—Also a town of Burmah, in the territory of Cochanpri, 150 m. SE of Ummurapura.

**MONA (LAKE)**, a newly-discovered lake of California, in the basin of the Great Salt lake, 120 m. E of Mariposa. It is 60 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 m. in breadth; and receives five or six fresh-water streams, two of which are of considerable magnitude. The lake itself is alkaline, and contains no fish; its margin is encrusted with saltpetre and other salts. There is abundance of water-fowl, geese, brandt, and ducks, on the rivers, and on the plain an infinite number of hares, large grouse, and other game. The land is reputed to be fertile on the borders of the streams, but the plains are generally sandy and arid. There is a great profusion of oaks and pines suitable for building purposes. Lieutenant Moore proceeded some 75 m. E of the lake, and found the country all of the same character; presenting large timber, beautiful fresh-water streams whose banks were clothed with the most luxuriant verdure, mineral deposits, and mineral springs. The mountain-region on the E slope of the Sierra-Nevada is very precipitous, and is remarkable for the evidence it bears of a volcanic origin. There are three or four islands in the lake, composed entirely of lava. The Mona Indians are evidently of a different race from the rest of the Californian Indians, speaking a different language, having strongly-marked Roman features, and being almost white.

**MONACHLOGDDU**, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 7 m. SE of Newport. Pop. 502.

**MONACO**, a small principality of Italy, under the protectorate of Sardinia. It is a mountainous district bordering on the gulf of Genoa, sheltered on the N by the Alps, and enclosed by the Sardinian territory. From NE to SW it has a length of about 15 m.; its greatest breadth does not exceed 6 m. Its area is 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,800. It enjoys a delicious climate, and a productive soil. The olive, vine, lemon, orange, and other fruits of the S are grown; silk and honey form important articles of produce. On the coast its pop. is chiefly supported by fishing, and the coasting-trade. The independence of this little state was recognised by the treaty

of Paris in 1815. The prince is recognised by that treaty as a *sovereign absolute*, or absolute sovereign; but the government is conducted by a governor assisted by a council-of-state. The French code is the law of the country. The principality is divided into the 3 communes of Monaco, Mentone, and Roccabruna. The bishop of Nice is the chief ecclesiastical authority, and is represented by a vicar-general who resides at Monaco. The military force consists of 50 men, besides a Sardinian garrison of 300 men. The revenue is about 350,000 fr., of which 9,200 fr. are paid to Sardinia; 80,000 fr. expended in the government; and the remainder forms the patrimony of the sovereign. In 1848 the people of the state successfully petitioned to be admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges of constitutional government under the king of Sardinia, and the jurisdiction of the tribunal of Nice was extended to the communes of Mentone and Roccabruna. In 1852, Florestan I., "by the grace of God sovereign of Monaco," protested against the intervention of the Sardinian government.—The capital is Monaco, a small town of 1,400 inhabitants, situated on a rocky promontory, on the gulf of Genoa, 8 m. NE of Nice. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle with a Sardinian garrison.

**MONAD-LEADH MOUNTAINS**, an elongated group of lofty and rugged heights, extending from SW to NE, in a line parallel to the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and occupying the central districts of the southern division of Inverness-shire. They rest on a high base or table-land of dreary heathy moor; and are comparatively flowing in their outlines, unbroken in their declivities, and free from abruptness or jaggedness of aspect. In their upper or SW district they contain the sources of the chief head-streams of the Spey, the Dulnain, the Findhorn, and the Nairn; and, in their lower district, they chiefly divide Strathdearn, or the vale of the Findhorn, on the NW, from the upper vale of the Spey on the SW. They consist principally of granite and quartz rock.

**MONADNOCK (GRAND)**, a mountain-ridge of New Hampshire, U. S., in Cheshire co., 22 m. E of Connecticut. It extends about 5 m. from N to S, and 3 m. from E to W; and rises 3,254 ft. above sea-level.

**MONAGAY**, a parish of co. Limerick, comprising part of the town of Newcastle, from which it extends to the S and W. Area 22,701 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,711; in 1851, 5,931.

**MONAGHAN**, an inland county of Ireland, in the centre of the S of Ulster; bounded on the N by Tyrone; on the E by Armagh; on the SE by Louth; on the S by Meath; on the SW by Cavan; and on the W by Cavan and Fermanagh. The outline of the county is nearly that of a slender parallelogram extending in the direction of SE by S, with a compact wing of about 14 sq. m. of area extending eastward, and a triangular wing of about 8 m. on each of its three sides projecting westward. The greatest length of the county, from the Blackwater SSE to Lough Ballyhoe, is 30½ m.; its breadth, WSW from the extremity of the E wing, is 12 m.; its greatest breadth, in the same direction, to the extremity of the W wing, is 16½ m. Its area comprises 285,885 acres of arable land, 21,585 of uncultivated land, 5,816 of compact plantations, 304 of towns, and 6,167 of water,—in all, 319,757 acres.

*Surface.* The Slieve-Beagh mountains, a bleak and sterile range of hills, extend SSW from the vicinity of the boundary with Tyrone, along the W border, into Fermanagh. A main offset of the Fews mountains occupies the greater part of the county's small E wing; and various upland portions of the interior possess sufficient altitude to be appropriately

designated mountain. The general face of the co., however, is strongly featured champaign ground, or a very hilly and constantly undulated plain, subsiding in two or three districts into considerable tracts of comparatively level and undiversified land. The principal summits of the Slieve-Beagh mountains, named from N to S, have altitudes above sea-level of 1,254, 752, 539, 301, and 485 ft.; the chief summit of Mullash has an alt. of 1,034 ft.—The W part of the co. belongs to the basin of the Erne; the N to that of the Blackwater; and the S to the basins of the Fane and the Glyde. The Finne, the Coote-hill, and the Annalee rivers, are the chief streams which flow to the Erne. The Blackwater passes only along and never within the boundary. The rivers Fane and Glyde have only small affluents from the interior. The Ulster canal, recently completed, and connecting the eastern navigations of Ulster from the Blackwater in the vicinity of Charlemont, with the navigation of the Erne a little above the head of Upper Lough Erne, passes SW through the co. of Monaghan, and near the towns of Monaghan, Smithborough, and Clones. Of the other numerous lakes of the co., Lough Muckno, by much the largest, has an area of 1,013 acres, and a surface-elevation above sea-level of 302 ft.

*Geology and minerals.* Rocks of the transition series, consisting principally of greywacke slate, fossil clay slate, flint slate, and chlorite slate, and subordinately of hornblende slate, porphyritic schist, and some other metamorphic and schistose rocks, occupy all the central and S portions of the co., excepting a district of about 28 sq. m. in the extreme south. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate occupy a district of about 7 sq. m. in the extreme NW, and a tiny pendicle or two on the W border in the vicinity of Clones. Rocks of the calp series of the secondary limestone formation constitute the greater portion of the Slieve-Beagh mountains. Rocks of the carboniferous limestone series, which prevail throughout the vast fleets limestone field of Ireland, occupy all the remaining parts of the county N of the transition districts, and they also constitute about two-thirds of the district of 28 sq. m. not of transition formation, and situated in the extreme south. A small coal-field occurs SW of Carrickmacross. Brick clay is plentiful; and potter's clay is found in some districts. Lead mines were at one time worked, but have been relinquished. Ironstone, though of inferior quality, is found; slates or flagstones are raised in several quarries; and a fine white sandstone is quarried in the NW side of the Slieve-Beagh mountains. Limestone of sufficient fineness and beauty to be used as marble, and of great variety and excellent quality for use as manure, occurs in various quarters.

*Climate and soil.* NW winds prevail during more than one-half of the year; and bring up from the Atlantic, and along the wide, low natural funnel of the valley of the Erne, such masses of dense clouds as break with violence around Slieve-Beagh, and drench the surrounding country with almost constant rains. The county, therefore, has an exceedingly moist atmosphere.—The soil which prevails in the co. at large is a strong, deep, cold, clayey loam, well-adapted to the cultivation of flax, but not unsuited to the cultivation of potatoes and oats, but too spouty and inclined to rushes for the finer departments of husbandry.—Flax is, aggregately, a very large and productive crop; but its quality is not so fine as that raised in co. Armagh. Most of the grain raised, in consequence partly of the foulness of the land, and partly of the want of winnowing machines, is of inferior quality. Thrashing in the field, and winnowing in the open air with the aid merely of the wind, are not uncommon. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 148,563; of which there were in wheat, 6,856; in oats, 87,880; in barley and rye, 6,445; in pease and beans, 1,643; in potatoes, 19,634; in turnips, 5,930; in mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,432; in flax, 5,088; in meadow and clover, 13,655.—In 1841, the live stock, with its estimated value, consisted of 9,690 horses and mules, £77,520; 2,666 asses, £2,666; 37,285 cattle, £247,353; 7,040 sheep, £7,744; 33,938 pigs, £42,422; and 211,611 poultry, £5,291.—Ancient forests seem to have cov-



ered the whole co., but have all disappeared. In 1841, the plantations within the co. covered 5,816 acres, besides 350,629 detached trees, equivalent to 2,191 acres.

**Population.]** Pop. of the co. in 1792, 118,000; in 1831, 195,536; in 1841, 200,442; in 1851, 143,510, being a decrease of 28 per cent. within 10 years. In 1841 the males above 4 years of age attending primary schools were 4,316; attending superior schools, 350; females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,475; attending superior schools, 172. In 1848 there were 114 national schools in operation attended by 13,268 children. Most of the peasantry pay their rent in labour to the parties from whom they hold their con-acre and their cabins. The common food is potatoes, with rarely a little butter-milk or sweet-milk. The cabins have either one or two rooms of 12 ft. square, and 7 or 8 ft. high; they are floored with mere soil, and have straw thatching; and their windows are usually about a foot square, and rarely glazed.

**Manufactures and trade.]** The linen manufacture, after having grievously declined, has for several years past been in a reviving and improving condition. The principal bleach-greens in 1801 were computed to have annually bleached 130,000 webs of linen.—The Ulster canal is of great value to the northern and central districts of the co. The principal roads which traverse the co. are the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, through Castle-Blaney, Monaghan, and Emyvale, and the Belfast and Enniskillen mail-road through Monaghan and Clones. The county-surveyor had under his charge at the close of 1841, 1,142 m. of public roads, and about 200 m. of parish roads.

**Divisions and towns.]** The co. is divided into the five baronies of Trough in the N, Dartry in the W, Farney in the S, Monaghan N of the centre, and Cremourne S of the centre. The towns and principal villages are, in Trough, Emyvale and Glasslough; in Dartry, Clones, Newbliss, Rockecorry, and Drum; in Farney, Carrickmacross; in Monaghan, Monaghan, Smithborough, Ballinode, and Scotstown; and in Cremourne, Ballybay, Castle-Blaney, and Ballytrain. The whole co. is within the dio. of Clogher.—The constabulary force of the co. consists of 208 men. The co.-jail is at Monaghan, and bride-wells are at Carrickmacross and Castle-Blaney. The assizes are held at Monaghan; quarter-sessions at Monaghan, Castle-Blaney, Carrickmacross, and Clones.—The co. returns 2 members to parliament. Constituency in 1849, 1,301.

**History.]** The Irish sept of MacMahon formerly bore undivided sway within the territory now constituting this co., and occasioned it to be long known as MacMahon's country. The MacMahons received from Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV., a confirmation of the territory at a certain rent. In the reign of Elizabeth the district was made county ground, and reduced to a better social condition than in former periods. In the wars of the earl of Tyrone, some of the MacMahons followed the standard of rebellion. During these wars the English had a fort in Monaghan; and at the settlement of Ulster in 1808, the corporation of that town was one of those created to strengthen the English interest. In the civil wars of 1641, the co. was the scene of various disturbances.

**MONAGHAN, or ROCKWALLIS,** a parish, containing the town of the same name, in co. Monaghan. Area 13,547½ acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,875; in 1851, 9,690.

**MONAGHAN,** the capital of the co. of Monaghan, and formerly a parliamentary borough, on the Ulster canal, at the intersection of the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road with the mail-road from Belfast to Enniskillen, 14 m. W by S of Armagh, and 60½ m. NNW of Dublin. It has a compact alignment, and a tolerably fair average architectural appearance. The old court-house or town-hall occupies the principal side of one of the areas in the SW district of the town. The new co. court-house is an elegant

modern edifice, in the centre of the town. The market-house, a handsome structure, stands in the Diamond, as an open central area is called. The co.-infirmary occupies an elevated and airy site. The barrack is usually the station of a detachment of infantry. The co.-jail stands at the W extremity of the town. The principal trade is the manufacture of linen, and the exchange of general merchandise for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. Pop. in 1831, 3,848; in 1841, 4,130. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 199; in manufactures and trade, 479. Pop. in 1851, 3,328.

**MONAGHAN (NORTH),** a township of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district, comprising the town of Peterborough, on the Otonabee river.

**MONAGHAN (SOUTH),** a township of Upper Canada, in Newcastle district. Pop. in 1842, 719.

**MONALA, or MONAJA,** a river of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, in the Mocoroas territory, which throws itself into the Atlantic, in S lat. 14° 10'. It has a total course of about 120 m., and near its mouth expands into a considerable lake.

**MONAINCHA, or MOANAHINCH,** a bog environmenting a celebrated abbey, and lying on the mutual border of Queen's co. and co. Tipperary, from 1¼ to 3¼ m. SE of Roscrea. It measures 4,690 acres in area; lies from 326 to 360 ft. above sea-level; has an average and a maximum depth of respectively 16 and 32 ft.; and is traversed by the nascent river Nore.

**MONALUMAN,** a bog in co. Mayo, extending southward to the head of Lough Mask, and bounded on the W by Slieve-Bohane, and on the E by the Ballyhane and Ayle rivers. Its area comprises 6,220 English acres. Its greatest elevation above the level of Lough Mask is 89 ft.; its greatest depth, 42 ft.; and its average depth, 14 ft.

**MONAMINTRA, or BALLYCLOGHY,** a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SSE of Waterford. Area 356 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1851, 71.

**MONANCE (SAINT).** See **ANERCROMBIE.**

**MONANIMY,** a parish in co. Cork, 3½ m. ENE of Mallow. Area 8,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,751; in 1851, 1,739. The surface lies along the l. bank of the Blackwater.

**MONART,** a parish in co. Wexford, 3 m. NW of Enniscorthy. Area 13,029 acres. Pop. 2,954.

**MONASSIR,** a small district of Nubia, extending a distance of about 45 m. on both sides of the Nile, between the district of Robotat on the E, and that of Shaygya on the W. It contains several villages, the principal of which is Selmi.

**MONASTERBOICE,** a parish in co. Louth, 2½ m. E of Collon. Area 2,316 acres. Pop. in 1831, 705; in 1851, 687. A pillar-tower in this p. still measures 110 ft. in height. It is 9 ft. in diam. within the walls, and is divided into 5 stories by bands of stone.

**MONASTEREVEN,** a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 7,142 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,384; in 1851, 2,933. The highest ground has an alt. of 361 ft. above sea-level.—The market-town of M. stands on the river Barrow, and on the Mountmellick and Athy branches of the Grand canal, 2½ m. NE by N of Ballybrittas, and 30¼ m. WSW of Dublin. It has been much improved since the formation of the Grand canal, and continues to wear an increasingly prosperous appearance. Several docks, storehouses, and other appliances for commercial interchange, have been constructed. The weekly markets are large, and the quantities of corn and other agricultural produce forwarded along the canal considerable. Pop. in 1831, 1,441; in 1851, 996.

**MONASTERIO-DE-RODILLA,** a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, partido and 7

m. SW of Bribiesca. Pop. 578. It is situated on a height, and contains a castle, supposed to have been built by the Moors, several churches, a custom-house, and a public granary. In its vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Tricum*.

**MONASTERIO-DI-LA-VEGA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 27 m. SE of Leon, near the Cea. Pop. 289.

**MONASTEROLO**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 6 m. NE of Salluccio, mand. and 2 m. SW of Cavalier-Maggiore. Pop. 1,355.

**MONASTERZYSKA**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. ENE of Stanislawow, and 15 m. WNW of Yalowicz, on the l. bank of Koropiec. It has a Catholic and a Greek church, and a manufactory of tobacco.

**MONASTIER (Le)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, and arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,208; in 1841, 12,248. The town is 10 m. SSE of Le Puy, on the r. bank of the Gazeille. Pop. 3,461.

**MONASTIR**, a village of the island of Sardinia, situated a little to the W of Monte Zara, in a volcanic district, between Santuri and Cagliari.

**MONASTIR**, or **MISTIR**, a town and port in the kingdom and 90 m. SE of Tunis, and 15 m. SE of Susa, at the extremity of the headland of the same name, the *Dionysii promontorium* of the ancients, and on the S side of the gulf of Hammamet. Pop. 12,000. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and camlets, and possesses some export trade in olive oil.

**MONASTIR, TOLI**, or **BITOLIA**, a town of European Turkey, in Romelia, situated on the slope of a hill, near the frontiers of Albania, 30 m. SE of Ochrida, and watered by one of the tributary streams of the Vardar. It is inhabited by the descendants of Bulgarians, to the number of 15,000, and compared with most other towns in this country, may be called rich and commercial. Ali Pasha carried his arms into this quarter, and took forcible possession of the town, carrying away the most valuable property of the inhabitants.—The sanjak of M. lies between 39° 54' and 41° 46' N lat., and 20° 32' and 22° 25' E long., and forms the SW part of ancient Macedonia.

**MONASTIRSKA**, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the Mura, 252 m. ESE of Yeniseisk.

**MONASTYRSHTSHINA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 15 m. N of Mtsilavi, on the l. bank of the Loutaia.

**MONASTYRISHTÉ**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 27 m. NW of Uman.—Also a v. in the gov. of Chernigov, 24 m. SE of Nejin.

**MONAT (Point)**, a cape on the E coast of the island of Gilolo, in N lat. 7° 6', E long. 128° 36'.

**MONATE**, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Como.

**MONBAHUS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Caueon. Pop. 1,400.

**MONBAZENS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 15 m. NE of Villefranche. Pop. 1,000.

**MONBRIO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,500.

**MONBRUN**, a town of Western Africa, 15 m. SW of Guriel.

**MONCADA**, a town of Spain, 6 m. NNW of Valencia. Pop. 2,720.

**MONCALIERI**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Turin, delightfully situated on the Po, at the foot of a hill, and in a rich and fertile district, 4 m. S of Turin. It contains 910 houses, and 8,602 inhabitants. It was founded in 1230, and the ruins of the ancient *Testona* were employed in its construction. That

place was situated about a mile distant, on the l. of the road to Truffarello. The town lies on rather a sharp declivity, and is crowded with cafés and restaurants, some of which have gardens and places of amusement attached, it being a fashionable resort in the summer for parties of pleasure from Turin, and particularly since the formation of the railway to Genoa, which skirts the town. The royal castle or palace is a very extensive brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. Along the front of the central part is a terrace raised on arches, whence is beheld the whole extent of the plains and of the Alps that bound them, with the winding channel of the Po from its source to the very feet of the colline from which we view it,—the majestic pinnacle of Monte-Viso, marking the parent spring, being the most prominent and imposing object seen from this spot. The palace contains two long and splendid galleries, in which is a series of portraits of the princes of the house of Savoy and of the princesses and ladies of the court of Duke Charles Emmanuel II. A great cattle-market is held at M. every Friday, which supplies the city of Turin. The average number of cattle brought for sale is about 200, and 550 calves. Sheep and pigs are seldom seen, except in the winter season. There is also a very large general fair held here annually in October, which lasts for several days. The salubrity of the air and the splendour of the scenery, as well as its being the country residence of the court, have made the territory of M. the favourite rural abode of many of the most wealthy families of Turin.

**MONCALVELLO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Cuenca, on the r. bank of the Huete.

**MONCALVO**, or **MONCAL**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Montferrat, 30 m. E of Turin, in a district renowned for its wines and silk. It contains 717 houses, with a pop. of 3,686. Its fortifications were dismantled during the wars of succession. It has 4 churches, and 3 or 4 piazze, a fine hospital, an orphan asylum, and a lyceum.

**MONCAO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, on the l. bank of the Minho, 28 m. N of Braga. Pop. 1,200.

**MONCARAS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, situated on the Guadiana, 4 m. NNW of Murao. Pop. 1,500.

**MONCAUT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. E of Nerac. Pop. 650.

**MONCAYO (SIERRA DE)**, a mountain of Spain, in the Iberian chain, on the frontiers of the provs. of Calatayud and Saragossa. It rises above the snow-line, and gives birth to the rivers San-Martin, San-Juan, and Queiles.

**MONCEAU**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 260.

**MONCEAUX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 m. E of Brives. Pop. 1,780.

**MONCH (Le)**, a summit of the Bernese Alps, on the frontiers of Berne and Valais, 3 m. NE of the Jungfrau, and 6 m. W of the Finsteraarhorn. It has an alt. of 2,145 toises = 4,534 yds. above sea-level.

**MONCHAUDE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 3 m. SW of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,016.

**MONCHAUVEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and cant. of Beny Bocage, 5 m. E of Vire. Pop. 1,078.

**MONCHBERG**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 7 m. E of Klingenberg and 32 m. W of Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,128.

**MONCHEAUX**, a village of France, in the dep.

of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 5 m. from St. Pol. Pop. 2,000.

**MONCHESTEIN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. S of Bale, on the r. bank of the Birse, which is here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 400. It has a fortress, now in ruins; and in the environs are some Roman remains.

**MONCHIQUE**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, comarca and 16 m. N of Lagos, and 19 m. WNW of Silves, at the foot of the mountain-range of the same name, and at the extremity of a narrow valley. Pop. 2,760. It has a convent, an hospital, and thermal baths.

**MONCHIQUE (SERRA-DE)**, a range of mountains in Portugal, forming the western part of the Oretano Herminenno chain. It extends along the confines of the provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve, and into the latter prov., commencing near the sources of the Sadao, and terminating in Cape St. Vincent, the SW extremity of Europe, a total length of about 60 m. La Foya, its highest summit, has an alt. of about 4,950 ft.

**MONCHNIENBURG**. See **NIENBURG**.

**MONCHOBO**, **MONKSOBO**, or **MONGKAM**, a town of Burmah, in the Mrammapi, on the SW bank of Lake Nandokando, 45 m. NNE of Ava, in N lat. 22° 40', E long. 96° 20'. It is walled, and forms a regular square. Its pop. is about 4,000. It is noted as the birth-place of Alompra.

**MONCHRODEN**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 5 m. NE of Coburg, bail. and 5 m. SW of Neustadt-a-der-Heyde. Pop. 453.

**MONCHSROTH**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, in the jurisdiction and 14 m. WNW of Oettingen, and 26 m. SSW of Anspach.

**MONCHY-AUX-BOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Beaumetz, 9 m. SSW of Arras. Pop. 1,000.

**MONCHY-HUMIÈRES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. S of Ressons, on the l. bank of the Aronde. Pop. 760. It has a chemical work.

**MONCLAR**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Montauban. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,262; in 1841, 6,239.—The town is 13 m. ESE of Montauban. Pop. 2,187.—Also a canton, commune, and town, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,958; in 1841, 8,639.

**MONCLEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. N of Audoux, on the r. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 960. It has a manufactory of agricultural implements, &c.

**MONCLOVA**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Cohahuila, 150 m. N of Montelover, on the r. bank of the Rio-del-Norte. It contains about 150 families, and has a garrison for the defence of the frontier.

**MONCOFAR**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 11 m. SSW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 13 m. ENE of Murviedro, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 882. It has distilleries of brandy, but fishing forms the chief branch of local industry.

**MONÇON**. See **MONZON**.

**MONCONTOUR**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Saint-Brieuc.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,849; in 1841, 15,250.—The town is 13 m. S of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1841, 1,678. It has manufactories of pack-sheet.—Also a canton, commune, and town of the Vienne, and arrond. of Loudun. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in

1831, 8,148; in 1841, 8,228. The town is 11 m. SSW of Loudun, and 29 m. NNW of Poitiers, on the r. bank of the Dive. Pop. 694.

**MONCOORAH**, an uninhabited island of the bay of Bengal, off the coast of Hindostan and of the prov. of Bengal, to the SE of the island of Deccan-Shabazpur. It is 15 m. in length from N to S, and about 5 m. in breadth.

**MONCOMET**. See **MONTCOMET**.

**MONCORVO**. See **TORRE-DE-MONCORVO**.

**MONCOUTANT**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Parthenay. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,151; in 1841, 10,887. The town is 20 m. NW of Parthenay, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,822. It has extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, fine linen, and yarn, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. Cattle are extensively reared in the surrounding country. Cheese and flax form its chief agricultural productions.

**MONCRABEAU**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and cant. of Francescas, 8 m. S of Nérac, on the r. bank of the Bayse. Pop. 2,522.

**MONCRIEFF**, or **MORDUN**, a hill in the co. and 2½ m. S of Perth, which has an alt. of 756 ft. above sea-level. It is noted for the beauty and extent of the prospect which it commands.

**MONCRIVELLO**, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, prov. and 23 m. W of Verceili, mand. and 3 m. NNW of Cigliano. Pop. 2,244.

**MONCUCCIO**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Alessandria, prov. and 21 m. NW of Asti, mand. and 2 m. NW of Castelnovo-d'Asti. Pop. 1,611. It has several gypsum quarries.

**MONCUQ**. See **MONTUQ**.

**MONCUR**, a group of islets, three in number, in Bass's straits, 12 m. SE of Wilson's promontory, the SE extremity of Australia.

**MONCY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Tinchebray, 12 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,000.

**MONDA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Malaga, and partido of Coin. Pop. in 1845, 8,800. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and contains extensive Roman remains. Cattle are extensively reared in the vicinity. It is the *Munda* of the Romans.

**MONDAVIA**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. of Urbino and Pesaro, 17 m. S of Pesaro, and 30 m. W of Ancona.

**MONDAY CREEK**, a township of Perry co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 986.

**MONDEGO**, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, which rises in the Sierra-da-Estrella; flows westward; and falls into the Atlantic at the ports of Buarcos and Figueira, after a course of 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Dão on the r., and the Ceira on the l. At particular seasons it is navigable to a considerable distance from its mouth. Its banks were the scene of great military movements between the British and French, in Sept. 1810 and March 1811.

**MONDEGO**, or **MBOTETEY**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which descends from the Serra-de-San-Jose; flows NW; and enters the Paraguay, in S lat. 20° 30', after a course of 240 m., nearly navigable throughout.

**MONDEGO (CAPE)**, a cape on the W coast of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, in N lat. 40° 12', W long. 8° 54'.

**MONDEJAR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, on the river Tajana, 30 m. E of Madrid. Pop. 2,700.



**MONDIM**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. SSE of Lamego, on the r. bank of the Tâmega. Pop. 600.

**MONDOLEH**, a small but finely wooded and fertile island of Africa, in the SE part of the bay of Amboise, opposite the NE point of Fernando Po.

**MONDOLFO**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 15 m. SE of Pesaro. Pop. 1,500.

**MONDOME'RE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Alberque. Pop. 800.

**MONDONEDO**, a town of Spain, in the N of Galicia, on the borders of Asturias, 33 m. NNE of Lugo, at the entry of the beautiful valley of Lorenzana. It is enclosed with walls, has 5 gates, 7 churches, and 2 hospitals. The houses are tolerably built; and the streets though narrow are regular. The rivers Sinto, Razos, and Picos, separate it from its faubourgs, and unite to form the Masma a little below the town. The inhabitants, above 6,000 in number, manufacture coarse woollens, and carry on some trade in flax, horses, and sheep. It is the see of a bishop; and on an adjoining height stands the castle of Castro Oro.

**MONDONEDO (SIERRA DE)**, a chain of mountains in the NW of Spain, occupying the whole of the N of Galicia, and taking its name from the town of Mondonedo, where it commences.

**MONDOUBLEAU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 9 m. NE of Sainte-Calais. Pop. 1,671. It has manufactories of serge, and tanneries.

**MONDOVI**, or **MONDOVIA**, a province of Piedmont, bounded on the N and NE by the prov. of Alba; on the SE by Albenga; on the S by the provs. of Oneglia and Nezza; and on the W by Cuneo and Alba. It has an area of 1,758 sq. kilom., with a pop. of 138,266. About two-thirds of the surface are mountainous; one-half is arable. Some of the mountains are covered with noble forests of fir, chestnut, and pine. Iron and lignite are wrought; and there are several quarries of beautiful marble of various colours. The agricultural produce is valued at 16,595,116 lire annually; the average annual growth of silk at 3,350,000 lire. Nearly one-half of the productive surface is occupied with vineyards, and natural and artificial meadows. The annual growth of wool is 56,500 lbs. There are about 70 silk-manufacturing establishments in the prov., employing 4,000 hands; and several factories at which strong coarse woollens are made. The other manufactures consist of cotton and mixed fabrics, leather, wax-candles, paper, pottery, and glass. The prov. is divided into 18 *mandamenti* or districts, which are subdivided into 71 communes.

**MONDOVI**, the cap. of the above prov., is situated on a hill near the river Ellero, 45 m. SSE of Turin. Its appearance at a distance is rather picturesque, but it loses much of its interest by the still more striking view of the surrounding Alps. It is divided into four parts: the town proper called Piazza, situated on the mountain, at an alt. of 180 ft. above the level of the sea, and three suburbs built at the bottom. The distance between the upper and lower part of the town is considerable, and the road by which they are connected inconveniently steep. The town proper has a small citadel, and is surrounded with walls. It contains, with its dependent suburbs, 2,252 houses, and 15,921 inhabitants. It has 5 parochial churches, of which that of San Donato is a noble structure. Among the institutions are a large seminary for young ecclesiastics, capable of containing 300 students, a royal college, 4 hospitals, and several infant schools. M. is the see of a bishop. The suburbs are entirely given to trade, and have manufactures both of woollen and muslin, as well as tanneries and iron-

forges; but the chief branch of industry is spinning silk.—M., the *Monsirsia* or *Monsregalis* of the Middle ages, is comparatively a modern town, having been founded in 1232. On the 22d of April 1796, Bonaparte obtained here an advantage over the Piedmontese, which led the court of Turin to separate from its alliance with Austria. In 1799, the Piedmontese peasants assembled here to the number of 40,000, to interrupt the retreat of the French. A few days after, a stronger body of French arrived, and the town was abandoned to all the horrors of a general pillage. The celebrated Beccaria was a native of this town.

**MONDOVI**, a newly-formed colonial station near Bona, in Algeria, consisting of a few rows of wooden huts, and about 30 brick houses, seated in a very insalubrious spot, and seldom destitute of typhus epidemic.

**MONDRAGON**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Lautrec, and 15 m. NNW of Castres, on the l. bank of the Adon. Pop. 400.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Vaucluse, and cant. of Vaucluse, 10 m. NNW of Orange, on the r. bank of the Leze. Pop. 2,321.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, 33 m. SW of San Sebastian, partido and 8 m. SSW of Vergara, near the l. bank of the Deva, in a valley commanded by lofty mountains. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by walls in a good state of preservation, and was formerly defended also by a castle. The streets are narrow, but regular and well-paved, and it has a public square, in which there is a substantial town-house. It has also several churches, 3 convents, good barracks, an hospital, a prison, and a public granary. In the environs are the noted baths of Santa-Aguedo, and several iron-works. The neighbouring mountains abound in metals and medicinal plants.

**MONDRAGONE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 20 m. SE of Gaeta, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Carinola. Pop. 2,150. It has a custom-house. It has quarries of marble, and sulphur-mines.

**MONDREPUIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Hirson, and 13 m. NNE of Vervins. Pop. 1,781.

**MONDSEE**, or **MANSEE**, a market-town of Austria, in Upper Austria, in the ldbg. of Linz, and circle of Hausruck, 42 m. WSW of Wels, and 18 m. ENE of Salzburg, on the N bank of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,170. It has a castle and a Benedictine abbey and possesses some iron-works. The lake is 8 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth.

**MONDZONA**, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, 150 m. SE of Lassa, on the r. bank of the Monchu, or Om-chu.

**MONDURUP**, a mountain of Western Australia, on the S confines of the co. of Hay. It forms one of the highest summits of Stirling range.

**MONEA**, a village in the p. of Devenish, and co. of Fermanagh, 5 m. NW by N of Enniskillen.

**MONEAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Bahar, 24 m. W of Patna, at the confluence of the Sone with the Ganges. It is noted for the mausoleum of Mukdum-Shah-Dowleh, a beautiful specimen of Mogul architecture, and in the environs are numerous Hindu remains.

**MONEDIE**, a parish near the centre of Perthshire, comprising an area of about 18 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 321. It has an alt. in its W part of about 1,800 ft. above sea-level, and is watered by the Almond, Ordee, Schochie, and Milton-burn.

**MONEGAN**, a township of Rives co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,105.



TRUINS AT NONE.

**MONEIN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Oleron. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,848; in 1841, 11,101. The town is 9 m. N of Oleron, and 12 m. W of Pau, on the l. bank of the Baise. Pop. in 1841, 5,373. It has a considerable trade in wine. In the environs are mines of iron, copper, and lead.

**MONEMBASIA**, **NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA**, or **MENGECHÉ**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Lacedæmon, dio. of Laconia, and cap. of the eparchy of Epidaurus, 45 m. SE of Mistra, and 114 m. SW of Athens, on a small island of the archipelago,—the *Minoa* of the ancients,—which is united to the continent by a bridge of 12 arches, and at the foot of a steep rock, surmounted by a fortress. Pop. 2,000. It has a port, which, although possessing little security, is well-frequented. Wine grown in the environs forms its chief article of export. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Epidaurus Linera*. M. was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1540, and again in 1715.

**MONENGA**, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, near the Louga, and 90 m. SE of Fort Mas-sangano.

**MONESIGLIO**, a town of Sardinia, in the division of Coni, prov. and 18 m. ENE of Mondovì, on the r. bank of the Bormida.

**MONESTAY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Montel-aux-Moines. Pop. 700.

**MONESTERIO**, or **MONASTERIO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 63 m. SSE of Badajoz, and partido of Fuente-de-Cantos. Pop. 2,804. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**MONESTIER (LE)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. SE of St.-Amand-Roche-Savine. Pop. 1,015.

**MONESTIER-DE-BRIANÇON (LE)**, or **MONESTIER (LE)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and arrond. of Briançon. The cant. comprises 3 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,238; in 1841, 5,392. The town is 9 m. NW of Briançon, on the l. bank of the Guisane. Pop. in 1841, 2,797. It has thermal baths, and possesses a cotton-spinning mill, and manufactories of linen and of nails. Coal and copper are wrought in the environs.

**MONESTIER-DE-CLERMONT (LE)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, and arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 4,636; in 1841, 4,858. The town is 21 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. 752.

**MONESTIER-DU-PERCY (LE)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. SE of Cluses, and 37 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. 275.

**MONESTIER-EN-VAUCANCE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 8 m. SW of Annonay, near the l. bank of the Cance. Pop. 240.

**MONESTIES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Albi. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,244; in 1841, 11,288. The town is 11 m. NNW of Albi, on the r. bank of the Ceron. Pop. 1,467. It was formerly well-fortified. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in fine linen, of local manufacture, yarn, and cattle.

**MONEVA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 39 m. S of Saragoza, and partido of Belchite, on the l. bank of the Aguas. Pop. 640.

**MONEY**, an island of the China sea, in the Paracels archipelago, in N lat. 16° 29', and E long. 111° 30'. They are surrounded with rocks.

**MONEYGALL**, a small market-town in the p. of Cullenwaine, King's co., 3½ m. NE by N of Toomavara. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 631.

**MONEYMORE**, a town in the parishes of Artree and Desertlyn, co. Londonderry, 3 m. NW by N of Coagh, and 86½ m. N by W of Dublin. The town and a large tract of adjacent country are the property of the Drapers' company of London, and possesses a character of neatness and comfort. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on in both the town and the circumjacent country. Pop. in 1831, 1,025; in 1851, 781.

**MONEYPOINT**, a headland 4 m. SE by E of Kilrush, co. Clare. The face of both the headland itself and the immediately adjacent sweep of coast is a cliff overhanging the Shannon, which yields a fine hard, close-grained, gritty flag.

**MONFAN**, a bog in the p. of Clonmacnoise, King's co. It extends about 2½ m. E, from the vicinity of the Seven Churches, on the N side of Lough Fin, and comprises an area of 1,509 acres. Its W end lies 18 ft., and its E end 47 ft., above the level of the Shannon.

**MONFALCONE**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 18 m. NW of Trieste. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress situated on an adjacent height. Pop. 1,360. The cultivation of corn and wine, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

**MONFALOUT**. See **MANFALUT**.

**MONFARVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. N of Quettehon, and 15 m. NNE of Valognes.

**MONFIA**, an island of the Indian ocean, off the Zanguebar coast, NE of Quiloa, in S lat. 7° 50', and E long. 39° 40'. The surface is low and flat, but it is very fertile. Its length from N to S is upwards of 15 m. Its inhabitants are Mahomedans, and recognise the sovereignty of the Imam of Mascat.

**MONFLANQUIN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,942; in 1841, 12,880. The town is 10 m. N of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Lede. Pop. in 1840, 5,075. The streets are irregular and ill-paved. The environs produce wine and fruit.

**MONFORT**. See **MONTFORT**.

**MONFORTE**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 13 m. W of Alicante, and partido of Novelda, on a hill. Pop. 3,188. It is well-built, and has a parish-church, an elementary school, and a convent. It possesses several oil and corn mills, and has some manufactories of common cloth.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 700. It has manufactories of fine linen.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 17 m. N of Villa-Viciosa, and 21 m. S of Portalegre, on a steep mountain. Pop. 1,000. It contains 3 parish-churches and several chapels, an hospital, and an alms-house, and has a considerable trade in wine and melons. This town enjoys exemption from taxation.—Also a village in the prov. of Beira, SE of Castel-Branco.

**MONFORTE**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, capital of a mandamento in the prov. and 8 m. S of Alba, and 6 m. E of Cherasco. Pop. 2,200.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 14 m. W of Messina, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Santa Lucia. Pop. 1,800.

**MONFORTE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para and island of Marajo, 60 m. N of Belem. Its inhabitants are all Indians. Agriculture and navigation form their chief employments.—Also a town of the prov. of Espirito-Santo, in the parish of Vianna, and situated in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés.

**MONFORTE-DE-LEMUS** (**SANTA-MARIA-DE**),



a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Lugo. The partido comprises 120 parishes. The town is 30 m. S of Lugo, and 25 m. NNE of Orense, on a height, near the l. bank of the Cabe, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 5,180. It contains 2 parish-churches, 4 convents, an hospital, a magnificent seminary, supported by the Lemus family, and the remains of a fine edifice, supposed to have been a palace of the counts of Lemus. It has manufactories of linen fabrics, hair-cloth, and of biscuits. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

**MONFORTE-DE-RIO LIVRE**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 36 m. NW of Torre-de-Moncorvo, and 6 m. NE of Chaves, between the Tamega and Ragua. Pop. 400. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has a fortress.

**MONFRICI**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Girgenti, district and 13 m. NW of Sciacca, and 9 m. SSW of Santa-Margarita. Pop. 6,000.

**MONGA**, or **MUNGA**, a territory of Nigritia, to the W of Bornu. Its inhabitants resemble those of Bornu. They are said to have 12,000 fighting men, and use in warfare poisoned arrows.

**MONGALLO**, a town of Zanguebar, in the state and 80 m. SSE of Quiloa, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in S lat. 10° 5'. It carries on an active trade in ivory. The river M. has its source in Lake Maravi, from the NE extremity of which it issues under the name of Nears-fer river; runs along the N confines of the Makua territory; divides into several arms, one of which falls into the Mozambique channel at Cape Delgado, and the most northerly at the town of M.—To the W of Quiloa, in the interior, is a territory inhabited by a tribe bearing the name Mongallos.

**MONGANAP**, a lake of Western Australia, in the co. of Perth.

**MONGARLO**, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, an affluent of Shoalhaven river.

**MONGAS**. See **MONJUS**.

**MONGEHAM (GREAT)**, a parish in Kent, 2 m. SW of Deal. Area 874 acres. Pop. 370.

**MONGEHAM (LITTLE)**, a parish in Kent, 3 m. WSW of Deal. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. 134.

**MONGELLA**, an island in the Persian gulf, off the coast of Farsistan, near Cape Kems.

**MONGES (Los)**, islands of the Caribbean sea, on the coast of New Granada, in N lat. 12° 30'.

**MONGEWELL**, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2 m. S of Wallingford. Area 1,638 acres. Pop. 197.

**MONGHYR**, or **MONGIER**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the S side of the Ganges, now included in **BIANGULPORE**. A considerable portion of this district is hilly and unproductive, but some parts are highly cultivated. It was in this district that the experiment was first made of granting waste lands to invalid native officers and sepoy, which has answered so well that the waste lands have been brought into cultivation, and a considerable pop. has grown up in places formerly covered with long grass, and occupied only by wild beasts. Iron ore occurs in the hills; and several chalybeate springs, particularly one called Sitacund, held in high veneration by the Hindus, situated about 1 m. from the fortress of M. Its water is of a temp. of 138°, without salt, lime, or carbonic acid gas; yet there are several cold wells within a few yards of it.

**MONGHYR**, **MONGER**, or properly **MUDGO-GHERI**, a town of Hindostan, capital of the above district, beautifully situated on the S or r. bank of the Ganges. It is 80 m. E of Patna, in N lat. 25° 23', E long. 86° 30'. It is composed of a group of villages and market-places scattered over a considerable extent of ground. The houses are generally very small, with sloping roofs covered with red tiles.

The shops are numerous; and it is a place of considerable manufacturing activity. Guns, arms, cutlery, carriages, and army clothing, shoes, and palanquins, are extensively made here. The pop. is estimated at 30,000. The fortress, situated on a piece of ground forming nearly a peninsula, and commanding the navigation of the river, is very extensive, and was formerly fortified in the Indian style, with a high brick wall, and round towers at the angles; and, except on the river-side, was surrounded by a dry ditch; but having been found much too large to be defended, the fortifications have been for many years neglected since the English rule was extended to the N and W. It is now a depot for European and native invalids.—M. is first noticed in Mahommedan history, in the early part of the 16th cent., and was then an object of contention between the kings of Bahar and Bengal. In 1580 it was the head-quarters of Toder-moll, the general of Akbar. In 1762 the nabob, Kossim Ali Khan, fixed upon it as the place of his residence, and strengthened the fortifications; but it was taken by the British forces after a short siege the following year.

**MONGHOA**, or **MUNGHUA**, a city of China, of the first rank, in the prov. of Yun-nan, in N lat. 25° 20', E long. 100° 21', 23 m. S of Tchao. It is surrounded by high mountains, the haunt of the animals from which musk is obtained.

**MONGHODJAR**, a range of mountains in Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory, under the 49th parallel, connected on the NE with Mount Karaader, and on the NW with the Urkatch.

**MONGIE (La)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Jumeaux, 25 m. SE of Clermont. Pop. 1,100.

**MONGOBELLO**. See **ÆTNA**.

**MONGOL**, one of the small Philippine islands, to the NE of Masbate, in N lat. 12° 14'.

## MONGOLIA,

An immense region of Central Asia, skirting on Siberia, on the N; having the country of the Mandshurs and Lyantong on the E and SE; the wall of China on the S; the Chinese prov. of Kan-su on the SW; and Sungaria and Siberia on the W. Its two extreme N points lie respectively to the N of the sources of the Jenisei, in the Ergiktagak-Targa mountains, and near Argunskoi on the Argau river; its extreme S point rests on the Hoang-he river of China. In the extreme E, it touches the Songari river of Girin-ula; on the W, it reaches the great Altai plateau. In round numbers its length from W to E may be stated at 1,700 m.; and its average breadth at 850 m. It is divided into two regions, viz. Northern Mongolia, or the country of the Kalkhas, or the Black Mongols; and Southern Mongolia, or the region of the Yellow Mongols.

**NORTHERN MONGOLIA** extends from the Altai or Bogdo on the W, to the Khingian mountains, or the territory of the Solones, on the E, an extent of 22 degrees of long.; and from the 53d degree of N lat. to the S extremity of the Cobi or desert, in 37° 30', which is reckoned to belong to them. This region has Sungaria on the W; Siberia on the N; the Mandshurs on the E; and the Sharra Mongols on the S and SE. It is a lofty table-land, traversed by several ranges of great elevation. From the Little Altai, the Tangnu mountains run in an ENE direction, separating the head-streams of the Jenisei from the basin of the Oubsa-Nor, and bending round towards the N from the dividing ridge, between the head-streams of the Selengha running E, and those of the Jenisei running W. A ridge running E and S connects the Tangnu chain with Mount Malakha

and the Karadabhan. The great Bogdo, supposed by the natives to be the highest range of Central Asia, rears its rugged sides and snowy summits with striking sublimity between the Mongolian and Sungarian deserts. This chain is of great breadth and length, as well as elevation, and consists of a number of parallel ranges under different appellations, running from SE to NW, and also from SW to NE. On the Russian frontier, the chain of Eguden Tchao, or Udon-Song, commences 157 versts W of Kiakhta at the source of the Katsuratai, which falls into the Dzelturi, 56 versts from its entrance into the Dzida. This chain runs 200 versts NW, separating the sources of the Ekhe, the Dzida, and the Irkut from each other. The road from Kiakhta, S to the Mongolian upland, is a continued ascent of several days' journey. Now, as Kiakhta is itself 2,536 ft. above the sea, the height of this plateau must be very great, and the cold increases gradually till it becomes intense. On the road to the Urga or court of the khan of the Kalkhas, from Kiakhta—from which it is 220 m. distant—several extensive mountain-ranges must be crossed, as the Blue mountains, the White mountains with long and narrow defiles, and the Mangatai mountains, which are frequented by wild goats, deer, foxes, steppe-cats, and bears. On the l. of this route is an insulated volcano, called Bangi, and a range called Tumecky. From a high eminence in this last range, an extensive view is obtained of naked hills whose sharp summits seem like a succession of blue waves. To the E of the Mangatai rises, at a great distance, Mount Duloshi, insulated like Mount Blanc, and presenting the appearance of an immense cone, and farther east Mount Mandal, a still loftier summit. These two lofty summits undoubtedly belong to the range of Mount Kentey or Kentai. As we approach Urga, or Kuren, the mountains increase in number, and are covered with forests which are used as hunting-grounds for the grandees of the khan. About 20 versts N of Urga is the range of Guntu, the highest Timkowski and his suite had yet crossed, and which was covered with snow several vershoks deep. All the mountains on the road had *obos* or cairns of stones on their summits; and on the highest summit of the Guntu is a very large obo surrounded with wooden pillars bearing inscriptions in the Tibetan language. As this region is but comparatively little known, we cannot pretend to describe the other ranges; their names as they occur in Du Halde and D'Anville's maps constitute nearly all that we know about them.—The Gobi or Shamo is the most striking physical feature in this region. The precise extent of this desert is not known: we only know that it extends S to Tibet; W to the lake of Lop, 25° W of Pekin; and thence NE to the Tula river, the eastern branch of the Selenga. Its longitudinal extent is at least 1,400 m. Its breadth seems to vary from 180 to 100 m. across. See article Gobi.

*Rivers.*] This part of M. is well watered, especially to the NW and E. The chief rivers are the Selingha, Orkhon-Tula, Kerlon-Argun, Onon, Khal-kha-Pira, Altay or Siba, Hara, Eeru, Iben-Pira, Patarik-Pira, Tegurik-Pira, and others, all famous in Mongolian story.—The Selingha is composed of a multitude of minor streams, all originating at the base of the mountains of Tangnu-ula. But its chief source seems to be a lake called Husukul, or Kussu-gol, in 51° N lat., and 100° E long., whence it issues under the name of the Ekhe-gol, or Iga, according to the Russian maps. The other chief branches are the Karatal from the W, and the Khaswi from the SW.—The Orkhon, the great southern branch of the Selingha, rises in the same vast range of mountains in 46° 40' N lat., and 14° 40' W long. of Pekin, and running in a NNE direction, joins the Tula in 49°

N lat., and 11° 25' W long. of Pekin, after a course of 300 m., exclusive of its sinuosities which are very great. The Tula, the third large stream which forms the great volume of the Selingha, rises in 48° 10' N lat., and 8° 30' W long. of Pekin, in the very centre of the Kentei or Kinhan range, being divided from the source of the Wanan by an intervening ridge; from that of the Kerlon by another; and by another from the sources of the Khara and Eeru; whilst on the N it is separated by a ridge from the source of the Podennaja, which enters the Selingha at Selingsky. This must therefore be a very elevated spot, as it divides the waters which flow N to the Arctic sea, from those which descend E to the sea of Amur. The Tula runs first a SW, and then a NW course of about 300 m., and has a breadth of 300 yds. high its confluence with the Orkhon, flowing gently over a channel of rocks. The combined stream, after a NE course of more than 100 m., joins the Selingha about 20 m. to the S of Kiakhta; it then enters Eastern Siberia, passes the town of Selingsky 91 versts N of Kiakhta, with a stream double the breadth of the Thames at London-bridge, and finally enters the sea or lake of Baikal in 52° 23' N lat., and 107° 30' E long., with a stream a mile in breadth. See BAIKAL. The upper basin of the noble Jenisei embraces the NW angle of Northern Mongolia. Its head-streams here rise to the W of the Kussu-gol, and flow W draining all the country between the Tangnu-ula chain on the S, and the Ergikargak-Targa on the N.—The Kerlon, or Kemlon, the twin-stream of the Amur, rising to the E of Urga, beyond the Kulon-Nor, is partly a Russian river. It is at first but a shallow stream not above 60 ft. broad, and runs a long winding course of 600 m., almost due E, to the Kulon lake, which it enters in N lat. 48° 50' 24", and 0° 45' E long. of Pekin. At its exit it takes the name of the Argun.—The Kalkha rises in the Siolki range, on the confines of Mandshuria, in the lake of Kalhi, at the base of the Mukhtur-Alin in 48° N lat., and 4° 30' E long. of Pekin, and runs a winding but generally western course of 160 m. to the Puyur or Bujur lake. Emerging thence under the name of the Urkon, it runs N to the Kulon-Nor, which it enters on the E side, in 49° N lat., and 1° 30' E long. of Pekin. This river is considered to give name to the Kalkhas, although they do not frequent it much.—The Hara, Eeru, and Iben-Pira all fall into the Urkon, the two former from the SE, and the latter from the W. In 1726 the abode of the Khutuktu-lama and of the khan of the Kalkhas was in 49° 26' N lat., and 10° 59' W long. of Pekin, though now it is farther S on the Tula.—The Patarik-Pira is parted from the source of the Haswi by a ridge of the Tchanghai, and runs 2° S to the Chahan-Omo, or 'White lake.'

*Lakes.*] This region has several large and a great number of small lakes. The most northern is the Husukul or Kussu-gol, to the SW of the Baikal, but wholly within the Mongolian frontier. It is completely surrounded with mountains called, in the map, the Whaypoldok-Alin, except to the SE, where the Ekhe, or Iga, the NW branch of the Selingha, flows out. It is said to be 70 m. from S to N, and 20 m. from W to E; but it does not seem to be half that size in the Russian maps. One of the largest lakes seems to be the Kulon-Nor, into which the Kerlon and Kalkha rivers run, and out of which issues the Argun. It extends from 48° 45' to 49° 26' N lat.; and is about 46 m. long from SW to NE, by one-half in breadth. Whether it is fresh, or brackish, or salt, the Jesuit fathers have not told us. Towards the NE it is embosomed in mountains, so that Gerbillon only saw its SW extremity, where it was so shallow, he says, that one might wade 4 Chi-

nese furlongs, and not find above 3 ft. water. The shores at the SW end are barren and sandy, without herbage, except a species of tufted herb of which the camels are very fond.—The Puyur, Fuir, or Bujur, about 100 m. SSE of the Kulon, is 70 m. in compass, extending from SSW to NNE, and abounds in fish. The nomadic hordes, who encamped on the borders of these two lakes, and the streams connected with them, were denominated the Su-Mongols and Water Tartars, by the Western historians, in opposition to those who wandered in the dry and thirsty plains of the Shamo.

*Climate, soil, and produce.* From its high elevation, this region is very cold, especially in winter. The mountains of Kinhan or Kentai seem to be well wooded on their slopes, indicating a much lower elevation than those of the Muz-Tagler and the Himalaya, which are totally destitute of that article. Gerbillon, who travelled along the Kerlon and Tula, gives us a very favourable picture of the mountains near their sources, especially those near that of the latter. He describes them as covered with beautiful woods of pine and fir, and as abounding in wild strawberries exactly resembling those of France. The same circumstance was noticed by Moorcroft in the vicinity of the Niti pass, where the mountains were covered with strawberry plants with yellow, red, and white flowers, and having a cone of seed without any pulp. On the banks of the Upper Tula the Han-Alin range is quite covered with pines and firs. Moorcroft travelled 30 lys along the side of this forest, the resort of bears, stags, and wild boars. The Tula, in this part of its course, forms several small isles full of delightful groves, and its banks are lined with bushy and beautiful trees, beyond which extend meadows of fine grass. The Kalkhas, in fact, possess by far the best part of M. The pastures and meadows on the banks of the Selingha, Orkon, Tula, and Kerlon, are the finest in Tartary; and afford pasture for innumerable flocks of horses, camels, sheep, goats, cows, and oxen, which constitute the sole wealth of the Mongols.—Though the elevation of the country is so considerable, yet, setting aside the Gobi or Shamo, and a few other sandy tracts, all the rest affords good pasture and abundance of grass as high as a man's waist. The Mongols in spring, like the Indians of North America, set fire to the old herbage, which sometimes spreads round to a circle of 100 leagues. In a fortnight after, the new grass shoots up everywhere to the height of a span. This seems to indicate great fertility of soil, and doubtless much of this vast region could support quadruple the number of the present natives were it cultivated, but agricultural arts little suit the wandering habits of nomadic tribes. The Jesuit missionaries, however, say that all the region westwards from Mandshuria to the Caspian sea is generally unfit for tillage; and that that pastured by the Naimans, and those of Korchin and Oban, in SE Mongolia, are the worst of all.

II. SOUTHERN MONGOLIA, or the country of the Sharra or Yellow Mongols, is a very large region, extending from the 124th degree to the 142d degree of long. E of Ferro, and from the 38th to the 47th degree of N lat. Its length, from the borders of Mandshuria on the E, to Ninghya on the W, is full 900 m.; and in some parts it is 600 m. from N to S, though not everywhere so broad it would appear from the maps of Du Halde. This tract lies to the S and SE of the Gobi or great desert, which separates it from the territories of the Kalkhas; to the W of the Mandshurs; and immediately to the N of the Great wall. It is inhabited by 24 *aimaks* or tribes. It is intersected by a range of mountains which take their rise near the banks of the Hoang-ho; skirt

that river, in its N course, for about 400 m.; and from about the parallel of 42° turn E, and run for above 600 m. under the name of the Inshan range or Gardjan-Ula. The eastern districts of Kortshin and Tshili are skirted on the W by the great range of the Khingan-Ula. Its principal rivers are the Hoang-ho and the Sira-Muren. Much of its surface has an elevation of perhaps 5,000 ft. above sea-level. From the S limits of Kortshin to the N frontiers of the Chinese prov. of Chen-si, the country lying to the S of the Inshan chain is divided into the districts of Kharot, Oniot, Toumet, and Ordos or Ordes, so called from the different tribes or families of tribes which inhabit them.

*Natural history.* It may be presumed, from the mountainous nature of this country, that it should abound in metals and minerals, especially as Russian Dauria, a province very similar in aspect, is noted for its minerals: nothing however is yet known on this subject. The animal kingdom is diversified. All sorts of game, wild boars, hares, deer, squirrels, foxes, and an animal called *tael-pe*, the skins of which are made into mantles at Pekin are plentiful. Yellow goats are common in Southern M., but are not known in Northern M. Tigers and leopards are numerous. Of the former there are two kinds, the red and the white, both striped, the one with black lists, and the latter with black and grey. The other animals which roam in M. and Sibiria only become known by their occasional visits to Siberia and China. The *kulan* or wild ass inhabits the steppes and open plains, but does not appear beyond 48° N lat. His flesh is used as food. The *shiggetai* or *diggetai* (*Equus hemionus*), an intermediate link between the horse and the ass, is found in droves on the banks of the Onon, the Argun, and the Amur, in the Gobi, and throughout the whole of Tibet. He shows more intelligence than the common ass, and has been tamed, but does not entirely lose the wildness of his character. The double-humped or Bactrian camel wanders independent in the Mongolian wilds. The mountains near the source of the Amur mark the limits of the rein-deer to the S; but the elk is found as low as 45° N lat. The missionaries saw some elk which were larger than the biggest ox. They frequent the boggy grounds near the Solki mountains. The argali or wild sheep, the goat, the chamois, the wild goat of Caucasus, the antelope, and the *saiga* or yellow goat of Du Halde, wander in flocks on the steepest mountains. The musk-deer, which delights in cold and boundless solitudes, inhabits M., Dauria, and the mountains near the source of the Onon; and is found in Tibet, in the mountains of Shan-si, in those of Quang-si and Tong-king, and on the W in the valleys of the Upper Indus and Sutledge, in the mountains of Cashmere, and in the subalpine region which flanks the Great Himalaya on the S. Towards the N it has been found on the banks of the Yenisei near Krasnoyarsk. Among the ferocious animals are brown and black bears, the *korak*, the *karagan*, and the white lynx called *irgis* by the Kalmyks. Regis mentions a feline animal called the *chulon* or *chilion*, which he calls a species of lynx. It has long soft thick hair of a greyish colour, and its fur is valued at the courts of Russia and China. Other feline animals are the *karakal* or *karakulak*, the *manul*, and the *fulbar* or ounce. All the fur animals of Siberia are found in Central Asia. One would imagine that in this elevated and extensive region Nature had assembled into one corner of the world various races of animals which exist in regions far removed from each other; and from this lofty platform it may also be supposed that several races have descended into the surrounding countries.

*Inhabitants.* The Kalkhas are a branch of the great Mongolian family, who have inhabited the N part of Central Asia from a period long antecedent to the dawn of history. See article KALKHAS. The prince of the Kalkhas does not, it would seem, pay any tribute to the court of Pekin, but on the contrary receives magnificent presents as an acknowledgment for his tribe serving as a sort of garrison on the Russian frontier.—The Tshakars or Chakars Mongols are spread over that part of Southern M. which lies immediately N of the Great Chinese wall. Between the Tshakars and the Kalkhas, the less numerous Sunnit M. roam over a wide but barren region, of which even less is known than of the districts to the south and the north of them.—The religion of the Mongols before the accession of Jenghis Khan seems to have been a species of Shamanism. They received, however, in the reign of Kublai Khan, the system of Budhia, and learned the use of alphabetical characters, through the medium of a Tibetan, who was honoured by Kublai with the title of 'the pre-eminent lama.' By his influence, and that of the Tibetan priesthood, the Mongols became Budhists; but after their expulsion from China in 1368, they relapsed into Shamanism; and more than 300 years elapsed before Budhism was introduced anew amongst them. The Budhism of the Mongols is exactly the same with Lamaism, the system practised in Tibet, and differs from Shamanism in this, that while the latter allows no succession to the numberless *tengri* or gods, the former teaches, that by a mysterious operation performed in the person of the Grand lama, the same divinity subsists eternally in this supreme pontiff, under different human forms which he deigns successively to assume. Whilst the Russian embassy in 1820 was on the road to Urga, the Russians were requested not to fish, as the souls of their ancestors



might have passed into fish. They believe in a future state, in a purgatory, in the efficacy of confession, absolution, pardons, and other doctrines very conformable to the Romish system, as celibacy in both sexes, monasteries, nunneries, crossings, holy-water, beads, &c. Budha, or Fo, they believe, communicates his divinity to his chosen servants, who officiate as his vicars in various parts of his spiritual dominions. These vicars are, in the Mongolian language, denominated *khotookhtos*. This is a convenient piece of ecclesiastical policy; for, considering the immense extent of his spiritual empire, it is impossible for by far the greater number of his spiritual subjects to come all the way to Lhasa to worship his incarnate person. "In the monasteries of M. there is a strict religious discipline, but each lama has generally his cows and sheep, as well as a horse. Almost every establishment is nobly endowed, and the funds are distributed on fixed days in the year in proportions regulated by the rank attained by each member. But each lama is free to seek other emoluments, such as by practising as a physician, or by performing domestic religious services, or by casting horoscopes, or in any similar manner not inconsistent with the profession of a lama. Some attain wealth, which, having no families, they generally spend prodigally. The number of lamas in Tartary is extreme; almost all the younger sons are devoted from infancy to this destiny, the eldest only being brought up as laymen, to tend the flocks and keep up the family. The younger brothers have no choice, but have their heads shaven from childhood. It is said to be the policy of the court of Peking to encourage this multiplication of lamas among the Tartars, in the idea that it checks the increase of population. The shaven are, however, the most intelligent and influential, if not the most numerous body of these sons of the desert, and the Chinese pay court to them assiduously in consequence. In China Proper the corresponding class of bouzes is quite neglected by the government, and has sunk into the most abject poverty. The reason is obvious. A regenerated Booh of Tibet or Tartary can at any time call round him thousands of devoted lama followers, ready to sacrifice their lives at his bidding; and these no less than the lay Tartars, whom they lead by their religious influence, have a high military spirit, and the recollection of the past glories of their race in the days of Jenghiz and of Tynoor, to excite them to great enterprises. It is hence the study of the Chinese, and a recognised part of their policy, to associate this influence with the state, just as the church in Europe is made by most governments an engine of order and of civil government. To effect this, the government of Peking contributes largely to all monastic institutions of M., Tibet, and Tartary, and supports the hierarchy and even the theocracies established by the aspiring priests in various parts, as at Lassa, and at the Grand Kooren of Ourga, using these institutions to control the nobility as well as to lead the mob. But there is at each seat of theocratic government a skilful Chinese diplomatist, who advises and even controls the deified lama, and who, upon occasions for political action of any kind, is the prompter and director of all affairs, holding the string and wires that move the puppet, whilst they treat him with all outward respect and reverence." [Princep.]

Like most pastoral tribes of Asia, the Mongols are divided into *aimaks* or tribes, and these are subdivided into smaller bodies, each of which has its chief, called *taiki*, which title descends hereditarily to the eldest son. In their physiognomy and personal appearance, the Mongol race differ considerably from the Turkish race, having flat noses, small oblique eyes, thick lips and scanty beards, ears large and prominent, black hair, and reddish, brown, or yellow complexions. They shave off their hair, leaving only a small lock on the crown of their head, which falls down their backs. In contrast to their very homely looks, they have pretty mouths, with small white teeth, and are perfectly well limbed. Their women are by no means beautiful, but are generally handsome and well-shaped. Their manners are sufficiently rude and uncivilised, but they are honest and sincere, and not nearly so much addicted to plunder and robbery as the Mahomedan Tartars. Both the Kalkhas and the Sharra Mongols are slovenly in their tents and clothes. Their general clothing is sheep and lamb skins, which are worn with the wool next the body. They know how to dress and whiten these skins, as well as those of stags, deer, wild goats, and other animals, which serve the richer sort for under garments in the spring; yet, for all the care they take, the smell of a Mongol is felt whenever he draws near you, hence the Chinese call them *Tau-Tau*, i.e. 'the stinking Tartars.' Red is the colour in greatest esteem amongst them; however ill-clad the *taiki* may be in other respects, they never fail to have a red or a yellow robe for state occasions. Horse flesh and mutton is their general food. The sheep are very large, with remarkably fat tails often two spans long, and weighing commonly about 10 or 12 lbs., consisting almost entirely of very rank fat. In summer their common food is milk variously prepared, as that of cows, mares, ewes, goats, and camels. Their usual drink is water, boiled with a coarse kind of Chinese tea. They are fearless horsemen. "When a mere infant," says M. Huc, "the Mongol is weaned, and as soon as he is strong enough, he is stuck upon a horse's back behind a man, the animal is put to a gallop, and the juvenile rider, in order not to fall off, has to cling with both hands to his teacher's jacket. The Tartars thus become accustomed from a very early age to the movements of the horse, and by degrees and the force of habit they identify themselves, as it were, with the animal. There is, perhaps, no spectacle more exciting than that of Mongol riders in chase of a wild horse. They are armed with a long heavy pole, at the end of which is a running knot. They gallop, they fly after the horse

they are pursuing down rugged ravines, and up precipitous hills, in and out, twisting and turning in their rapid course, until they come up with their game. They then take the bridle of their own horses in their teeth, seize with both hands their heavy pole, and bending forward, throw, by a powerful effort, the running knot round the wild horse's neck. In this exercise the greatest vigour must be combined with the greatest dexterity, in order to enable them to stop short the powerful untamed animals with which they have to deal. It sometimes happens that pole and cord are broken, but as to a horseman being thrown, it is an occurrence we never saw or heard of. The Mongol is so accustomed to horseback that he is altogether like a fish out of water when he sets foot on the ground. His step is heavy and awkward; and his bowed legs, his chest bent forward, his constant looking around him, all indicate a person who spends the greater portion of his time on the back of a horse or a camel."

*Language and literature.*] Of all the languages spoken by the people of Asia, whether nomadic or fixed, savage or civilized, the Mongolian is least known,—a surprising circumstance considering the great figure they once made on the theatre of history, and that it is a spoken language all the way from the Belur to the Siolk, and from the wall of China to Southern Siberia. We have never yet had a grammar or lexicon of the language, as of Mandshurian and Chinese; all the knowledge possessed of it by Europeans has been through the medium of these latter, or through the Turkish. Remusat in his very learned and interesting work on the site of Karakorum and the geography of Central Asia, complains much of the want of a Mongolian dictionary. Such a work, he says, is an indispensable requisite for an accurate knowledge of the history and geography of M., as it would furnish the means of restoring the names of cities, rivers, and mountains, of which in the maps (of the Jesuits) we have nothing but corrupted transcriptions, or translations in the Chinese, Turkish, or Mandshur languages. Had the elder Des Guignes been acquainted with the Mongolian language, he never could have committed the monstrous error of confounding Huns, Turks, and Mongols together, and taking them for one and the same race, and continually giving Chinese translations of Turkish names. Before the time of Jenghis Khan, none of the nomadic tribes had an alphabetical character or written language, except the Oigurs, who alone of all the congregated host that followed his victorious banners knew the use of letters, and therefore that Mongolian hero was compelled to employ them as his secretaries. But who these Oigurs were, is not agreed amongst the learned. Remusat, Klaproth, and others, have taken them for Turks; but the learned Schmidt, of the St. Petersburg academy, has controverted this opinion, and has endeavoured from Mongolian history to show that the Oigurs were a Tibetan race, well-acquainted with the language of Tibet, and the books of the Buddhists.

MONGOYOS, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the Cordilheira-dos-Almores and the banks of the Patipe, in the prov. of Bahia. They inhabit villages, and employ themselves in fishing and hunting, and in the culture of gourds, melons, yams, sweet potatoes, and mandioc. From the two latter, and from honey, they manufacture an inebriating liquor of which they often partake to excess. Their own weapons of warfare consist in the bow and arrow, but the musket is now in use by them. They are well-proportioned in form, and have a not disagreeable aspect of countenance. Their only clothing consists of a wrapper of cotton cloth, and of a fabric of palm-leaves, which in the women has the addition of a fringe descending to the knees.

MONGRANDO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 5 m. SSW of Biella, and 8 m. ENE of Ivrea. Pop. 8,150. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

MONGRASSANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 20 m. NNW of Cosenza, cant. and 14 m. N of Cerreto. Pop. 1,200.

MONGUAGON, a township of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. It has an undulating surface, and comprises an island in the Detroit strait. Pop. in 1840, 307.

MONGUILLEM, a town of France, in the dep.

of the Gers, cant. and 11 m. NW of Nogaro, near the l. bank of the Midou. Pop. 500.

**MONGURU**, a town of Central Africa, in the Movizas territory, 330 m. WNW of Tête, and on the road from that town to the capital of the Cazembes.

**MONGUYON**, or **MONTGUYON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, and arrond. of Jonzac. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,152; in 1841, 12,008. The town is 21 m. SE of Jonzac, on the l. bank of the Mouzon, an affluent of the Palais. Pop. 1,471. It has an extensive tannery.

**MONGYI**, a village and petty state of Western Africa, 20 m. W of the Bar of Benin.

**MONHEGAN**, an island in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 77.

**MONHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Swabia, 18 m. N of Donauwörth. Pop. 1,300. It has 3 churches. — Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 12 m. SSE of Düsseldorf, circle and 11 m. WSW of Solingen, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of cloth and of pottery.

**MONI**, **MUNI**, or **NOEL**, an island of the Indian ocean, to the SW of Java, in S lat. 10° 30', E long. 105° 35'. It is surrounded by rocks, and abounds in cocoa-palms.

**MONI**, or **MUNIM**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which has its source in the district of Brejo, 28 m. W of Parnahiba; runs NE; receives on the r. the united waters of the Preto and Dobro, and the Iguará on the l.; waters the towns of Manga and Icatu; and throws itself into the bay of São-José, 8 m. E of the embouchure of the Itapicuru.

**MONIFIETH**, a parish on the S verge of Forfarshire. Area 3,710 Scottish acres. About 400 acres of low sandy beach along the frith of Tay appear to have been once under water, and it has been supposed that nearly 1,600 acres of land might yet be reclaimed from the sea in Monifieth bay. The highest ground, Drumsturdy-muir-law, 2½ m. from the shore, rises 530 ft. above sea-level. The villages are Broughty-ferry, Drumsturdy-muir, and Monifieth, which last stands in the SE corner of the p., 3 m. from Broughty-ferry, and 7 m. from Dundee. Pop. in 1801, 1,407; in 1831, 2,635; in 1851, 4,267.

**MONIKIE**, a parish in the maritime district of Forfarshire, comprising the villages of Gouldie, Camustown, Craigton, M., and one or two hamlets. Pop. in 1801, 1,236; in 1831, 1,322; in 1851, 1,317.

**MONIMAIL**, a parish in Fifeshire, occupying a portion of the central valley of the co., and comprising three villages, the largest of which is Letham; the other two are M., situated near the church, containing a pop. of 80, and Easter Fernie, containing about 60 inhabitants. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,230; in 1851, 1,102. There are about 3,000 acres under cultivation in the p.

**MONIM-SIMA**. See **BONIN-SIMA**.

**MONISTROL**, **MONISTROL-L'ÉVÊQUE**, or **MONISTROL-SUR-LOIRE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, and arrond. of Yssengeaux. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,083; in 1841, 12,505.

**MONISTROL-D'ALLIER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. E of Sanges, and 14 m. WSW of Le Puy, on the r. bank of the Allier, at the confluence of the Ance, at an alt. of 1,221 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 908. It has a paper-mill.

**MONITEAU**, a township of Cole co., in Missouri, U. S., 20 m. NE of Jefferson. Pop. 1,533. — Also a township in Cooper co., in the same state; and another in Howard co.

**MONITZ**, a village of Moravia, 10 m. SW of Austerlitz. Pop. 480.

**MONIVAE**, a parish in co. Galway. Area 21,932 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,117; in 1851, 3,119. The church at the v. stands on a site of 271 ft. above sea-level. The bog of M., on the l. bank of the Moyne, has an area of 1,054 acres.

**MONIVAIRD** and **STROWAN**, two parishes lying chiefly in the upper end of Strathearn, Perthshire, but having detached sections entirely isolated. A large part of the united p. is hilly or mountainous. The heights which stretch along the SE boundary of the Glenartney districts, and the S boundary of the main body of Strowan, divide the waters which are tributary to the Forth from those which are tributary to the Tay; and the heights along the N extremity of Monivaird divide the basins of the Earn and the Almond. Those in the N of Monivaird are among the highest Grampians which flank Strathearn. Ben-chonzie, which is the highest, has an alt. above sea-level of 2,923 ft. Torlum, a hill on the S extremity of Strowan, rises 1,400 ft. above sea-level. Glenturret, extending SE through all the upland district of Monivaird, has some grandly savage yet softened scenery. Near its middle stretches Loch Turret, about 1 m. long, and ¼ m. broad, surrounded by very bold craggy mountains. Pop. in 1851, 790.

**MONJES**. See **MONGES**.

**MONJUR**, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. S of Kirshehr.

**MONJUS**, a people inhabiting the interior of Eastern Africa, in a NE direction from Mozambique. In the early European maps, their country, under the title of the empire of Monomjji, is made to fill all the interior of this part of the continent, from Monomopata to Congo. They are of a deep shining black, with high cheek bones, thick lips, and small knots of woolly hair on their heads.

**MONKLAND (New)**, a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire, forming its N boundary from the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling. It is nearly 10 m. in length, by about 7 m. in breadth. Much of the surface has an elevation of from 600 to 700 ft. above the level of the sea. The most important feature of this p. is its mineral wealth, which has greatly increased the pop., and raised Airdrie, within a few years, from the condition of an inconsiderable village to that of a bustling and important town, with a share in the election of a member of parliament. Coal, the quality of which is only equalled by its abundance, in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 ft. in thickness. Ironstone occurs both in balls and seams, and much of it is of the valuable kind called Black-band, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Almost all the extensive iron-works in this district of country are to a certain extent supplied with ironstone from this p., including those of Clyde, Cadder, Chapel-hall, Gartsherrie, and Carron. Limestone is worked in the p., but not to great extent; and several mineral springs exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind. The Monkland-well, near Airdrie, at one time enjoyed an extensive reputation for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases. The Ballochney railway connects itself with the Kirkintilloch and the Garnkirk railways, and thus brings New M. and its produce into easy and rapid communication with both Edinburgh and Glasgow: and the same service is performed by the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals. The extensive reservoir for the supply of these splendid water-ways, situated partly in this p., and partly in the p. of Shotts, extends over nearly 300 acres of land. In addition to the town of Airdrie [which see], there are several thriving villages in the p., as Colston, Clerkston, Greengairs, and Riggend. In point of pop., few districts in Scotland

have advanced with greater rapidity than that within the bounds of New M., and there are few in which that advance has a fairer prospect of being steadily continued. The following table exhibits its progressive increase during a period of 40 years:

	In Aldrie.	In the country.	Total.
1801	2,745	1,865	4,613
1811	3,474	2,655	5,529
1821	4,800	2,502	7,302
1831	6,594	3,373	9,967
1841	12,396	8,119	20,515
1851	14,435	8,766	23,201

**MONKLAND (OLD)**, a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire, extending for several miles along the E bank of the Clyde. In respect of fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, the district of Old M. is much superior to that of New M., and has been regarded as the most productive soil which anywhere covers the great mineral fields of Scotland; but it is to its almost exhaustless stores of coal and iron that this district owes its principal celebrity. The coal—which is here always found above the lime—is worked in pits of from 30 to 100 fath. in depth. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 ft. Still more than to its coal, however, is the p. in recent times indebted to its ironstone and iron-works; although it is proper to mention, that the ore for the supply of the latter is to a great extent drawn from the adjoining p. of New M. To the burning of ironstone has been added within the last few years works and machinery for the manufacture of bar or malleable iron. The principal iron-works in this p., or in the immediate borders of it, are Gartsherrie, Cadder, Dundyvan, Monkland, Summerlee, Clyde, and Carnbroe, producing amongst them by far the larger portion of the iron manufactured in Scotland, and giving employment to thousands of persons in the large village of Coatbridge, and other communities rising in the p. Even in 1806, the produce of pig-iron in the whole of Lanarkshire did not amount to 10,000 tons yearly; now the furnaces of Old M. alone are computed to produce 200,000 tons, with an expenditure of 600,000 tons of coal, and an incredible quantity of lime; and it is computed by many that the mineral productions of the Monkland district, great as they are, bid fair to be doubled in a few years. The quarries produce abundance of red and white freestone, white pavement-stone, whinstone, and greenstone. A good deal of weaving is done for the Glasgow market in the p., and there are also other manufactures in progress. In addition to parish and turnpike roads, no fewer than four great railways enter or are connected with the district, viz., the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Ballochnie, and the Wishaw and Coltness. The Monkland and Glasgow canal extends through almost the entire length of the p. There is nothing in this populous p. which properly deserves the name of a town; but there is a succession of villages which are rapidly rising in wealth and pop.: such are Coatbridge, Langlone, Dundyvan, Ballieston, and Crosshill. There is also an extensive and rising village-pop. at the following localities, viz., Tolcross, Carmyle, Broomhouse, and Tuxley, Merriston, Bargaddie, Barrachine, Dykehead, and Coatdyke. The pop. of this p. has, like that of New M., increased with railroad speed, especially between the years 1831 and 1841, as will be seen by the following statement of its progressive rise:

Years.	Population.
1755	1,813
1781	4,000
1801	4,006
1811	5,469
1821	6,983
1831	9,580
1841	19,675
1851	27,333

**MONKLAND**, a parish in Herefordshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Leominster, on the river Arrow. Area 1,079 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 179.

**MONKLEIGH**, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. NW by W of Great Torrington, on the Torridge river. Area 2,177 acres. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1851, 600.

**MONK-NASH**, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 109.

**MONKNEWTOWN**, a parish in co. Meath,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of the town of Slane. Area 3,673 acres. Pop. in 1831, 700; in 1851, 633.

**MONKSEATON**, a township in Tynemouth, Northumberland, 7 m. NE of Newcastle. Pop. 424.

**MONKSILVER**, a parish in Somersetshire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Wiveliscombe. Area 1,005 acres. Pop. 311.

**MONKSLAND**, or **MONKSTOWN**, a parish in co. Waterford, containing the v. of Knockmahon, a little ENE of Bonmahon. Area 2,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,024; in 1851, 1,406. The river Mahon traces the whole of the boundary. The surface is nearly all poor land, but the substrata abound in mineral wealth, and render M. a chief part of one of the richest mining districts in Ireland.

**MONKSTON**, a parish in Southamptonshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W by S of Andover. Area 1,141 acres. Pop. in 1841, 293; in 1851, 250.

**MONKSTOWN**, a parish in co. Meath, 5 m. SE by E of Navan. Area 1,869 acres. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1851, 381. The surface is a part of the rich plain of Meath,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Tara.—Also a parish in co. Cork, containing the villages of M. and Maulbaun, and part of the town of Passage. Area 1,541 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,199; in 1851, 2,123. The surface is a rich, beautiful, and picturesque portion of the western sea-board of the estuary of the Lee, and lies directly opposite Cove and Great Island. The v. of M. stands on the shore, immediately N of the creek of Ballybricken. It has become a favourite retreat during the summer months of the gentry of Cork, and the surrounding country. Pop. of the v. in 1851, 484.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, containing the hamlets of Montpelier, M., Kill-of-the-Grange, and Glenagarey or Sally Noggins, the villages of Bullock, Glashule, and Honeypark, and the towns of Blackrock and Kingstown. Area 2,052 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,815; in 1851, 17,690. The whole district is one of the most lively portions of the S sea-board of the bay of Dublin. The principal part of the atmospheric railway is within its limits.

**MONKSWOOD**, a chapelry in Monmouthshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Usk, on the river Usk. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1851, 170.

**MONKTON**, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. NE by N of Honiton, on the river Otter. Area 1,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1851, 121.—Also a parish in Kent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Canterbury. Area 2,364 acres. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1851, 388.

**MONKTON AND PRESTWICK**, a united parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. Area between 9 and 10 sq. m. The coast-line is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, low, flat, and sandy. The village of M. is situated 1 m. from the sea, and 4 m. N of Ayr, and has a pop. of about 380. Other villages are Prestwick and Prestwick-Toll. Pop. in 1831, 1,818; in 1851, 1,960.

**MONKTON WITH JARROW**, a township in Jarrow parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. E by N of Gateshead, on the river Tyne. Area 2,826 acres. Pop. in 1801, including Headworth and Hebburn, 1,566; in 1831, 3,598; in 1851, 3,835. The venerable Bede was born here in 673.

**MONKTON-BISHOPS**, a chapelry in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S by E of Ripon. Area 2,089 acres. Pop. in 1851, 435.

**MONKTON-FARLEY**, a parish in Wilts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW of Bradford, intersected by the river Avon and